Selections from the Records of the Madras Government.

No. LI.

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

FOR

1874-75.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY E. KEYS, AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1876.

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CORRIGENDA.

APPENDIX B.

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20	.....	.....	Table VI. .. .	Table VII.	
22	.....	.....	Table VI.—(*contd.*)	Table VIII.	
24	.....	.....	Table VII.	Table IX.	
26	.....	.....	Table VIII. ...	Table X.	
28	.....	.....	Table VIII.—(*contd.*)	Table X.—(*contd.*)	
30	.....	.....	Do.	Do.	
31	Sivapragasa Institution	From Government	339 8 0	(*a*) 409 8 0	(*a*) Grant for 1873-74 drawn in 1874-75. Rupees 339-8-0 sanctioned for 1874-75 were not drawn during the year.
31	Do.	Total Receipts	369 10 4	439 10 4	
31	Do.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	... .	70 0 0	
31	Do.	Cost to Government	2 12 10	3 6 2	
32	.....	..	Table VIII.—(*contd.*)	Table X.—(*contd.*)	
32	... .	South Arcot District (*contd.*) ...	South.	North.	
33	Anglo-Vernacular School, Kavetinagaram.	From Government	138 8 0	130 8 0	
33	Do. ..	Total Receipts	138 8 0	130 8 0	
33	Do. ...	Charges, Current	138 8 0	130 8 0	
33	Do. ...	Do. Total	138 8 0	130 8 0	
33	Do. ..	Total Cost	13 13 7	13 0 10	
33	Do. ..	Cost to Government	13 13 7	13 0 10	
34	.. ..	.....	Table VIII.—(*contd.*)	Table X.—(*contd.*)	
	Village School, Thiruvathugudy.	From Government	94 8 0	(*b*)	(*b*) Rupees 94-8-0 sanctioned but not drawn during the year.
	Do. ..	Total Receipts	166 8 0	72 0 0	
	Do. ..	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	. . . .	94 8 0	
35	Do ..	Cost to Government	3 12 6	.. ..	
	Do. Puduchatiram ..	From Government	179 8 0	(*c*)	(*c*) Rupees 179-8-0 sanctioned but not drawn during the year.
	Do. do. ..	Total Receipts	383 8 0	204 0 0	
	Do. do. ..	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	.. ..	179 8 0	
	Do. do. ..	Cost to Government	6 6 7	... ...	

CORRIGENDA—(*Continued*).

APPENDIX B.

Page.	Name of Institution.	Item.	For	Read	Remarks.
35	Village School, Konerirajapuram.	From Government	134 0 0	(*d*)	(*d*) Rupees 134 sanctioned but not drawn during the year.
	Do. do. ...	Total Receipts	242 0 0	108 0 0	
	Do. do. ...	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	.. ..	134 0 0	
	Do. do. ...	Cost to Government	3 13 3	... ...	
	German Lutheran Mission School	From Government	146 8 0	(*e*)	(*e*) Rupees 146-8-0 sanctioned but not drawn during the year.
	Do. ...	Total Receipts	976 0 0	829 8 0	
	Do. ...	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	... ...	146 8 0	
	Do. ...	Cost to Government	2 15 10	... ...	
	S. P. G. North Gate School ...	From Government	402 0 0	(*f*)	(*f*) Rupees 402 sanctioned but not drawn during the year.
	Do. ...	Total Receipts	793 5 0	391 5 0	
	Do. ...	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	... ...	402 0 0	
	Do. ...	Cost to Government	5 6 11	... ...	
	Village School, Odiyalore ...	From Government	102 0 0	(*g*)	(*g*) Rupees 102 sanctioned but not drawn during the year.
	Do. ...	Total Receipts	164 0 0	62 0 0	
	Do. ...	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	... ...	102 0 0	
	Do. ...	Cost to Government	4 6 11	... ...	
	Wesleyan Mission Western Street School, Manargudy.	From Government	162 0 0	(*h*)	(*h*) Rupees 162 sanctioned but not drawn during the year.
	Do. ...	Total Receipts	387 0 5	225 0 5	
	Do. ...	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	... ...	162 0 0	
	Do. ...	Cost to Government	3 8 4	... ...	
	Wesleyan Mission Eastern Street School, Manargudy.	From Government	73 0 0	(*i*)	(*i*) Rupees 73 sanctioned but not drawn during the year.
	Do. ...	Total Receipts	328 0 0	255 0 0	
	Do. ...	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	... ...	73 0 0	
	Do. ...	Cost to Government	1 2 10	... ...	
	Village School, Paripooram ...	From Government	127 8 0	(*j*)	(*j*) Rupees 127-8-0 sanctioned but not drawn during the year.
	Do. ...	Total Receipts	167 8 0	40 0 0	
	Do. ...	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	... ...	127 8 0	
	Do. ...	Cost to Government	8 8 0	... ...	

	S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School, Porryar.	From Government	935 10 4	(a) 1,535 10 4	(a) Inclusive of Schwarts' grant of Rupees 600.
	Do. do. do...	Proceeds of Endowment ...	600 0 0	... ...	
	Do. do. do...	Cost to Government	11 8 9	18 15 3	
	Village School, Vadaramiem ...	From Government	128 8 0	(b)	(b) Rs. 128-8-0 sanctioned but not drawn during the year.
	Do. do. ...	Total Receipts	307 13 0	179 5 0	
	Do. do. ...	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	... .	128 8 0	
	Do. do. ...	Cost to Government	4 2 4	... ...	
	Wesleyan Mission School, Velangudy.	From do.	86 8 0	(c)	(c) Rs. 86-8-0 sanctioned but not drawn during the year.
	Do. do. ...	Total Receipts	195 11 0	109 3 0	
	Do. do. ...	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	... ...	86 8 0	
	Do. do. ...	Cost to Government	2 15 9	... ...	
36	.....	.....	Table VIII—(*Contd.*)	Table X—(*Contd.*)	
	S. P. G. School, Ramnad ...	From Government	2,257 8 0	(a) 3,457 8 0	(a) Inclusive of Schwarts' grant of Rupees 1,200.
	Do. do.	Proceeds of Endowment... ...	1,200 0 0	... ...	
	Do. do.	Cost to Government	17 14 8	27 7 0	
37	American Mission Boarding School, Buttulagundu.	From Government	‡297 0 0	‡422 0 0	
	Do. do. do. ...	Total Receipts	1,169 2 1	1,294 2 1	
	Do. do. do. ...	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	... ...	125 0 0	
	Do. do. do. ...	Cost to Government	9 4 6	13 3 0	
38	.....	.....	Table VIII—(*Contd.*)	Table X—(*Contd.*)	
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Maneerpallam.	From Government	154 8 0	(a) 51 0 0	(a) Grant for 1873-74. Rupees 154-8-0 sanctioned for 1874-75 but not drawn during the year.
	Do. do do. ...	Total Receipts	268 8 0	165 0 0	
	Do. do. do. ...	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	... ...	103 8 0	
	Do. do. do. ...	Cost to Government	8 9 4	2 13 4	
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Ettiapuram.	From Government	204 0 0	(b) 157 0 0	(b) Grant for 1873-74. Rs. 204 sanctioned for 1874-75 but not drawn during the year.
39	Do. do. do. ...	Total Receipts	363 0 0	316 0 0	
	Do. do. do. ...	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	... ...	47 0 0	
	Do. do. do. ..	Cost to Government	7 8 10	5 13 0	
	Roman Catholic Anglo-Vernacular School, Tuticorin.	From Government	412 8 0	(c) 270 8 0	(c) Grant for 1873-74. Rupees 412-8-0 sanctioned for 1874-75 but not drawn during the year.
	Do. do. do. ...	Total Receipts	877 0 0	735 0 0	
	Do. do. do. ...	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	... ...	142 0 0	
	Do. do. do. ..	Cost to Government	3 12 0	2 7 4	

CORRIGENDA—(*Continued*).

APPENDIX B.

Page.	Name of Institution.	Item.	For	Read	Remarks.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
39	Church Mission Society's Day School, Vellanlenvellai.	From Government	178 0 0	(*d*)	(*d*) Rs 178 sanctioned but not drawn during the year.
	Do. do. do.	Total Receipts ...	191 0 0	13 0 0	
	Do. do. do.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.		178 0 0	
	Do. do. do.	Cost to Government . .	3 3 9	. ...	
	S P. G. Day School, Mudelur	From do. ..	132 0 0	(*e*) 274 8 0	(*e*) Includes Rs. 142-8-0, the grant for 1873-74.
	Do. do do.	Total Receipts ..	311 6 0	453 14 0	
	Do. do. do.	Excess of Receipts over Charges	. ..	142 8 0	
	Do. do. do.	Cost to Government	4 8 9	9 7 5	
	S. P. G. Day School, Kulasegarapatnam.	From do.	146 0 0	(*f*)	(*f*) Rs. 146 sanctioned for 1874-75 but not drawn during the year.
	Do. do. do. ..	Total Receipts	380 5 0	234 5 0	
	Do. do do. .	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	.. ..	146 0 0	
	Do. do. do.	Cost to Government	4 6 9	.	
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Tuticorin	From do.	158 0 0	(*g*)	(*g*) Rs. 158 sanctioned for 1874-75 but not drawn during the year.
	Do. do. do.	Total Receipts .	500 11 7	342 11 7	
	Do. do. do. ..	Excess of Charges over Receipts		158 0 0	
	Do. do. do.	Cost to Government	2 5 7	.. .	
	S.P. G Boarding School, Nazareth	From do ..	298 0 0	(*h*) .. .	(*h*) Rs 298 sanctioned for 1874-75 but not drawn during the year.
	Do. do. do. ...	Total Receipts . .	1,159 12 0	861 12 0	
	Do. do. do.	Excess of Charges over Receipts	.. .	298 0 0	
	Do. do. do	Cost to Government .	3 9 5	.	
	S. P. G. Boarding School, Puthiamputhur	From do. .	255 8 0	(*i*) 158 4 0	(*i*) Grant, for 1873-74. Rupees 255-8-0 sanctioned for 1874-75 but not drawn during the year.
	Do. do. do. .	Total Receipts .	535 8 0	438 4 0	
	Do. do. do.	Excess of Charges over Receipts		97 4 0	
	Do. do. do. ..	Cost to Government	7 11 10	4 12 9	

	Church Mission Society's School, Panikulam.	From Government	189 0 0	(j) 368 8 0	(j) Includes Rupees 179-8-0, the grant for 1873-74.
	Do. do. do. ...	Total Receipts	610 6 8	789 14 8	
	Do. do. do. ...	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	... ...	179 8 0	
	Do. do. do. ...	Cost to Government	9 15 2	19 6 4	
40	... ...	.....	Table VIII—(*contd.*)	Table X—(*contd.*)	
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Melupa-voor.	From Government	130 8 0	(a)	(a) Rupees 130-8-0 sanctioned for 1874-75 but not drawn during the year.
	Do. do. do. ...	Total Receipts	230 8 0	100 0 0	
	Do. do. do. ...	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	... ...	130 8 0	
	Do. do. do. ...	Cost to Government	6 13 10	... ...	
	Do. do. Thevanallur.	From do.	58 8 0	(b)	(b) Rupees 58-8-0 sanctioned for 1874-75 but not drawn during the year.
	Do. do. do. ...	Total Receipts	154 8 0	96 0 0	
	Do. do. do. ...	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	... ...	58 8 0	
	Do. do. do. ...	Cost to Government	3 4 0	... ...	
	Church Mission Society's School, Kadayam.	From do.	176 0 0	(c)	(c) Rupees 176 sanctioned for 1874-75 but not drawn during the year.
	Do. do. do. ...	Total Receipts	233 0 0	57 0 0	
	Do. do. do. ...	Excess of Charges over Recaipts.	... ...	176 0 0	
	Do. do. do. ...	Cost to Government	3 5 1	... ...	
	Do. Boarding School, Surandai.	From do.	182 8 0	(d)	(d) Rupees 182-8-0 sanctioned for 1874-75 but not drawn during the year.
41	Do. do. do. ..	Total Receipts	420 13 0	238 5 0	
	Do. do. do. ...	Excess of Charges over Recéipts.	... ...	182 8 0	
	Do. do. do. ...	Cost to Government	8 11 0	... ...	
	Do. do. Nallur, ...	From do.	224 0 0	(e)	(e) Rupees 224 sanctioned for 1874-75 but not drawn during the year.
	Do. do. do. ...	Total Receipts	714 9 2	490 9 2	
	Do. do. do. ...	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	... .	224 0 0	
	Do. do. do. ...	Cost to Government	10 2 10	... ...	
	Municipal School, Tinnevelly ...	From do.	260 8 0	(f) 168 0 0	(f) Grant for 1873-74. Rs. 260-8-0 sanctioned for 1874-75 but not drawn during the year.
	Do. do. ...	Total Receipts	317 10 0	225 2 0	
	Do. do. ...	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	... ...	92 8 0	
	Do. do. ..	Cost to Government	7 0 8	4 8 8	
	Grand Total	From do.	1,30,916 15 0	1,29,556 3 0	
	Do.	Proceeds of Endowment... ...	20,027 11 6	18,227 11 6	
	Do.	Total Receipts	3,70,797 4 5	3,67,636 8 5	
	Do.	Charges, Current	3,36,475 10 1	3,36,467 10 1	
	Do.	Do. Total	3,81,691 4 11	3,81,683 4 11	

CORRIGENDA—(*Continued*).

APPENDIX B.

Page.	Name of Institution.	Item.	For	Read	Remarks.
41	Grand Total	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	11,473 15 7	12,227 4 11	
	Do.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	22,604 5 5	26,274 1 5	
42	.....	.....	Table IX.	Table XI.	
44	.....	.....	Table IX—(*contd.*)	Table XI—(*contd.*)	
46	.....	.....	Do.	Do.	
48	.....	.....	Do.	Do.	
50	.....	.....	Do.	Do.	
52	.....	.....	Do.	Do.	
54	.....	.....	Do.	Do.	
56	.....	.....	Table X.	Table XII.	
58	.....	.....	Table X—(*contd.*)	Table XII—(*contd.*)	
60	.....	.....	Table XI.	Table XIII.	
62	.....	.....	Table XI—(*contd.*)	Table XIII—(*contd.*)	
64	.....	.....	Do.	Do.	

No. 2,188.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS, *24th September* 1875.

From

EDMUND THOMPSON, ESQ., M.A.,
Acting Director of Public Instruction,

To.

THE HON. D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Offg. Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort Saint George.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the Report on Public Instruction for the official year 1874-75.

2. With the exception of two months, from the middle of August to the middle of October, Mr. Powell was at the head of the department throughout the year up to the 27th March, when he was succeeded by Colonel R. M. Macdonald, who had acted for him in the interval just mentioned. Owing to the absence of the latter on privilege leave, the duty of compiling this report has devolved upon myself. Mr. Powell finally left India on the 30th March, after a service of upwards of thirty-four years, for more than twelve of which he held the office of Director of Public Instruction. Having served under Mr. Powell for many years it would be gratifying to me to say something here of the high esteem in which he was held by all; but I feel that the most eloquent tribute to his usefulness has been already paid by his old pupils and other native friends who, by subscribing for a statue to be placed in the Presidency College, have expressed their gratitude in so handsome and so enduring a manner.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Number of schools and scholars.

3. It will be observed from the annexed table that the total number of schools in connexion with the department has increased during the year by 936 and the number of scholars by 24,917; this increase, though gratifying in itself, is smaller than it was in the two preceding years, when the first great development of Elementary education took place. There is a trifling decrease (only 73 in all) in the number of pupils attending Lower-class girls' schools, Normal schools, and Professional schools; but with this unimportant exception, all classes of schools show an advance, which is as usual most marked in those of the Lower class. The number of Colleges (including Collegiate schools) remains unaltered,

and so does that of Higher-class schools; but in the latter case two schools, the Nursapur Central School and the Saint Francis Xavier's School, Saint Thomé, have been removed from the list, and two others, the Free Church Mission schools at Trivellore and Chingleput, added to it. The next table divides all the schools under four important heads, and gives the number of schools and scholars in the several districts for the last two years.

Classification by standard of instruction.	Number of schools.		Number of scholars.	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Colleges	14	14	544	667
Higher-class schools ..	50	50	12,456	12,998
Middle-class do. ...	435	455	24,912	26,330
Lower-class do. ...	6,545	7,177	146,340	162,659
Mixed Middle-class schools..	33	36	1,736	1,805
Do. Lower do. ...	880	1,129	31,349	37,138
Girls' schools. Higher class.	1	1	100	117
Girls' schools. Middle do.	42	48	3,152	3,865
Girls' schools. Lower do.	194	220	7,941	7,924
Normal schools	16	16	1,843	*1,806
Professional do. ...	5	5	447	428
Total ...	8,215	9,151	230,820	255,737

* Of these 1,168 pupils are in the Practising Schools.

Distribution of schools in four great classes and by districts.	1873-74.		1874-75.					
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Increase.		Decrease.	
					Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government colleges and schools.	130	10,003	137	10,675	7	672	...	...
Local Fund and Municipal schools.	...	...	576	19,292	576	19,292	...	.
Aided schools	*5,646	172,978	5,520	171,039	...	...	126	1,939
Schools under inspection but not receiving aid.	2,439	47,839	2,918	54,731	479	6,892	...	...
Total ...	8,215	230,820	9,151	255,737	1,062	26,856	126	1,939
First Division.								
Ganjam	279	6,181	329	6,945	50	764	...	...
Vizagapatam	220	6,066	252	6,573	32	507	...	. .
Godavery	329	8,614	391	10,460	62	1,846	...	...
Kistna	425	9,396	522	11,136	97	1,740	..	...
Second Division.								
Bellary	485	10,620	478	10,734	...	114	7	..
Kurnool	312	6,581	263	5,781	...	.	49	800
Cuddapah	378	6,541	461	7,881	88	1,340	...	..
Nellore	370	7,107	429	7,981	59	874	...	...
Third Division.								
Madras and Chingleput ...	742	30,557	943	35,422	201	4,865	.	...
South Arcot	598	14,925	700	17,620	102	2,695	..	.

* Including Local Fund and Municipal schools.

Distribution of schools in four great classes and by districts.	1873-74.		1874-75.					
					Increase.		Decrease.	
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Fourth Division.								
North Arcot	567	15,659	570	16,265	3	606	...	...
Salem	276	6,814	230	6,639	...	...	46	175
Tanjore	595	19,710	608	22,451	13	2,741	...	...
Trichinopoly	201	5,671	243	7,225	42	1,554	...	...
Fifth Division.								
Coimbatore...	753	15,135	758	14,748	5	...	...	387
Madura	456	13,212	605	16,033	149	2,821	...	...
Tinnevelly	733	24,498	787	26,271	54	1,773	...	...
Sixth Division.								
Malabar	398	19,526	473	21,351	75	1,825	...	...
South Canara	103	4,007	109	4,221	6	214	...	...
Total ...	8,215	230,820	9,151	255,737	1,038	26,279	102	1,362

	Schools.	Pupils.
Aided from Local Funds ...	... 4,452	111,957
Do. Municipal Funds ...	... 503	21,046
Do. Provincial Funds ...	... 565	38,036
Total ...	5,520	171,039

The increase of seven under Government colleges and schools is due to eight Girls' schools having been made Government schools, and to one school, the Anglo-Vernacular School at Mayaveram, having been abolished. The increase under Local Fund and Municipal schools and the decrease under Aided schools are also to a great extent mere matters of account, the whole of the Local Fund and Municipal schools having formerly been classed under Aided schools. As was the case last year, nearly four-fifths of the total increase of pupils belongs to Local Fund or Municipal schools and Aided schools, while the greater portion of the remainder is to be found in schools under inspection, but not yet receiving aid. The districts that show the greatest increase are Madras and Chingleput, Madura, Tanjore, and South Arcot. Kurnool which made a great advance last year has now fallen back again, and shows a decrease of 49 schools and 800 scholars. Salem again shows a considerable decrease of schools, but the falling off in scholars is not large; while Coimbatore exhibits the anomaly of an increase of 5 schools and a decrease of 387 scholars.

4. The following tables show in detail the distribution of schools and scholars in the several districts on the 31st March 1875.

2*nd*.—With reference to the

Districts.	Boys' schools.										Mixed			
	Colleges.	Number of pupils.	Higher-class schools.	Number of pupils.	Middle-class schools.	Number of pupils.	Lower-class schools.	Number of pupils.	Total schools.	Total pupils.	Higher-class schools.	Number of pupils.	Middle-class schools.	Number of pupils.
First Division.														
Ganjam	...	...	1	211	18	746	307	5,962	326	6,919	..	..	..	...
Vizagapatam ...	...	...	3	598	21	857	221	4,693	245	6,148	...	...	1	34
Godavery ...	1	23	3	447	31	1,366	347	8,303	382	10,139	..	..	..	...
Kistna	1	14	2	445	22	952	489	9,223	514	10,634	..	...	..	...
Second Division.														
Bellary	1	16	2	472	14	563	446	9,169	463	10,220	..	.	1	85
Kurnool	...	...	1	165	8	450	242	4,818	251	5,433	..	..	1	49
Cuddapah	...	..	1	143	8	339	395	6,325	404	6,807	..	.	.	...
Nellore	...	...	1	355	21	1,109	356	5,441	378	6,905	.	..	1	60
Third Division.														
Madras and Chingleput.	5	321	17	4,555	27	3,282	572	14,303	621	22,461	.	..	5	311
South Arcot	...	...	3	619	17	989	608	13,786	628	15,394	.			...
Fourth Division.														
North Arcot	...	...	1	372	40	1,958	450	10,934	491	13,264	..	..	12	584
Salem	..	...	1	349	17	1,043	182	4,199	200	5,591	.	.	2	49
Tanjore	3	192	6	1,937	36	2,943	514	15,610	559	20,682	..	..	2	103
Trichinopoly ...	1	38	1	664	8	582	207	4,885	217	6,169	...	...	...	...
Fifth Division.														
Coimbatore	...	...	1	353	28	1,552	631	10,054	660	11,959	.	..	4	178
Madura	...	...	1	301	28	1,373	446	9,942	475	11,616	.	.	4	164
Tinnevelly	...	...	1	300	45	1,925	394	11,481	440	13,706	...		2	101
Sixth Division.														
Malabar	1	37	3	507	49	3,169	291	11,430	344	15,143		.	1	87
South Canara ...	1	26	1	205	17	1,132	79	2,101	98	3,464			...	...
Total ...	14	667	50	12,998	455	26,330	7,177	162,659	7,696	202,654	.	.	36	1,805

a Of these 18 are girls.
b Do. 83 do.
c Do. 80 do.
d Do. 145 do.
e Do. 137 do.
f Do. 1,131 do.
g Do. 200 do.
h Do. 194 do.
i Do. 80 do.

NOTE.—Girls attending

Ganjam	...	45
Vizagapatam	...	76
Godavery	...	122
Kistna	...	327

Girls attending purely Female
Do. Mixed
Do. Boys' Village
Do. Normal

standard of instruction :—

schools.				Girls' schools.								Normal schools.		Profes-sional schools.			
Lower-class schools.	Number of pupils.	Total schools.	Total pupils.	Higher-class schools.	Number of pupils.	Middle-class schools.	Number of pupils.	Lower-class schools.	Number of pupils.	Total schools.	Total pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Total schools.	Total pupils.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	18	2	18	1	8	..	...	329	6,945
...	..	1	*a* 34	...	...	...	...	5	314	5	314	1	77	..	...	252	6,573
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	7	263	7	263	2	58	..	...	391	10,460
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	7	319	7	319	1	183	...	...	522	11,136
10	288	11	*b* 373	...	...	2	60	2	81	4	141	..	...	...	...	478	10,734
11	299	12	*c* 348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	263	5,781
56	1,031	56	*d* 1,031	...	...	1	43	...	...	1	43	..	..	..	..	461	7,881
45	821	46	*e* 881	..	...	2	76	3	119	5	195	...	...	...	...	429	7,981
250	7,927	255	*f* 8,238	1	117	15	1,573	44	2,364	60	4,054	2	241	5	428	943	35,422
67	2,057	67	*g* 2,057	...	..	.	...	5	169	5	169	...	...	.	...	700	17,620
55	1,713	67	*h* 2,297	...	...	4	365	7	179	11	544	1	160	..	...	570	16,265
21	674	23	*i* 723	...	...	3	184	4	141	7	325	...	...	..	...	230	6,639
30	893	32	*j* 996	..	...	1	37	16	736	17	773	...	...	..	...	608	22,451
19	650	19	*k* 650	...	...	2	95	4	140	6	235	1	171	...	...	243	7,225
86	2,284	90	*l* 2,462	...	..	2	106	6	221	8	327	..	...	...	...	758	14,748
109	3,718	113	*m* 3,877	..	...	..	...	16	449	16	449	1	91	...	...	605	16,033
249	9,223	251	*n* 9,324	..	...	10	713	83	2,107	93	2,820	3	421	..	...	787	26,271
118	5,842	119	*o* 5,429	...	...	5	492	3	66	8	558	2	221	...	...	473	21,351
3	223	3	*p* 223	...	...	1	121	6	238	7	359	1	175	...	...	109	4,221
1,129	37,138	1,165	38,943	1	117	48	3,865	220	7,924	269	11,906	16	1,806	5	428	9,151	255,737

j Of these 123 are girls.
k Do. 59 do.
l Do. 330 do.
m Do. 478 do.
n Do. 2,167 do.
o Do. 1,120 do.
p Do. 50 do.

Total ... 6,395

Boys' Village schools—
Malabar 572
South Canara ... 16

Total ... 1,158

schools 11,906
do. 6,395
do. 1,158
do. 123

Total ... 19,582

5. The population adopted in the subjoined table is taken from the census of 1871. The order of the six educational divisions remains unchanged, but a comparison of these figures with those given in last year's report will show that the First Division has gained considerably upon the Second.

Area, population, and extent of education.

Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Scholars connected with the department.	Proportion of population to one pupil.	—
Madras and Chingleput ...	2,780	1,335,736	35,422	38	
Tinnevelly	5,176	1,693,959	26,271	64	
Tanjore	3,654	1,973,731	22,451	87	
South Arcot	4,873	1,755,817	17,620	99	
Malabar	6,002	2,261,250	21,351	105	
Coimbatore	8,181	1,812,775	14,748	123	
North Arcot	7,139	2,015,278	16,265	123	
Kistna	8,036	1,452,374	11,136	130	
Madura	9,502	2,266,615	16,033	141	
Godavery	6,224	1,592,939	10,460	152	
Bellary	11,007	1,668,006	10,734	155	
Trichinopoly...	3,515	1,200,408	7,225	166	
Kurnool	7,358	9,59,640	5,781	166	
Cuddapah	8,367	1,351,194	7,881	171	
Nellore	8,462	1,376,811	7,981	173	
South Canara	3,902	9,18,362	4,221	218	
Ganjam	8,313	1,520,088	6,945	218	
Salem...	7,483	1,966,995	6,639	296	
Vizagapatam	18,344	2,159,199	6,573	328	
DIVISIONS.					
Third Division	7,658	3,091,553	53,042	58	
Fifth do.	22,859	5,773,349	57,052	101	
Sixth do.	9,904	3,179,612	25,572	124	
Fourth do.	21,791	7,156,412	52,580	136	
Second do.	35,194	5,355,651	32,377	165	
First do.	40,917	6,724,600	35,114	191	

NOTE.—A statement will be found in Appendix A showing the schools and pupils belonging to the town and rural population respectively. (*Vide* G. O. 13th July 1874, No. 247, para. 9.)

6. The table in the margin shows the race and sex of the pupils under instruction in 1874-75, and compares them with those under instruction in 1873-74. An increase is observable under every head except East Indians. The returns for this section of the

Race and sex of pupils.

Race.	1873-74.			1874-75.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Europeans ...	312	256	568	417	279	696
East Indians ..	2,665	2,031	4,696	2,390	2,010	4,400
Native Christians.	11,268	5,987	17,255	12,634	6,735	19,369
Hindus ...	182,935	8,337	191,272	200,157	9,548	209,705
Mahomedans ..	15,258	245	15,503	18,534	624	19,158
Parsees ...	24	4	28	50	4	54
Jews ...	1	...	1	4	...	4
Pariahs ...	1,244	253	1,497	1,946	382	2,328
Total ...	213,707	17,113	230,820	236,132	19,582	255,714
No information has been furnished to the Inspector of Schools, First Division, as to the nationality of these pupils				23	..	23
				236,155	19,582	255,737

community exhibit singular fluctuations; while every other class advances steadily or rapidly, the East Indians are returned as follows: 1870-71, 4,244; 1871-72, 4,669; 1872-73, 4,347; 1873-74, 4,696; 1874-75, 4,400. I am inclined to think that the returns are not always compiled on the same principle, and that possibly some of those given as Native Christians, or even as Pariahs, one year, may be entered as East Indians the next, while East Indians may occasionally be returned as Europeans. If, however, the returns may be implicitly relied upon, we are forced to the conclusion that the East Indians have made no progress for the last four years—an unpleasant feature in the case when we consider how greatly all other races have advanced.

7. The table in the margin gives the number of boys and girls studying different languages, and compares the figures of 1874-75 with those of the preceding year. Those of the pupils who study more than one language enter the table more than once. The most noticeable features are the small increase in the number of boys learning English, the decrease in girls learning English, which may be connected with the falling off among the East Indians, and the almost total extinction of Arabic. Arabic was studied by 20 boys in 1871-72, 726 in 1872-73, 1,428 in 1873-74, and 24 on the 31st March last, thus returning nearly to what it was three years ago. This rise and fall is wholly due to the fact that when the Mappila schools in Malabar were first taken under inspection the boys all studied the Arabic Kuran exclusively, but that since that time secular education in Malayalam has supplanted the Arabic.

Languages studied.

Languages.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
English... ...	48,020	49,890	3,877	3,564
Tamil	117,592	129,101	9,410	11,557
Telugu	64,180	71,419	2,972	3,489
Malayalam ...	17,249	18,698	1,657	1,877
Canarese ...	7,579	8,073	465	257
Oorıya	3,183	3,734	...	13
Tulu	155	176	70	104
Hindustani ...	3,704	4,495	...	61
Persian ...	208	503	..	2
Sanskrit ...	751	686	...	...
Latin	588	619	...	...
Greek	40	43	...	...
French	...	...	13	10
German	...	...	...	...
Hebrew... ...	12	4	...	...
Arabic	1,428	24	184	...

8. The table in the margin shows the Inspecting Agency as it stood at the close of the year. Mr. Caldwell having returned from leave in October, relieved Mr. Bradshaw of the charge of the Fourth Division, the latter being transferred to the First Division to act for Mr. Kershaw, who took leave to England

Inspecting Agency.

Inspectors of Schools ...	6
Deputy Inspectors	37
Inspecting Schoolmasters ...	98
Superintendent of Hill Schools	1
Total ...	142

on the 1st September. The number of Deputy Inspectors has been increased by one, owing to the Chicacole Circle having been made a separate charge. There are now two Deputy Inspectors for each district, except Trichinopoly and South Canara. Thirteen additional Inspecting Schoolmasters have been employed during the year.

II —University.

Alterations in Bye-laws.

9. During the year 1874-75 several important alterations were made in the Bye-laws of the University. It had long been felt that sufficient prominence was not given by the University to the study of Physical Science; indeed, except as an optional subject in the examinations for the B A. and M.A Degrees, Physical Science did not appear at all in the curriculum of studies. To remedy this defect, it was decided that all candidates for Matriculation should be examined in Physical Geography and in the Elements of Physics, the works on these subjects in the Science Primer Series being adopted as text-books. Further, in the First Examination in Arts all candidates are to be examined in Physiology as contained in Professor Huxley's Elementary Lessons on that subject. As it was not considered either desirable or possible to increase the amount of the student's work, it was resolved to omit English History from the list of Matriculation subjects and Geography from the F.A. scheme, while Indian History in the latter examination was made to give way to Freeman's General Sketch of European History. The changes in the Matriculation examination will come into operation in December next, and those in the First Examination in Arts in December 1876. For the B.A. Degree Physical Science was retained as an optional subject, and the course of study improved. Another change of some importance was the removal of Logic as an optional subject with Trigonometry from the F.A. examination. After December next all candidates will have to take up Trigonometry, but after passing they will be left free to follow the bent of their inclinations, and for the B.A. Degree they will have their choice between Mathematics, pure and mixed, Logic and Moral Philosophy, and Physical Science. Bye-laws were also passed, designed to give greater importance to translation and composition in all the Arts examinations, and in the Matriculation examination the weight previously attached to getting up the text-books in English was greatly diminished by the provision that in future one of the two papers in that language should consist wholly of passages for paraphrase not taken from the text-books, and questions on the language generally, all matters connected with the text-books being confined to the second paper. A new degree in Medicine, or rather perhaps an old degree revived, the Licentiateship in Medicine and Surgery, was established in principle by a vote of the

Senate; but as the details were only recently settled, this subject belongs more properly to the history of the present year.

Results of the University examinations from 1857 to 1875.

10. The results of the University examinations from its establishment to the close of the official year will be found summarized in the annexed table. M. Seshagiri Sastri, who took his M.A. Degree at the last convocation, was the first who has attempted to do so in Language. The M.A. Degree has now been obtained in all branches but Physical Science.

Statement of Results of University Examinations from 1857 *to* 1875.

Years.	Matriculation examination.			First Arts examination.			Bachelor of Arts examination.			Bachelor of Civil Engineering examination.			Bachelor of Laws examination.			Remarks.
	Number of candidates examined.	Passed		Number of candidates examined.	Passed		Number of candidates examined.	Passed		Number of candidates examined.	Passed		Number of candidates examined.	Passed		
		From Government institutions.	From Private institutions.		From Government institutions.	From Private institutions.		From Government institutions.	From Private institutions.		From Government institutions.	From Private institutions.		From Government institutions.	From Private institutions.	
1857-58 {Sept. 1857. / Feb. 1858.	41	29	7	No examination.			No examination.			No examination.			No examination.			Beside the results entered in this table, three candidates obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine, one in 1858-59, another in 1870-71, and a third in 1872-73. Two candidates passed in 1868-69, one in 1872-73, and three in 1873-74, for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery; also one secured a License in Medicine and Surgery in 1867-68. For the Preliminary Scientific Examination in Medicine held in 1874 three candidates were registered, and of these two passed.
	79	11	7	Do.			2	...	2	Do.			Do.			
1858-59	57	22	8	Do.			9	7	1	Do.			Do.			
1859-60	52	23	...	Do.			10	2	3	Do.			4	1	...	
1860-61	80	35	13	Do.			10	6	...	Do.			5	3	...	
1861-62	195	49	33	Do.			6	5	...	Do.			5	2	2	
1862-63	252	58	47	Do.			12	6	2	Do.			4	...	2	
1863-64	390	93	50	82	19	4	21	10	1	6	1	...	10	2	...	
1864-65	565	137	86	167	39	11	29	10	1	5	4	...	3	1	1	
1865-66	555	120	109	214	53	23	8	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
1866-67	895	142	164	250	57	59	18	11	2	...	...	...	10	4	3	
1867-68	1,066	128	210	350	71	46	24	13	1	...	...	...	14	3	11	
1868-69	1,320	131	193	443	53	101	53	26	14	3	1	...	31	2	14	
1869-70	1,200	167	234	531	100	120	59	28	6	2	...	...	87	3	11	
1870-71	1,358	189	235	268	22	74	65	25	9	4	2	...	3	1	...	
1871-72	1,419	169	323	205	58	39	131	38	27	2	...	...	9	...	6	
1872-73	1,530	227	384	240	43	33	83	8	21	...	...	...	8	...	5	
1873-74	1,704	209	417	285	49	76	88	28	22	4	1	...	24	...	12	
1874-75	1,911	348	536	342	71	112	85	26	29	2	2	...	16	9	...	
Total ...	14,669	2,187	3,056	3,377	635	698	713	255	141	28	11	...	235	33	67	The degree of Master of Arts was obtained by one candidate in 1869, by five in 1870, and by one in each of the years 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875. All the candidates save two were ex-students of the Presidency College. Of the two exceptions, one was a Bachelor of Arts of the University of Bombay, and the other an ex-student of the Combaconum Provincial College. The degree of Master of Laws has been conferred on three candidates, one in 1870, another in 1871, and the third in 1874.

NOTE—Under the head "From Private institutions" are included students who read by themselves, and do not attend any college or school.

11 The table in the margin compares the general results of the Matriculation examinations of 1873-74 and 1874-75. The number of men passed last December greatly exceeds the return for 1873, and it is satisfactory to observe that the ratio of passed to examined candidates has risen from 36·7 to 41 per cent. Another satisfactory feature is the increase of first-class men from 62 to 120

Matriculation Examination.

——		1873-74.	1874-75.
Examined		1,704	1,911
Passed.			
First Class	From Government institutions.	29	56
	From other schools and private tuition.	33	64
Second Class.	From Government institutions.	180	192
	From other schools and private tuition.	384	472
	Total	626	784

12. The accompanying table exhibits and compares the success obtained by individual institutions in the last two years. It will be observed that no less than twelve schools which passed one or more candidates in 1873-74 are unrepresented in the list for 1874-75. On the other hand nine new schools have been successful this time. This constant appearance and disappearance of schools is not satisfactory, and it is clear, as pointed out in last year's report, that there would be greater economy of time, labor, and money if such schools confined themselves to lower aims. It is no doubt natural for managers of schools to wish to raise the standard of the institutions in which they are interested, but Higher-class education cannot be brought to the door of every one, and the people of less populous places will have to learn that they must send their children further afield to seek it

Matriculation Examination, 1874-75.

Name of institution.	1873-74.		1874-75.	
	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
MADRAS GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.				
Provincial College, Combaconum	19	57	35	38
Do. school, Calicut	5	23	2	28
Presidency College, Madras	2	22	5	23
Provincial school, Rajahmundry	...	14	3	17
Zillah do. Madura	1	6	2	16
Provincial do. Mangalore	1	22	1	14
Zillah do. Chittoor	...	7	1	12
Provincial do. Bellary	1	13	2	10
Zillah school, Salem	...	3	1	8
Do. do. Berhampore	...	1	...	7
Normal school, Vizagapatam	...	1	...	6
Zillah school, Tellicherry	...	4	2	3
Do. do. Kurnool	...	3	1	3
Do. do. Cuddapah	..	...	...	1
Do. do. Cuddalore	...	1	1	2
Normal school, Mangalore	...	...	...	2
Do. do. Trichinopoly...	...	...	...	2
Anglo-Vernacular school, Cannanore ...	...	2	...	...
Total ...	29	179	56	192
OTHER INSTITUTIONS.				
Free Church Mission Institution, Madras ...	1	33	7	31
College, Trevandrum	2	34	6	25
S.P.G. High school, Tanjore	3	30	7	23
Patcheappah's High school, Madras ...	2	12	7	23
S.P.G. High school, Trichinopoly	1	17	2	27
Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.	1	10	1	19
High school, Coimbatore	2	10	3	14
Union (High) school, Palghaut	...	6	1	13
Church Mission Institution, Palamcottah ...	...	6	1	12
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular school, Tinnevelly.	1	9	...	13
Free Church Mission Institution, Nellore ...	1	5	3	9
Wesleyan Native Educational Institution, Bangalore.	...	5	1	11
Syrian College, Cottayam (Church Mission).	1	3	4	7
Bishop Corrie's Grammar school, Madras ...	3	8	3	8
High school, Bangalore	3	5	2	9
Do. do. Ernakolam	...	6	2	9
S.P.G. school, Vepery	2	5	2	8
Saint Joseph's College, Negapatam... ...	1	10	1	9
Hindu Proprietary school, Madras	...	4	...	10

Name of institution.	1873-74.		1874-75.	
	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
OTHER INSTITUTIONS.—(*Continued.*)				
Free Church Mission Institution, Conjeveram.	...	5	...	9
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular school, Masulipatam.	...	4	3	5
Wesleyan Mission school, Royapettah ...	2	5	...	8
Do. do. Negapatam ...	...	7	...	8
Patcheappah's school, Conjeveram	...	2	...	8
London Mission school, Bellary	...	3	2	5
Doveton Protestant College, Madras ...	2	7	1	6
Wesleyan Mission High school, Manargudy...	...	4	1	6
Patcheappah's school, Chedambaram ...	...	3	1	6
Hindu school, Vizagapatam	...	3	...	6
Government school, Hassan	...	1	...	6
Saint Mary's Seminary, Madras	1	5	1	4
High school, Vizianagram	...	2	1	4
Hindu do. Cocanada	...	5	...	5
Free Church Mission school, Trivellore ...	...	4	...	5
High school, Sydapett	...	4	...	5
London Mission Anglo-Vernacular school, Vizagapatam.	...	2	...	5
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular school, Tinnevelly (Church Mission).	...	1	...	5
Mission school, Nursapore	...	...	...	5
Bishop Cotton's school, Bangalore	1	4	...	4
London Mission school, do.	...	3	...	4
Do. do. Madras	...	2	...	4
Central school, Madura	...	...	...	4
Noble Memorial school, Masulipatam ...	...	9	...	3
Free Church Mission Institution, Chingleput.	..	5	...	3
Lutheran Mission Central school, Tranquebar.	...	3	..	3
Vediapuram seminary	...	1	...	3
Saint Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore ...	...	2	...	3
Saint Aloysius' school, Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	3
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular school, Ellore ...	...	...	...	3
Church Mission do. do. do. ...	...	2	1	1
Rajah's school, Mysore	1	4	...	2
Sullivan's Gardens' Seminary	1	2	...	2
Wesleyan Mission school, Mysore	...	3	...	2
S.P.G. school, Ramnad	...	...	...	2
Saint Andrew's school, Bangalore	...	3	...	1
Milagres school, Mangalore	...	1	...	1
Government District school, Chitaldroog ...	...	1	...	1
Catholic Seminary, Bangaloro	...	1	...	1

Name of institution.	1873-74.		1874-75.	
	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
OTHER INSTITUTIONS.—(*Continued.*)				
Anglo-Vernacular school, Poondee	...	...	...	1
Do. Union school, Naidupet ...	...	...	...	1
District school, Chickamagalore	...	...	...	1
Subscription school, Tuticorin	...	...	...	1
Christian Anglo-Vernacular school, Madura..	...	7	...	...
Government school, Shimoga	...	6	...	...
Rajah's school, Kottakil	...	2	...	...
Central school, Nursapore	...	2	...	...
S.P.G. school, Pareyar	...	1	...	...
American Mission school, Dindigul	...	1	...	...
Sawyerpuram Seminary	...	1	...	...
Anglo-Vernacular school, Chickabalasore ...	...	1	...	...
Zemindary school, Parlakemidy	...	1	...	...
Rajah's school, Puducottah	...	1	...	...
Government school, Tumkur	...	1	...	...
Private study	1	30	...	27
Total ...	33	385	64	472

13. At the First Examination in Arts 183 passed against 125 in 1873-74. The increase is proportionally divided between Government and Private institutions. As in the case of the Matriculation examination there is a very satisfactory increase in the number of those who passed in the first class. The tables annexed compare the results for the last two years.

First Examination in Arts.

		1873-74.	1874-75.
Examined		285	342
	Passed.		
First Class	From Government institutions.	7	14
	From other schools and private tuition.	5	9
Second Class	From Government institutions.	42	57
	From other schools and private tuition.	71	103
Total ..		125	183

First Examination in Arts, 1874-75.

Name of institution.	1873-74.		1874-75.	
	First Class.	Second Class	First Class.	Second Class
MADRAS GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.				
Presidency College	1	11	4	23
Provincial College, Combaconum	3	17	7	15
Do. School, Calicut	3	4	1	8
Do. do. Mangalore	...	6	2	6
Do. do. Rajahmundry	...	...	...	3
Do do. Bellary	...	3	...	1
Normal School, Madras	...	1	...	1
Total ...	7	42	14	57
OTHER INSTITUTIONS.				
Free Church Mission Institution, Madras ...	1	17	1	23
College, Trevandrum	...	9	3	14
High school, Bangalore	1	4	...	9
S.P.G. High school, Tanjore	...	9	...	8
Saint Joseph's Institution, Negapatam ...	...	...	1	4
Doveton Protestant College	2	7	...	5
Rajah's school, Mysore	...	2	...	5
S P.G. High school, Trichinopoly	...	...	3	1
Bishop Cotton's school, Bangalore	...	...	1	1
Noble High school, Masulipatam	1	5	...	2
Sullivan's Gardens' Seminary	...	...	...	1
Deccan College, Poona	...	...	...	1
Wesleyan Native Educational Institution, Bangalore.	...	2	...	...
Government school, Shimoga	...	1	...	...
London Mission Institution, Vizagapatam ...	...	1	...	...
Private study	...	14	...	29
Total ..	5	71	9	103

B.A. Examination.

14. For the B A. degree eighty-five candidates appeared this year against eighty-eight in 1874; but the number passed was 55 instead of 50. The increase is wholly due to the large number of students unconnected with any college who succeeded in passing.

Bachelor of Arts Examination, 1875.

Name of institution.	1873-74.			1874-75.		
	First Class	Second Class.	Third Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
MADRAS GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.						
Presidency College	2	12	3	1	9	2
Provincial College, Combaconum	...	8	3	1	7	4
Total ..	2	20	6	2	16	6
OTHER INSTITUTIONS.						
Free Church Mission Institution, Madras ...	...	5	...	...	4	1
College, Trevandrum	...	4	...	...	3	2
Doveton Protestant College	1	3	...	1	...	1
S.P.G. High school, Tanjore	1	1	1	...	1	...
High school, Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	1
S.P.G. Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens ...	...	1		...	..	
Private study	...	1	4	...	7	10
Total ...	2	15	5	1	15	15

M.A. Examination.

15. A single candidate, an ex-student of the Presidency college, was examined for the M.A. degree in English and Sanskrit, and was successful. The desirability of holding examinations for this and some other degrees only once in two years adverted to in para. 5 of the Order of Government of the 3rd May, No. 134, was brought before the Senate at a recent meeting, when it was decided that no change was necessary.

B.L. Examination.

16. Sixteen candidates were examined for the B.L. degree and nine passed, two in the second and the rest in the third class. Attendance on courses of lectures being now compulsory, all these graduates were members of the Presidency College Law class, that College being the only institution having a Legal Branch; but early in the present year a Law class was established at Trevandrum, and the lectures delivered by Dr. Ormsby have been recognized by the Syndicate. There was no candidate this year for the M.L. degree.

B.C.E. Examination.

17. For the B.C.E. examination two candidates appeared, and both passed, one in the second and the other in the third class.

Medicine.

18. The only examination in the Faculty of Medicine held in 1874-75 was the Preliminary Scientific, in which two candidates passed out of three.

Results of Examinations in Optional Languages.

19. The following tables compare the results for the last three years of the examinations in the optional languages selected by the candidates. It must, however, be

borne in mind that many candidates who passed in the optional languages selected by them failed in other subjects.

Languages.	Matriculation.						Percentage of Passed Candidates.		
	Examined.			Passed.					
	1872.	1873.	1874.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Greek	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latin	114	130	105	100	97	68	88	75	65
Sanskrit	42	71	98	34	48	46	81	68	47
Tamil	727	776	862	410	562	701	56	72	81
Telugu	296	357	439	259	248	321	88	69	73
Canarese	179	171	192	154	161	90	86	94	47
Malayalam	149	181	192	140	165	131	94	91	68
Hindustani	21	18	23	21	13	18	100	72	78
Persian	2	...	..	1	...		50		..
Total ...	1,530	1,704	1,911	1,119	1,294	1,375	73	76	72

Languages.	First Examination in Arts.						Percentage of Passed Candidates.		
	Examined.			Passed.					
	1872.	1873.	1874.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Greek	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	100	100
Latin	24	18	30	21	15	22	87	83	73
Sanskrit	7	18	31	. .	15	24	.	83	77
Tamil	119	121	130	106	120	124	89	99	95
Telugu	39	55	60	36	52	55	92	95	92
Canarese . . .	29	36	38	27	36	36	93	100	95
Malayalam . . .	18	32	49	18	32	43	100	100	88
Hindustani	2	3	2	2	3	2	100	100	100
Persian	2	1	1	2	1	1	100	100	100
Total ...	240	285	342	212	275	308	88	96	90

Languages.	Bachelor of Arts Examination.						Percentage of Passed Candidates.		
	Examined.			Passed.					
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Greek...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	100	.
Latin	5	7	7	3	6	5	60	86	71
Sanskrit	2	3	3	2	3	3	100	100	100
Tamil...	49	54	48	45	53	48	92	98	100
Telugu	13	9	12	12	9	12	92	100	100
Canarese	5	3	6	5	3	5	100	100	83
Malayalam	8	8	7	8	8	7	100	100	100
Hindustani	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	100	..
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Total ...	83	87	85	75	85	80	90	98	94

20. In a discussion in the Senate, which resulted in taking away, in the case of the Matriculation examination, the additional 20 marks allowed to classical languages, it was urged that it was unjust to maintain the advantage accorded to Latin and Sanskrit candidates, inasmuch as the examinations in those languages were really less difficult than those in the Vernaculars. Judging from the tables given above, this opinion seems to have no foundation in fact, at least as far as regards the last two years: and it is greatly to be feared that the withdrawal of this encouragement to the study of Sanskrit by our junior pupils will operate disadvantageously upon the cultivation of that noble language, already sadly neglected in Southern India.

Classes of the community represented at the University examinations.

21. The following table shows the classes of the community to which the successful candidates at the University examinations of the last two years belonged.

Classes of community.	Matriculation.		First Arts.		B.A. Degree.	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Brahmins	380	472	85	112	30	39
Hindus not Brahmins ...	139	215	25	38	7	9
Mahomedans	3	9	2	1	...	..
Native Christians ...	48	49	3	20	7	2
East Indians	37	26	8	9	4	4
Europeans	18	13	1	3	2	1
Parsees	1	...	1	. .	...	...
Total .	626	784	125	183	50	55

22. It will be observed that the Brahmins still maintain their old superiority, though they have not increased relatively more than the non-Brahmin Hindus. A remarkable advance is made by Native Christians in the F.A. examination, but this is in some measure neutralized by their remaining stationary in the Matriculation examination and actually retrograding in that for the B.A. degree.

Proposal to exclude the Vernacular Languages from the Higher examinations.

23. At a meeting of the Senate held in November last it was proposed to exclude the Vernacular languages from the F.A. and B.A. examinations as has already been done in the Universities of Calcutta and Bombay. The proposal met with warm opposition, and was eventually thrown out, though more than one Native member of the Senate spoke and voted in favor of the measure. This is a question which in various forms has from time to time occupied

the attention of the Senate, and it is probable that it will be again brought forward at no very distant date.

Cost of the University.

24. The net cost to Government of the University was Rupees 10,577-15-6 as shown by the statement beneath.

Receipts other than from Government.	Amount.			Disbursements.	Amount.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Fees from candidates...	29,890	0	0	Establishment ...	4,368	0	0
Sale of calendars ...	97	14	0	Fees to Examiners ...	30,210	0	0
				Contingencies, includ. all other charges.	5,987	13	6
Total Receipts . .	29,987	14	0	Total Disbursements .	40,565	13	6

In 1873-74 the net cost was Rupees 14,392, and in 1872-73 Rupees 16,633. This regular and striking decrease in cost is very satisfactory, and is almost entirely due to the increase in fees paid by candidates, which now at last practically cover the Examiners' stipends.

25. A sub-committee was appointed by the Syndicate in March last to examine the bye-laws relating to the M.A. degree and to suggest improvements in the course. The proposals of the committee were adopted by the Senate and the new bye-laws have since received the sanction of the Governor in Council. The whole curriculum in Arts has thus been revised and materially altered, the process having taken some years to complete. A Fellow of the University said to me not long ago, "You are always changing something;" this was probably meant as a reproach; but if the matter is looked into, it will very likely be considered rather a credit to the University than otherwise. Our University is still in its nonage, but in its eighteen years of life we have gained a great deal of experience, and from time to time have seen good cause to introduce changes which we have every reason to believe are improvements. These changes have not been confined to the Faculty of Arts; Law and Medicine have in their turn been freely handled, and even in Civil Engineering some material alterations have been made. It is probable, however, that for some years to come it will not be necessary to proceed further in this direction, and that while acknowledging that there is no such thing as finality in questions of this sort, the wiser course will be to watch carefully the results of the changes recently introduced, so as in fulness of time to put into practice the lessons of experience.

III.—Colleges.

26. Several changes took place in the staff of the Presidency College during the year 1874-75. On the last day of the year Mr A. A. Gordon, who had so long held the Professorship of History, resigned the service and was succeeded by Mr. Bradshaw. Mr. Bradshaw, however, did not join his appointment, being engaged on other duty, and Mr. J. B. Bilderbeck, B.A., was placed in charge of the History classes. On the same day P. Ponambala Mudaliyar, Second Tamil Pundit, who had become old and infirm, applied for pension and retired. On the 4th February Dr. W. H. Wilson, appointed Professor of Physical Science by the Secretary of State, arrived and entered upon his duties. On the 24th of the same month Mahomed Manawar Hussain was appointed Hindustani and Persian Teacher in the room of Mahomed Hussain Khan, deceased. Mr. Evans, Professor of Mathematics, was absent throughout the year, his place being filled by Mr. P. Ranganada Mudaliyar.

Presidency College.

8 Professors.
1 Assistant Professor.
5 English Masters.
8 Vernacular Masters.

Pupils.

129 College Department.
137 Junior Department.
71 Legal Branch.

27. The following table gives the attendance in the senior department at the close of the last three years and the number of students that passed the several University examinations.

Years.	Attendance.	Passed Matriculation Examination.	Passed First Examination in Arts.	Passed Bachelor of Arts Examination.
1872-73	115	35	16	8
1873-74	112	24	12	17
1874-75	129	28	26	12

It will be observed that the attendance is somewhat larger than in the two previous years, but other institutions of the same class having developed in a much greater degree, this small increase can hardly be regarded as satisfactory. The B.A. class being unusually small, it was not to be expected that the results would equal those of the previous year; however twelve students out of sixteen succeeded in obtaining the degree and one was placed in the first class. A marked improvement will be observed in the First Examination in Arts and some advance in the number passed at Matriculation; any very decided improvement in the latter can hardly be looked for in the present weak condition of the junior department.

28. The Sanskrit classes continue to make satisfactory progress, and all the pupils of the College who took up Sanskrit as their optional language at the recent University examinations succeeded in passing, although there were numerous failures among the students of other

institutions ; Dr. Oppert, however, has some difficulty in teaching five classes, and the difficulty will be increased next year by the formation of a sixth.

29. The arrival of the Professor of Physical Science was immediately followed by the formation of classes in Physiology and Physical Geography, and, judging from the number of students who have selected Physical Science as their optional subject for the B A. degree, great hopes may be entertained of the success of the new chair ; the Professor, however, has found himself compelled to defer for the present the teaching of Chemistry and Physics owing to the want of a laboratory. Plans for this building have been prepared and its erection sanctioned by Government.

30. The Law class, the re-establishment of which was noticed in last year's report, is in a very flourishing state, and the fees having been again raised by order of Government, it is probable that the class will be self-supporting, at least as long as the Legal Profession maintains its present attractions for Hindu students.

31. The annexed table shows the districts from which the students of the senior department have been drawn for the last three years.

Districts.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Madras	41	28	28
Chingleput	14	16	14
Jaffna	6	3	2
North Arcot	4	4	7
South Arcot	10	11	12
Malabar (Travancore and Cochin*) ...	8	12	15
Tanjore	8	8	16
Trichinopoly	2	4	5
Vizagapatam	1	1	3
Nellore	4	1	...
Ganjam...	5	3	2
Mysore	1	5	6
Kurnool	1	...	...
Cuddapah	3	1	...
Godavery	...	4	3
Bellary	2	3	*
Tinnevelly	...	1	...
Kistna	1	...	..
South Canara	1	3	4
Coimbatare	1	1	3
Salem	1	...	3
Madura	1	3	2
Hyderabad	...	...	...
Total ...	115	112	129

* None from Travancore and Cochin in 1873-74 and 1874-75.

The most noticeable feature of the table is the small number of students drawn from the Presidency town, only twenty-eight out of a total of 129 belonging to Madras itself. It may be considered strange that so many should come from Tanjore, a district so amply provided with the means of obtaining higher education; the fact is, I believe, that many of these students are relations of Government officials holding appointments in Madras. The districts of Nellore, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Tinnevelly, and Kistna are, it will be observed, wholly unrepresented.

32. Mr. Porter returned from England towards the close of 1874 and resumed charge of the Provincial College, Combaconum from Mr. Gopal Rau, under whose able management the college had prospered for two years and a half The success of this college at the University examinations of 1874-75 was most remarkable. The three examination lists of the year were all headed by Combaconum students, and the number of failures was unusually small. For the B.A. degree twelve passed out of thirteen; at the First Examination in Arts twenty-two out of twenty-seven, and at Matriculation sixty-two out of seventy-six, no less than thirty-three being placed in the first class. This striking success is attributed by the Principal to a higher standard being maintained in their junior department than is usually found in other schools, to the strenuous exertions of the Assistant Masters, and lastly to an amount of personal effort on the part of Mr. Gopal Rau, which cannot be expected from many men. Of the students in the senior department, 119 came from Tanjore, eleven from Madura, seven from South Arcot, five from Trichinopoly, three from Coimbatore, and one from each of the districts of Tinnevelly, Salem, and Chingleput. The annexed table shows the attendance and the University distinctions gained in the last three years.

Provincial College, Combaconum.

1 Principal.
3 Assistants.
7 English Masters.
2 Tamil do.
1 Sanskrit do.

Pupils.

147 College Branch.
301 Junior Department.

Years.	Attendance.	Passed Matriculation Examination.	Passed First Examination in Arts.	Passed Bachelor of Arts Examination.
1872-73	102	44	17	...
1873-74	114	53	20	11
1874-75	147	62	22	12

33. The new college buildings referred to in the reports of the last two years are at length approaching completion, and it is hoped that they will be ready for occupation before the setting in of the North-east monsoon, or at the latest by the end of the year.

34 The Free Church Mission Institution is now the largest college in Southern India, and has besides a school department of nearly 800 boys. The success of the institution is entirely due to the untiring exertions of the Reverend W. Miller and his colleagues, and how far their zeal has been rewarded will appear from the following table.

Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland.
College 153.
School 773.

Years.	Attendance.	Passed Matriculation Examination.	Passed First Examination in Arts.	Passed Bachelor of Arts Examination.
1872-73	86	26	8	5
1873-74	108	33	18	5
1874-75	153	38	24	5

35. The school department does not appear to have been inspected during the year under review, but its success at the Matriculation examination is evidence of the care bestowed upon this portion of the institution.

36. The Doveton Protestant College has fallen off in numbers, though the school department shows a small increase. From the following table it will be seen that the University successes of last year have not been fully maintained.

Doveton Protestant College.
College 24
School 170.

Years.	Attendance.	Passed Matriculation Examination.	Passed First Examination in Arts	Passed Bachelor of Arts Examination.
1872-73 ...	26	12	3	2
1873-74	32	9	9	4
1874-75 ...	24	7	5	2

37. Though the last figures are not very encouraging, it must be admitted that under Mr Thom's Principalship the College has done more to justify its name than at any former period of its history, and that as a special place of education for European and East Indian Protestants it supplies a real want. It is much to be regretted that its cost is so great, but as long as four college classes are maintained, and competent teachers are employed, this must continue to be the case unless it is more largely supported by the community which it benefits. The school department is not reported upon by the Inspector, and does not appear to have been visited by that officer since the early part of 1873.

38. In the appendix will be found the report of the Principal of the Medical College for the academic year 1873-74. I have also received from the Principal the usual brief report for the official year 1874-75, and it is upon the latter that the following remarks are based. This arrangement is rendered necessary by the fact that the Winter and Summer sessions of the Medical College do not coincide with the official year, and what follows applies to the Summer session of 1874 and the Winter session of 1874-75, which came to an end on the 31st March.

Medical College.
8 Professors.
5 Assistants.

Pupils.
5 Senior Department.
26 Second do.
57 Junior do.

39. Surgeon-Major Keess proceeded to Europe in April 1874 and Surgeon Porter was appointed to act for him. Surgeon-Major Paul left in May, Surgeon-Major Cockerill acting as Professor of Surgery. Dr. Urquhart, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, having resigned his chair in June, Honorary Surgeon R. Harvey was appointed in his room. Surgeon-Major King, returning from Europe in May, relieved Surgeon Macrae of the Professorship of Chemistry, but the former officer having become Acting Sanitary Commissioner in March, Dr. Macrae resumed the duties of that Professorship. The promotion in October of Surgeon-Major G. Smith to the rank of Deputy Surgeon-General occasioned the following changes: Surgeon-Major Furnell became Principal of the College and Professor of Medicine; Surgeon Brockman, Professor of Ophthalmology and Physiology; and Surgeon D. R. Thomson, Professor of Materia Medica and Pathology. Subsequently the last-named officer was appointed Surgeon of the First District and was succeeded by Surgeon Sibthorpe.

40. The following table gives the leading statistics of the college for the year 1874-75, and compares them with those of the two preceding years.

—	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
In Senior Department at commencement of Winter Session.	7	5	5
In Second Department at commencement of Winter Session.	45	28	26
In Junior Department at commencement of Winter Session.	61	61	57
Passed Second M. B. and C. M. University examination.	1	3	...
Passed First M. B. and C. M. University examination.	1	1	2
Passed Preliminary Scientific University examination.	...	1	.
Passed for grade of Assistant Apothecary ...	15	21	11
Do. do. Hospital Assistant ...	11	25	30

41. Two students went to England in the course of the year, one, Mr O'Hara, to compete for a commission, in which he was successful, and the other, Mr. Pope, to complete his medical education.

42. The year under review is remarkable for the small number of students whom it was found necessary to remove for incompetency or dismiss for desertion. The numbers are three and one against ten and one of the previous year.

43. In July 1874 the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, proposed that arrangements should be made for the admission of lady students into the Medical College. After considerable discussion it was finally resolved that they should be admitted, and that, with the exception of Midwifery, Surgery, and a few lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, they should be taught in the same classes as the male students. Three lady students have already commenced their pre-collegiate course of study, but they will not become pupils of the Medical College until October next. No standard of examination appears to have been prescribed as yet for these students.

44. Another important change in the medical education of the Presidency results from the introduction into the service of two classes of medical practitioners to be called Civil Apothecaries or Civil Medical Officers and Civil Hospital Assistants. Formerly all holders of Government stipends at the Medical College were enlisted for military service, but in future, Civil Dispensaries, whether supported directly by Government or by Local Fund Boards, will be placed under the charge of officers of these new grades. The higher class will, it is hoped, be mainly filled with men who have matriculated at the University of Madras before beginning their medical studies, but in case a sufficient number of such candidates do not come forward in any particular year, a departmental examination will be held to fill up any deficiencies that may occur. Matriculated students will be admitted into the Medical college after one year's pre-collegiate training, while those selected on the results of the departmental examination will have their pre-collegiate training extended to two years. For the lower class the departmental examination and two years' pre-collegiate training will be required, as it is hardly likely that matriculated candidates will be available for this grade. An examination was held towards the close of 1874, and on the results of it twelve Civil Hospital Apprentices were entertained on the 1st of January Eight of these being matriculates will join the Medical College in October after nine months' pre-collegiate training. Twenty-nine Civil Native Medical Pupils were entertained on the 1st February, none of whom appear to have passed the Matriculation examination. In future the examination will be held at an earlier period of the year, so as to allow full time for the prescribed pre-collegiate training.

Civil Engineering College.
1 Principal.
8 Masters.
148 Pupils.

45. The session of 1874-75 at the Civil Engineering College began on the 3rd August with 194 students classified as follows.

First Department		7
Second do.	First Class	29
	Second do.	65
Surveying Class		39
Drawing do.		54
	Total...	194

46. The subjoined table gives the attendance at the end of the session and the chief features in the working of the college during the last three years.

——	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
First Department.			
On roll at close of session	7	4	10
Passed for degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering.	...	1	2*
Obtained certificate as Assistant Engineer ...	...	4	1
Second Department.			
On roll at close of session	65	61	63
Obtained certificate as Supervisor	1	3	1
Do. as Taluq Overseer ...	11	20	26
Special Department.			
On roll at close of session	45	80	75
Obtained certificates of Surveying, First Class.	...	2	...
Do. do. do. Second do.	...	3	3
Do. do. do. Third do.	5	8	8
Do. do. as Draughtsman and Estimator, First Class.	...	3	1
Do. do. do. Second do.	4	4	3
Do. do. do. Third do.	4	11	2

47. The guarantee given by Government of one appointment annually in the Engineering branch of the Department of Public Works has had the anticipated effect of increasing the numbers in the First or College Department, and the Principal reports that there are now more applicants than vacancies. With regard to the European Military Students, the Principal remarks that the new system of requiring these students to study the Vernaculars at Bangalore for one

* These were two ex-students of the college who failed in the previous year, principally in Drawing.

year before joining the college is working successfully, but he comments as follows on the small number of men coming forward for scholarships.

"We have always experienced very great difficulty in obtaining men for these scholarships, and I cannot believe that it is caused by any unwillingness on the part of the men themselves to take employment. The Public Works Department offers such great advantages to deserving soldiers that I am convinced that numbers of such would be only too glad to take advantage of the scholarships were no obstacle thrown in the way of their coming forward to compete for them."

General Remarks.

48. Viewing the Arts Colleges as a whole, the year under review is clearly one of progress. With the single exception of the Doveton College, in which there is a slight falling off in strength, all the Colleges show increased numbers, and the total amounts to 452 against 366 of last year. Speaking of the increase in his own College, Mr. Porter says: "It is obvious from these numbers that the zeal for English education in this part of the Presidency has not yet shown any signs of beginning to flag, and yet it is an undoubted fact that every year, by adding to the numbers of educated men, adds to the difficulty they have in finding an immediate opening for their services at the end of their college career. I was myself quite prepared under these circumstances to see less crowded classes. I thought that the great sacrifices often made to keep boys at school and college would not be so frequent when the rewards to which they led were every year growing less. It has often been said lately, as an argument against higher education in this country, that it raises up a body of disappointed men. It is apparent that the persons most concerned have not yet found out that they are disappointed, at least multitudes of their countrymen are hastening without any misgiving to encounter the same fate."

Tanjore is no doubt an exceptional district in the matter of higher education, but that the desire for college training is not confined to that part of the Presidency, the great development of the Free Church Mission Institution and the smaller, yet not wholly insignificant, advance made by the Presidency College sufficiently prove. For my own part I regard this fact with great satisfaction. I believe that we are gradually training a body of men who will for the most part lead lives creditable to themselves and useful to their fellow-countrymen. Much pungent criticism has been lavished on the lapses in English idiom, or the faults of manner exhibited by some of our young graduates. As to the former, I should doubt if the able critics themselves would not make as many mistakes in a familiar letter written in French or German, even though they might have carefully studied those languages, or what is more resided among the people who speak them,

an advantage, by the way, not so fully shared by the bulk of our Hindu students as those not intimately acquainted with the subject are apt to suppose; and as to the latter it is probably as much an accident of their youth as of their education. A young man, especially if he be conscious of possessing some intellectual vigour, has no doubts about any thing, and lives in the comfortable assurance that what he thinks, or has learned to like, must be right: this is apt to produce a degree of self-assertion that is not pleasing to his elders; but the evil is not confined to young India, and I believe it is not generally considered that an Oxford or Cambridge under-graduate is deficient in self-assertion, or disposed to receive with excessive reverence the dicta of his seniors. The phenomenon, I feel sure, is but a passing one, and in India, as in Europe, these youths now so sharply criticised for conceit or abruptness of manner will, with experience of the world, tone down into sensible and accomplished men. To go into the more general questions connected with higher education in this country, though appropriate to the present subject, would be in great measure to repeat Colonel Macdonald's observations in his report for 1871-72, or Mr. Powell's in the following year; with regard to the latter, however, it may be stated that measures have now been taken to provide for that training in the sciences of experiment and observation, desired not only by the late Director, but by the great majority of those who have at heart the educational interests of the Hindus. Briefly, then, to conclude this part, it has been said that in recent years a million sterling has been spent on education in this Presidency, and chiefly on higher education. The latter part of this statement is open to the objection that a considerable portion of what is supposed to be devoted to higher is really spent on middle or even on lower class education, for all colleges have junior departments, and many high schools begin from the alphabet. But, be that as it may, the great point is, has the money been well spent, and has it produced good fruit? I believe that all candid minds will admit that it has, and many perhaps will doubt if the same sum of money spent in a different direction could have been so widely productive of good.

IV.—Collegiate Schools.

49. Between the Colleges described in the last section and the Higher-class schools, which will form the subject of the next, we have in this Presidency an important class of institutions which may be conveniently called Collegiate schools, inasmuch as they are partly Colleges for the education of under-graduates in the first two years of their University course, and partly High schools educating their pupils for the Matriculation examination. Their number is at present eight; the

Provincial Schools of Calicut, Mangalore, Rajahmundry, and Bellary, the High Schools maintained at Tanjore and Trichinopoly by the Propagation Society, the Noble High School at Masulipatam, and St. Joseph's College, Negapatam. I propose first to speak of each of these separately, and afterwards to compare them with one another as to cost and efficiency.

Provincial School, Calicut.

50. The Provincial School at Calicut fully maintained its reputation at the December examinations of the University, passing nine students at the F A. examination and thirty at Matriculation, against eight and twenty-nine of the previous year. That Calicut keeps its place at the head of the Collegiate schools is mainly owing to the energy of Mr. Barrow and his Senior Assistants. An unfavourable feature, however, is the falling off from twenty-four to fifteen of the Junior First Arts class, which Mr. Barrow attributes to the opening of a First Arts class in the Maharajah's High School at Ernakulam, in which the fee charged is only 1 Rupee a month, or less than what is charged in the lowest class of the Calicut school. If this is the case, I fear there is no remedy, for the Ernakulam school is not under the Madras Educational Department; but it is greatly to be deplored that the Cochin Government does not see that it is desirable to abandon, as far as possible, the eleemosynary system of education. The case is, I believe, much the same at Trevandrum, which was once a free school, and the Samastanum school at Vizianagrum is conducted on the same principle. It would appear that the Maharajahs think it beneath their dignity to take fees from their pupils, and, but for pressure put upon them, would prefer to charge no fees at all. With regard to the lower classes of the Calicut school the Inspector reports favourably on the instruction in English, but complains that Geography, Malayalam, and Handwriting are not sufficiently attended to. In this school there is now no class lower than a fourth, yet the numbers are 245 against 243 of 1872-73, when a third class existed numbering forty-seven pupils.

Provincial School, Mangalore.

51 The Mangalore Provincial School is now placed permanently under the charge of Mr. Moss, who had for some time previously been acting as Head Master during the absence of Mr. Bradshaw. As in the case of Calicut, Mr. Garthwaite finds fault with the instruction in the lower classes, but concludes as follows. "It is so far satisfactory to know that Mr. Moss is quite alive to the necessity of considerable improvement being effected in the state of the lower classes of his school, and that he is making a decided effort in that direction. Indeed, although my report at last inspection was not a favourable one, I was able to say that I found the classes slightly better than they were at the previous inspection." As regards success in the University examinations,

Mr. Powell has recorded his opinion that the results are creditable to Mr Moss and his Senior Assistants. In the First Examination in Arts Mangalore was hardly, if at all, inferior to Calicut, passing eight out of nine candidates, two of whom were in the first class; but at Matriculation Mangalore passed only fifteen against thirty from Calicut. The Inspector, however, reports that there is now a strong Matriculation class, and the results may, therefore, be expected to be more satisfactory next December. The lowest class here also is the fourth, and the total strength is 231, which bears favourable comparison with former years considering that the third class has been recently abolished.

Provincial School, Rajahmundry.

52. The Provincial School at Rajahmundry has, under the able and energetic management of Mr. Metcalfe, taken a great step in advance during the year under review. For many years this school has suffered from the want of good European teaching, but now that this want has been so well supplied, it has almost at a bound conquered its proper place in the lists of the University. Out of five candidates at the First Examination in Arts three passed, the first fruits of Mr. Metcalfe's labours, and what is still more satisfactory twenty students out of twenty-one succeeded at Matriculation. On the 31st March there were twenty-three pupils in the F.A. classes, and at the date of the Inspector's report this number had been increased to thirty, so that in this respect Rajahmundry now stands second among the Provincial schools. The Acting Inspector points out that the teaching staff is weaker than at the other Provincial schools, and recommends that a graduate should be appointed to the vacant Third Mastership on a salary of Rupees 100 per mensem. At present there is no graduate among the Assistant Masters, but the Second Master, Mr. Cuppuswami Sastri, is a teacher of experience, and has more than once been favourably mentioned in the annual reports for his conduct of the school in the absence of a Head Master.

Provincial School, Bellary.

53. Bellary is now decidedly the lowest of the four Provincial schools; it only passed one pupil at the First Examination in Arts and twelve at Matriculation. Mr. Fortey's Inspection report is any thing but encouraging, but as there is a pretty strong Matriculation class, and the pupils acquitted themselves tolerably in English throughout the school, except in the lower fourth class, where the failure is pronounced deplorable, it may be hoped that the malady is not desperate, and that the recent return of Mr. Ranganada Mudaliyar, the permanent Head Master, will produce a change for the better. The great decrease in numbers has given an opportunity for dispensing with the services of three of the more incompetent masters, and the general tone of the school will probably be benefited thereby. Still it is evident that much remains to be done, and the most strenuous exertions on the part of the Head Master and his staff are needed to

restore the school to the credit it enjoyed under Mr. Kershaw. On the causes of the decline Mr. Fortey writes as follows. "In the first place the abolition of the two lowest classes had an injurious effect, for those classes were not abolished in the London Mission school, which consequently received an additional supply of young pupils; and those pupils do for the most part continue to read in that school after they have arrived at the stage when they are admissible to the Government school, one inducement being that the fees are lower." After speaking of the evil effects of frequent changes in the Head Mastership, he continues, "Then the rivalry between the Government school and the Mission school seems to me to be productive of harm to both, for each Head Master admits boys into classes higher than those they are fit for, from a fear that if ordered to join a lower class they will at once desert to the rival establishment, and thus the standards are of course unduly lowered."

Noble High School, Masulipatam.

54. The Noble High School at Masulipatam has long been considered the leading school in the Northern Circars, but it did not distinguish itself in the late University examinations, and seems about to yield the pre-eminence to the Provincial school at Rajahmundry. At the F.A. examination, however, one of its two successful students carried off the Macdonald gold medal awarded to the pupil who passes highest of those that belong to the Northern Circars. At Matriculation the results were very poor, only three out of twenty succeeding. Mr. Kershaw inspected the school in July, and observes that the results were not so satisfactory as he expected, but attributes this partly to the fact that the half-yearly promotions and admissions had only just taken place. "This school," Mr. Kershaw remarks, "surpasses all other schools in the Division in the completeness and excellence of its appointments."

S.P.G. High School, Tanjore.

55. The Tanjore High School is the most flourishing of the Aided Collegiate schools, and owes much of its prosperity to the energy and ability of its Principal, Mr. Marsh. This institution indeed aims at being a fully-developed college, educating up to the B.A. degree, and it will be observed from the second table a little further on that it already has a small junior B.A. class of four students. It appears from last year's report that Mr. Powell objected to this development, and I must confess that I cannot see any great necessity for it, as Combaconum, where the B.A. classes are as yet by no means over-full, is so easily accessible from Tanjore. Eight students of this school passed the First Examination in Arts and thirty matriculated, of whom seven were in the first class. Mr. Caldwell, who inspected the school in March, "found nothing to be desired in the working of the several classes." The school, though situated at some distance from the homes of the greater part of the boys, is well attended,

and receives recruits from several branch elementary schools established in the Fort.

S.P.G. High School, Trichinopoly.

56. The High School at Trichinopoly has of late made great progress under its successive Head Masters, Mr. Margoschis and Mr. Creighton, and is now not far behind the sister institution at Tanjore. Judged by mere numbers indeed, Trichinopoly already stands first, having as many as 702 pupils on the rolls against 578 at Tanjore. It passed only four students at the First Examination in Arts, but then three of them were in the first class; at Matriculation twenty-nine were successful, but all but two were placed in the second class. Mr. Caldwell at his inspection "found all the classes working satisfactorily and the higher classes largely increased in numbers." Six of the classes are now located in the new building, the remainder being accommodated in what remains of the old schoolhouse. This institution also, like Tanjore, enjoys the advantage of having elementary branch schools in connexion with it in various parts of the town.

St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.

57. "St. Joseph's College," writes Mr. Caldwell, "is intended principally as a boarding establishment for the children of Roman Catholic parents in the Tanjore and neighbouring districts, but is open also to others, and its classes are attended by a considerable number of day scholars from the town . . . . . I inspected the institution in March, and found the wonted discipline and order prevalent throughout, and my examination of the several classes gave generally good results" Four students of this College passed the First Examination in Arts and ten matriculated, one student passing in the first class in each examination.

Statistics of Collegiate schools.

58. In the accompanying tables will be found the leading statistical facts connected with the eight Collegiate schools. The Provincial schools, being homogeneous, may fairly be compared together, though even here some peculiar circumstances have to be taken into consideration, or erroneous deductions may be formed. Thus, for instance, Bellary appears to be more cheaply conducted than the other schools, but this is only an accident of the year, and arises from the fact that the permanent Head and Second Masters being absent throughout the year, their substitutes drew smaller salaries than usual; to a certain extent the same remark holds good for Mangalore, Mr. Moss not having been confirmed in his appointment till the very close of the official year.

In percentage of fees to total cost and in the annual cost to Government of educating each pupil Rajahmundry occupies the lowest place; this school, however, is rapidly improving, and it will certainly show better in both these respects at the close of 1875-76. Having regard to numbers and success at the University examinations, these schools

may be said to stand in the following order:—Calicut, Mangalore, Rajahmundry, Bellary. To compare the Government Collegiate schools with the Private Aided institutions of the same grade is much more difficult, as a glance at the second table will show at once how differently they are constituted. With the exception of a weak third class at Bellary, no Provincial school has any class lower than the fourth, while all the Aided institutions descend to the first; and, indeed, at all but Tanjore, the lowest three classes contain more pupils than all the rest put together. Even at Tanjore the numbers are almost equally divided between what may be called the upper and lower schools. In retaining these classes I am disposed to think that the Missionary societies have shown much wisdom; in the first place it enables them to make a good appearance financially, the average cost of educating each pupil being in three cases out of four insignificant as compared with the same charge in Provincial schools; and in the second place they obtain the much more important advantage of attracting boys while very young to a good elementary school, who, as they advance in their education, naturally remain in the place to which they have become accustomed. The Noble High School is indeed an exception, the cost of education here being higher than at any Government school, whether viewed in bulk or estimated per head, and this too though the Principal's salary is not three-fifths of that of a Head Master of a Provincial school. With regard to the percentage that the fees bear to the total cost, the advantage rests with the Government institutions, being 42·73 against 37·99. But for the exceptionally high percentage of Trichinopoly (64·5), the difference would have been much more marked; and the statistics of this school vary so much in the different statements that have been submitted to me that, though I have taken peculiar pains to ascertain the truth, I do not yet feel sure that I have found it. I endeavoured to find out also the cost of the Collegiate departments alone, but the manner of dividing salaries and other charges between the Collegiate and School departments varied so greatly both in Government and Private institutions that I found my figures useless for any purpose of fair comparison. I am taking steps to ensure greater uniformity in this respect in future years, and in next year's report it will be possible to deal with this branch of the subject in a trustworthy manner. Lastly, as to University successes the Government schools have again a slight advantage over the Private schools, passing twenty-one against nineteen for the First Examination in Arts and seventy-seven against seventy-two for Matriculation.

TABLE I.

Government Collegiate Schools.

—	Average daily attendance.	Total charges.	Fees.	Cost to Government less fees.	Percentage of fees to charges.	Annual cost of each pupil.	
						Total.	To Government.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Bellary Provincial school.	167	10,048 15 0	4,554 0 0	5,494 15 0	45·31	60 2 9	32 14 5
Calicut Provincial school.	210	13,765 13 4	5,965 8 0	7,342 5 4	43·33	65 8 10	34 15 5
Mangalore Provincial school.	197	12,390 1 9	5,616 0 0	6,774 1 9	45·32	62 14 4	34 6 2
Rajahmundry Provincial school.	169	11,109 12 7	4,083 4 0	7,026 8 7	36·75	65 11 10	41 9 2

Private Collegiate Schools.

—	Average daily attendance.	Total charges.	Fees.	Cost to Government.	Percentage of fees to charges.	Annual cost of each pupil.	
						Total.	To Government.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Noble Institution, Masulipatam.	223	16,090 14 11	2,685 0 6	4,919 1 5	16·68	72 2 6	22 0 11
S. P. G. school, Tanjore.	429	12,298 8 0	5,933 15 0	8,418 1 4	48·24	28 10 8	19 9 11
S. P. G. school, Trichinopoly.	507	10,984 5 4	7,094 7 0	5,385 8 0	64·5	21 10 7	10 9 11
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.	386	11,987 0 0	3,800 0 0	3,035 0 0	31·7	31 0 10	7 13 9

TABLE II.

—	No. of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March		College classes.				School classes.					
	1874.	1875.	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Government Collegiate Schools.												
Provincial school, Rajahmundry ...	196	197	...	...	9	14	28	18	128	...	..	...
Do. do. Bellary... ...	241	176	...	...	10	6	47	35	57	21	...	...
Do. do. Calicut... ...	247	245	...	...	22	15	52	60	96	...	...	...
Do. do. Mangalore ...	257	231	..	..	17	9	52	51	102	...	...	...
Private Collegiate Schools.												
Noble Institution, Masulipatam	235	248	..	.	7	7	22	33	36	86	30	27
S.P.G.High school, Tanjore ...	509	578	...	4	21	11	64	84	111	127	46	100
Do. do. Trichinopoly ..	575	702	...	...	16	22	66	81	136	228	67	86
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam .	395	422	...	..	9	..	34	45	54	52	33	105

V.—Higher-class Schools.

59. In treating of Higher-class schools I propose to proceed by districts as in former reports, but to give statistical tables only at the close of my remarks upon each educational division. This plan will economize space and aid comparison.

Ganjam.

60. The Zillah School at Berhampore, the only Higher-class school in Ganjam, appears to be making real progress under Mr. Kenny. Seven boys out of ten passed the Matriculation examination, a number, as the Acting Inspector remarks, which exceeds the total for the previous six years. This success does not seem likely to prove a mere accident, for Mr. Bradshaw speaks of a promising Matriculation class of twenty-two boys, one of whom is an Ooriya, reading for the December examination, and the lower classes will probably keep up the supply. The numbers have increased largely in the last two years, the bulk of the increase being attributable to the formation of an Ooriya department, which now consists of three classes with about fifty boys. A fourth Ooriya class is to be formed and an Ooriya Master brought from Cuttack to teach it. The school building is reported in good condition, but too small for present requirements.

Vizagapatam.

61. The London Mission School at Vizagapatam passed five boys out of eight at Matriculation, but its higher classes are weak, the three upper classes only having fifty boys out of a total strength of 243. Its claim to rank as a Higher-class school does not seem to rest on a very firm foundation, and the Acting Inspector observes that its teaching staff is weak, the Head Master being only a First Arts man on a salary of Rupees 100 a month. The resident Missionary, however, spends two hours a day in the school, which no doubt contributes to the efficient teaching of English. At Mr. Kershaw's inspection in May 1874 the results were not satisfactory, and Arithmetic is said to "require to be more rationally taught; scarcely a boy in the fifth class could work a decimal sum decimally, and not one worked properly a compound multiplication sum by 5555⅞." Telugu was also bad in the lower classes, the text-books being, in Mr. Kershaw's opinion, beyond the capacity of little boys. Mr. Bradshaw considers that if the Mission wish this school to take a good position, they should allow it a European Head Master, devoting his whole time to the work.

62. The Hindu School at Vizagapatam is in much the same state as the Mission school, a fourth of its total strength being in the first or lowest class. It has a weak sixth class, and no fifth class at all. At Matriculation, however, it passed six pupils. Mr. Bradshaw considers that there is not room for two Higher-class schools in Vizagapatam, especially

with the low fees charged at Vizianagrum, and observes that efficiency and economy to Government would be better secured if the upper classes of the Mission and Hindu Schools were combined and a European Head Master placed in charge. At Mr. Kershaw's inspection the school passed a fair examination, Arithmetic in the fourth class, Copy-writing generally, and Telugu in the lower classes being the principal deficiencies.

63. The Head Master of the Vizianagrum High School having resigned, he has been succeeded by a young Madras graduate, but, though Mr. Bradshaw speaks favourably of him, he considers that a European Head Master should be engaged. The fees are very low, only a rupee being paid in the highest class, but the Maharajah seems averse to any increase. The numbers have nearly doubled in the last four years, the strength being now 194. The main defect of the school in the Acting Inspector's opinion is that English is taught as a dead language, and that the boys have no opportunity of hearing the language spoken by an Englishman except at the Inspector's visits, when they are hardly able to understand his questions. Five pupils passed the last Matriculation examination.

64. The Hindu School at Cocanada also passed five boys at Matriculation, a number which it has never exceeded. Mr. Bradshaw dwells at considerable length upon the defective classification of this school; the managers on his advice have made some reductions in the staff, and it is hoped that the school will not be so costly either to Government or to the managers as it has been in the past. The Linton Memorial School is in the same compound, and forms a Primary School; both schools are endowed by the Rajah of Pittapore, and the Primary School is aided by the Municipality.

Godavery.

65. The Church Missionary Society's High School at Ellore suffered severely in November 1873 from the introduction into it of two Christian boys of Mâla origin, all the Hindu boys and two of the masters leaving in a body. A rival school then set up having failed to obtain a Government grant, the boys began to come back; but though the total strength has increased during the year from fifty-eight to ninety-eight, only fifty-five are Hindus, there being a Mahomedan department of nearly forty boys. The numbers being so small, the cost of each boy's education is excessive, and Mr. Bradshaw thinks that it would be more economical to send the Christian boys to the Noble High School, and to make the Provincial School at Rajahmundry the only Higher-class school in Godavery receiving Government aid.

66. The Hindu High School at Masulipatam is carried on very cheaply (the cost to Government of each pupil's education being about one-third of what it is at the Noble High School) and on the whole efficiently, Mr. Kershaw

Kistna.

remarking in his report that the general condition of the school is creditable to the Head Master and the Managers. It passed eight pupils at Matriculation, three of whom were in the first class. This school has lately suffered a severe loss in the death of Mr K. Rama Rau, the Deputy Collector, who took a leading part in its management.

Higher-class Schools, First Division.

—	Number of pupils on the 31st March		Total charges.			Fees.			Cost to Government.			Percentage of fees to charges.	Passed Matriculation.	
	1874.	1875.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		1873.	1874.
Government Schools.														
Zillah school, Berhampore.	198	211	6,820	12	0	2,909	14	0	3,910	14	0	42·66	1	7
Private Schools.														
Hindu A.-V. school, Vizagapatam.	134	161	5,218	12	0	1,341	2	0	2,070	6	2	25·69	3	6
London Mission school, Vizagapatam.	232	243	4,999	15	0	1,872	6	0	2,101	5	4	37·44	2	5
Samasthanam High school, Vizianagrum.	149	194	5,979	6	10	1,161	12	0	...	...	...	19·43	2	5
Hindu A.-V. school, Cocanada.	139	175	6,090	12	5	2,132	4	0	2,770	0	0	35·002	5	5
Church Mission A.-V. school, Ellore.	58	98	6,728	4	4	571	1	0	2,376	4	3	8·48	2	2
Hindu A.-V. school, Masulipatam.	249	211	5,123	7	7	2,490	8	6	2,160	11	10	48·62	4	8

Bellary.

67. Besides the Provincial School already noticed, there is a Higher-class school maintained at Bellary by the London Mission, otherwise known as the Wardlaw Institution. The attendance during the year rose from 275 to 312, and the number passed at Matriculation from three to seven, of whom two were in the first class. The sixth or highest class was examined by Mr. Fortey in competition with the corresponding class in the Provincial School, and rivalled it in English, though in Mathematics the Provincial School had some advantage. The weakest subject in the school appears to be Arithmetic, on which Mr. Fortey remarks: "Arithmetic is an important subject, and requires more attention in this school than it has received." In other respects, except the point noticed in writing of the Provincial School, this institution seems in a satisfactory condition.

Kurnool.

68. Of the Government Zillah School at Kurnool, the Inspector writes: "The results of my inspection were satisfactory, and the state of the school reflects credit on the

Acting Head Master Mr Hensman and his Assistants." With the exception of English in the fourth class, the report is uniformly favourable, and there appears to be good reason for hoping that Kurnool is at length about to take its proper place among Higher-class schools.

Cuddapah.

69. The Zillah School at Cuddapah cannot be so favourably described. It sent up eight boys to the Matriculation examination, but only one passed. As Mr. Fortey remarks, this almost total failure of the highest class cannot but reflect some discredit on the instruction it received. The results of the Inspector's examination of the classes below the sixth cannot be regarded as more than fair. The attendance also has decreased, partly, perhaps, on account of the opening of the Municipal School some time ago.

Nellore.

70. The Free Church Mission School at Nellore is the only one of its class in the district. It is in a very satisfactory state, and passed twelve pupils at Matriculation, three being in the first class. Mr. Fortey writes: "The results at the next examination will probably be more satisfactory still, for the school has been growing more efficient year by year since the Rev. Mr. Macmillan took charge of it." The school acquitted itself creditably at the Inspector's visit, excepting some deficiency in Mathematics and in the Telugu of the fourth and fifth classes.

Higher-class Schools, Second Division.

—	Number of pupils on the 31st March		Total charges.			Fees.			Cost to Government.			Per centage of fees to charges.	Passed Matriculation.	
	1874.	1875.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		1873.	1874.
Government Schools.														
Zillah school, Kurnool.	155	165	5,807	6	3	1,977	14	1	3,829	8	2	34·06	3	4
Zillah school, Cuddapah.	161	143	6,042	0	3	2,643	10	0	4,298	6	3	38·08	0	1
Private Schools.														
Wardlaw Institution, Bellary.	275	312	7,994	9	4	3,639	10	0	2,333	7	8	45·52	3	7
Free Church Mission school, Nellore.	322	355	8,991	11	2	3,900	9	9	3,885	6	8	43·38	5	12

Madras.

71. Omitting the Colleges, there are eight Higher-class Institutions within the limits of the Municipality of Madras, four of which have more than 400 pupils each

They are entered in Mr. Fowler's report in the order indicated by their success in the last Matriculation examination, and I shall follow the same system here *Patcheappah's High School* stands first with thirty matriculates, of whom seven were in the first class; and, judging from Mr. Fowler's report, the school seems likely to repeat its success next time. At his recent inspection he thought the discipline improved, and the examination passed, though showing some defects, was satisfactory as a whole. The *Church of Scotland Institution* has made a great advance under Mr. Sinclair, but Mr. Fowler remarks: "The school is a heavy one for one European to work, and while by personal teaching and care in admissions into the Matriculation class he may there secure fair results, it is very difficult for him at the same time to secure the efficiency of the school as a whole." Among the teachers are seven unpassed men, but the school is strongly officered in other respects. The results of the inspection do not seem quite as good as in the case of Patcheappah's High School. *Bishop Corrie's Grammar School* continues to be noted for its discipline. "The school," says Mr. Fowler, "was subjected to a pretty severe test, and passed generally with credit." The *S.P.G. Anglo-Vernacular School, Vepery*, stood higher in the Matriculation list than in any former year, and the Inspector's opinion is that "on the whole the state and management of the school reflect credit on the Head and other Masters." The *Hindu Proprietary School* passed fairly at inspection, and shows a great advance in the Matriculation examination. The *Wesleyan Mission School* has, in Mr. Fowler's opinion, regained its former position; this school also passed fairly at inspection, and an improvement is noted in the Vernaculars. There is, however, an unexplained falling off in numbers since March 1874, but, as the Matriculation class in this school is larger than that in any other of the eight schools, it is probable that the decrease is due to an abandonment of the lowest class. *St. Mary's Seminary* on the other hand has greatly increased in strength; this school does not appear to have been inspected during the year. The *London Mission Institution* has high numbers, but the standard is low. The inspection of this school, Mr. Fowler remarks, was deferred at the urgent request of the Rev. Mr. Hall.

Chingleput.

72. Of the five Higher-class schools in Chingleput, the Patcheappah's Branch School and the Free Church Mission School at Conjeveram take the lead. In last year's report Mr. Powell stated that the former school had greatly increased its numbers, while the latter had fallen off; this year the case is exactly reversed. Mr. Fowler's report upon the Chingleput School is not very favourable, and the Deputy Inspector declares himself disappointed with the results in Tamil. Saidapett High School does

not maintain the position it once held in the Matriculation list, but Mr. Fowler says of it: "At inspection a fair examination was passed, and with the tone and discipline of the school I was satisfied. The practising of various gymnastic exercises in this school with a considerable degree of success may be mentioned with approval as a decided step in the right direction." The Free Church Mission School at Trivellore has made an advance, and, with the sister institution at Chingleput, appears in the list of Higher-class Schools for the first time.

South Arcot.

73. In South Arcot Patcheappah's Branch School at Chedambaram stands first in the Matriculation list, though St. Joseph's Institution at Cuddalore has a larger school attendance; the Zillah School at the latter place is last in both respects. Of *Chedambaram* Mr. Fowler reports that it is in better order than formerly, though there is much room for further improvement. The upper classes of *St Joseph's Institution* passed rather a poor examination at the Inspector's visit, but the lower ones did fairly. *Cuddalore Zillah School* has for years been in a most unsatisfactory condition, but Mr. Fowler seems to have some hopes that it is at last improving.

Higher-class Schools, Third Division.

—	Number of pupils on the 31st March		Total charges.			Fees.			Cost to Government.			Percentage of fees to charges	Passed Matriculation.	
	1874.	1875											1873.	1874.
Government Schools.			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			
Zillah school, Cuddalore ...	162	181	5,731	11	8	2,755	6	0	2,976	5	8	48 06	1	3
Local Fund school, Saidapett ..	157	192	7,296	11	11	2,741	0	0	3,300	5	0	37·39	4	5
Private Schools.														
Sullivan's Garden's Seminary	14	17	7,470	13	4	..	..	..	862	8	0		3	2
Church of Scotland Mission Institution, North Beach.	456	456	13,564	2	9	4,497	14	0	5,393	8	0	33 16	11	20
London Mission Institution, Black Town.	467	428	15,650	0	10	4,952	4	0	4,174	0	0	31·64	2	4
Patcheappah's High school, Black Town.	487	418	23,584	11	1	7,672	4	0	9,839	11	0	32 53	14	30
Wesleyan Mission A.-V. school, Royapettah	378	277	10,477	15	5	3,817	1	0	2,924	0	0	36 42	7	8
S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular school, Vepery.	414	422	11,571	0	9	4,335	0	0	5,397	2	0	37·46	7	10
St Mary's Roman Catholic Seminary, Black Town.	270	330	6,707	6	9	2,496	0	0	2,570	0	0	37 21	6	5
Bishop Corrie's Grammar school, Black Town	156	177	12,822	11	7	5,591	0	0	4,674	0	0	43 6	11	11
Hindu Proprietary school, Madras.	135	124	6,630	1	2	3,685	8	0	2,118	8	6	55·39	4	10
Patcheappah's Branch school, Conjeveram.	202	167	5,042	7	2	990	10	0	2,104	2	9	19·65	2	8
Free Church Mission Branch school, Conjeveram.	108	146	2,959	14	9	1,043	9	0	1,233	0	0	35·27	5	9
Patcheappah's Branch school, Chedambaram.	158	198	3,846	3	4	1,400	2	9	1,682	3	0	36·40	3	7
St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore.	217	240	4,793	0	0	2,087	0	0	942	0	0	43·54	2	3
Free Church Mission school, Chingleput.	167	193	3,452	15	2	1,210	2	0	915	0	0	35·04	5	3
Free Church Mission school, Trivellore.	103	128	2,798	1	7	1,002	8	0	1,138	4	0	35·84	4	5

74. The Chittoor Zillah School is the only Higher-class school in North Arcot. It has no first class, and Mr. Caldwell says that it may perhaps be advantageous before long to dispense with the second. Where there is no competition this may be a safe measure, the Lower-class schools in the neighbourhood doing the preparatory work for the Zillah School; but where a competing school is established, as for instance at Salem, such a step would, in my opinion, be very perilous, if not absolutely fatal to the best interests of the school. Thirteen students matriculated last year, and the lower classes acquitted themselves generally very creditably at Mr. Caldwell's examination. The Inspector considers that the school building, formerly a private house, is too small, and in other respects unsuitable for its present purpose.

North Arcot.

75. The Salem Zillah School shows an improvement upon last year. It passed nine pupils against three for Matriculation, and the fifth and lower classes answered very creditably at the Inspector's examination. The pupils, however, were weak in Tamil, and Mr. Caldwell remarks that the school is at a disadvantage in this respect, Tamil being the only vernacular language recognized in the school, though a considerable proportion of the boys are Telugus from the northern part of the district. Provision should, I think, be made for teaching both languages as is done at Chittoor, which is similarly situated in this respect.

Salem.

76. Besides the College at Combaconum and the two Collegiate schools already mentioned, Tanjore has three Higher-class schools. The *Wesleyan Mission High School, Manargudy*, is a large school, and reported upon favourably as a whole, but Mr. Caldwell remarks that "a tendency is still apparent to push the pupils forward too rapidly as they approach the higher classes." The school established by the same Society at *Negapatam* is a still larger institution, and also appears to be in good working order. A large and efficient branch elementary school works also in connexion with this school. The *German Lutheran High School, Tranquebar*, is partly a boarding establishment for children of the Lutheran community and partly a day school open to all. The Inspector's examination gave generally good results. These three schools passed seven, eight, and three pupils, respectively at the last Matriculation examination.

Tanjore.

77. The only Higher-class school in Trichinopoly is the Gospel Society's High School already described in the preceding section.

Trichinopoly.

Higher-class Schools, Fourth Division.

—	Number of pupils on the 31st March		Total charges			Fees.			Cost to Government.			Percentage of fees to charges	Passed Matriculation.	
	1874.	1875.											1873.	1874
Government Schools.			Rs	A	P	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P			
Zillah school, Chittoor	357	372	9,192	11	5	5,130	3	11	4,062	7	6	55 8	7	13
Do. do. Salem	343	349	8,391	9	5	5,579	8	0	2,812	1	5	66 49	3	9
Private Schools														
Wesleyan Mission High school, Manargudy.	184	219	6,200	15	6	2,132	15	0	2,327	0	0	34 39	4	7
Wesleyan Mission High school, Negapatam.	237	277	4,876	8	8	2,340	4	0	2,219	8	0	47·98	7	8
German Lutheran Mission school, Tranquebar.	170	185	4,322	2	1	400	0	0	762	0	0	9 25	3	3

Coimbatore.

78. The Coimbatore High School is the only one of the class in the district. It continues to prosper under Mr. Flanagan, the Head Master, and owes much also to the interest taken in its welfare by Mr. R Stanes, Secretary to the Committee of Management. At inspection the strength appears to have been 428 in five classes, the highest being the sixth, but since that time a Branch School has been organized containing 258 boys, and the High School, deprived of its lowest classes, numbers 353. At Matriculation this school passed seventeen students, three being in the first class, against twelve and two in the previous year. Mr. Marden's report is favourable on the whole, but he observes throughout the school a neglect of the vernacular, and points out some minor deficiencies in other subjects in some of the classes.

Madura.

79. The Zillah School at Madura, judging from the results at Matriculation, is the first of its grade in the Presidency, seventeen of its pupils having passed that examination, two being placed in the first class. The Inspector's report is not favourable, but Mr. Marden states that his visit was earlier than was expected, and that his examination was rather severe.

Tinnevelly.

80. The Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School at Tinnevelly has more than maintained its position during the year of review, having increased in strength from 267 to 300, and passed thirteen pupils against nine of last year. The Inspector's report is satisfactory on the whole, though three classes are stated to be deficient in Geography and one in Geometry. The new portion of the school-house has not been completed owing to want of funds. The Church Missionary Institution at Palamcottah and the Gospel Society's Seminary at Sawyerpuram will be noticed under the head of Normal Schools.

Higher-class Schools, Fifth Division.

—	Number of pupils on the 31st March		Total charges.			Fees.			Cost to Government.			Percentage of fees to charges.	Passed Matriculation.	
	1874.	1875.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		1873.	1874.
Government School.														
Zillah school, Madura.	250	301	8,173	1	5	5,409	0	0	2,764	1	5	66·18	7	18
Private Schools.														
High school, Coimbatore.	429	353	*13,779	8	4	8,169	0	0	5,951	8	0	59·28	12	17
Hindu A.-V. school, Tinnevelly.	267	300	6,138	10	11	3,726	12	3	2,533	4	8	60·71	10	13

Malabar.

81. Besides the Provincial School at Calicut already noticed, there are two Higher-class schools in Malabar, the Brennen Zillah School at Tellicherry, and the Palghaut High School maintained by the Local Fund Board of Calicut. The *Brennen Zillah School* is not in as satisfactory a state as could be desired; the numbers have fallen from 188 in 1872-73 and 176 in 1873-74 to 137 on the 31st of March last, and the teaching of the lower classes is in some cases in the hands of incompetent men. The Inspector complains that he has not been allowed to engage better men on larger salaries, and that the school building is in a miserable state from want of repair and insufficient accommodation. The confidence of the people does not seem to be gained, as many Tellicherry boys are attracted to distant places, but Mr. Garthwaite concludes his report as follows: "The classes below the Matriculation standard were examined by me in December last, and I had the pleasure of reporting that there were signs of progress in nearly every class. Strenuous effort, however, is still required before the instruction can be reported as being in a decidedly satisfactory state." The *Palghaut High School*, on the contrary, appears to be making good progress, and passed fourteen pupils at the last Matriculation examination. Mr. Garthwaite devotes considerable space to a discussion about the cost of this school, with reference to a remark in G. O. No. 247, of the 13th July 1874, that the actual cost to the tax-payer of educating each pupil in it was higher than that of any Zillah School except that at Kurnool. He points out that the school should not stand alone if a fair comparison is to be instituted, but

* This includes expenditure of the Branch School.

should be taken in connexion with the Municipal Middle-class School next door to it, which supplies the lower classes wanting in the High School, but which all Zillah Schools have, or recently had. Taken in this manner, the cost of a single pupil is Rupees 18-8-2, which compares fairly with other schools of the same grade. Mr. Garthwaite admits that the percentage of fees to total cost is small, but thinks that the fees—those prescribed for Aided schools in the mofussil—cannot be raised. He says: "The comparative smallness of the attendance is due to the rate of fee. Boys whose parents are poor go across the border, the Head Master tells me, into Cochin territory to the Rajah's School at Ernakulam, where they are taught for almost nothing, and, if Brahmins, can get fed for nothing, and may expect the gift of a cloth or a piece of money on festive occasions." A similar complaint, it will be recollected, is made by Mr Barrow with regard to the Junior F.A. class at Calicut.

Canara.

82. There is no Higher-class school in Canara except the Provincial School at Mangalore already reported upon.

Higher-class Schools, Sixth Division.

—	Number of pupils on the 31st March		Total charges			Fees.			Cost to Government			Percentage of fees to charges	Passed Matriculation.	
	1874.	1875.	Rs	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P.		1873	1874
Government School.														
Zillah school, Tellicherry	176	137	6,987	3	3	2,416	12	0	4,556	5	3	34·59	4	5
Local Fund School.									To Local Funds					
Palghaut	152	162	5,339	11	2	2,341	8	0	2,998	3	2	43 85	6	14

Concluding Remarks.

83. The increase in the number of pupils attending Higher-class schools, under which head are included the junior departments of Colleges and Collegiate schools, is not great, being under five per cent, about the same indeed as the corresponding increase in the preceding year. The increase in pupils of Colleges being at the rate of twenty-two per cent., it may be inferred that a larger proportion of our students are beginning to aim at the higher examinations than was found to be the case a few years ago, when all but a few were contented with Matriculation. Complaints are made by several of the Inspectors about the rivalry that exists between certain pairs of schools—in some cases between a Government and Private institution, as at Bellary and Cuddalore, in others between two Private and Aided schools, as at Conjeveram and Vizagapatam. I have already

quoted or summarized the remarks of Mr. Fortey and Mr Bradshaw on the rivalry at Bellary and Vizagapatam; of Cuddalore Mr. Fowler says: "I cannot but consider any Government money spent in supporting two agencies, where there is only work enough for one, wasted." At Conjeveram there are two Higher-class schools in the same street, and the classes from the third to the sixth such that if combined they might easily be taught by the same master. It is obvious that in all these cases it would be more economical for Government, and at the same time more conducive to sound education, to reduce one of the competing schools to the middle-class standard. It would no doubt have been much better if this rivalry had never been permitted to exist, for the reduction of a school now to the middle-class, or refusing grants if the school declines to reduce itself, would be a very unpopular measure. If unlimited means were at the disposal of Government, the present system might be allowed to stand, in the hope that there is a good side also to the picture, and that competition conduces to energetic working; but unfortunately this is far from being the case, the problem of the day being how to use to the best effect the very limited means at our disposal, and from this point of view it becomes important to inquire if, by economy in support to competing schools both of the higher and the middle class (where the evil is worse, because more widely extended), we may not be able to set free a considerable sum of money for the support of fresh schools in places hitherto not so well supplied with the means of higher or middle class education.

VI.—Middle-Class Schools.

84. Of the eighteen Middle-class schools in Ganjam, five are Government schools, five receive aid under the Salary system, seven under the Results system, and one is supported by the Maharajah of Vizianagrum. With the exception of the Onslow Institution, which has steadily declined since

Ganjam.

Names.	Locality.	On the rolls.		Highest class.		Condition.
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	
Taluq school ...	Tekkali ...	30	39	4th	4th	Tolerable
Do. do. ...	Itchapore ...	25	29	do.	do.	
Do. do. ...	Russelcondah.	46	73	do.	do.	Good.
Do. do. ...	Purshottapur.	27	37	3rd	3rd	Tolerable
A.-V. school ...	Chicacole ...	62	90	4th	4th	
Private Schools.						
Onslow Institution.	Chetterpore .	72	48	6th	4th	Poor.
Zemindary school.	Chikati ...	40	40	4th	do.	
Do. do.	Mandasa . .	30	38	do	do.	
Do. do.	Parla Kimedi.	51	43	3rd	3rd	Tolerable.
Branch school ...	Srikurmam ...	27	28	4th	4th	Bad.
Factory school* ...	Aska... ...	...	29	...	do.	

* No report on condition. Brought on the returns during the quarter ending 31st March 1875.

1871, and the Zemindary School at Parla Kimedy, all show an increase of strength as compared with last year. The Anglo-Vernacular School at Chicacole is the largest; it had been decreasing in strength owing to the rivalry of Results schools in the neighbourhood and for fear of desertion boys were placed in classes for which they were not fit, but on the Acting Inspector's announcing that no fourth-standard grants would be given in 1875-76, a change for the better took place, and at the date of report the numbers had risen to 100. The Onslow Institution suffers from the same rivalry, and is in a languishing state; it presents the anomaly of having six masters for four weak classes, and there can be little doubt that Chetterpore being only sixteen miles from Berhampore there is no necessity for the existence of this school. It has a fine school building, and it is a pity that it should be so little used. The Taluq School at Russelcondah is said to be in a satisfactory condition, and has greatly increased in strength; it is largely attended by Ooriyas. The other Taluq schools are hardly of middle-class standard, and the attainments of the Head Masters are not high; but each has an Ooriya Assistant Master, and the attendance is increasing. The Zemindary Schools at Chikati and Mandasa are not doing well, and Mr. Bradshaw says: "The masters appear to be selected for private reasons, and not on educational grounds." The Parla Kimedy School did fairly well at inspection, but, owing to the usual rivalry, has fallen off in standard and strength. The Maharajah's School at Srikurmam is still in an unsatisfactory state, and will be so as long as the temple families think they get defiled by going to the school. The Factory School at Aska, established by Mr. Minchin for the children of his employés, appears in the list for the first time, and accounts for the increase of one school in the returns. The seven Results Grant schools have 252 pupils and earned Rupees 1,218-4-0.

85. In Vizagapatam two Middle-class Aided schools, Ellamanchili and Narasapatam, appear in the list for the first time, but the Results Grant schools have fallen from six to three. The Bimlipatam

Vizagapatam.

Names.	Locality.	On the rolls.		Highest class.		Condition.
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	
A.-V. school ...	Bimlipatam .	51	39	3rd	4th	Poor.
Taluq school ..	Pulcondah ..	26	34	4th	do.	No report.
Do. do. ...	Gunnapur ...	19	40	do.	3rd	Tolerable.
Do. do. ..	Ankapalli ...	53	66	do.	4th	Fair.
Do. do. .	Kassimkottah....	55	55	do.	do.	
Do. do. ...	Chodaveram ...	34	34	3rd	do.	No report
Local Fund school.	Parvatipur ...	36	44	do.	3rd	

Names.	Locality.	On the rolls. 1873-74.	On the rolls. 1874-75.	Highest class. 1873-74.	Highest class. 1874-75.	Condition.
Private Schools.						
Branch school ...	Chipurupalli ...	25	25	3rd	4th	Poor.
Do. do. ...	Gajapatinagaram.	30	29	do.	do.	
Do. do.	Jami	36	36	do.	3rd	
Do. do. ..	Konada... ...	23	27	do.	do.	
Do. do. ...	Talavalasa ...	26	24	do.	do.	
Do. do. ...	Vaddadi ..	27	25	do.	do.	
Zemindary school.	Bobbili... ...	45	48	4th	4th	Fair.
Subscription schl.	Kottam... ...	24	22	3rd	2nd	No report.
Do. do.	Rayaveram ..	27	23	4th	4th	Poor.
Do. do. *	Ellamanchili ...	...	46	...	3rd	Newly opened.
Do. do. *	Narasapatam ...	...	37	..	do.	

* Brought on the returns during the quarter ending 31st March 1875.

school, which made some advance in 1873-74, has again fallen off, and from the 1st April will be ranked as a Taluq school, which it has been for a long time in all but name. The Taluq School at Ankapalli is advancing, and a new building has been sanctioned at a cost of Rupees 3,000, half of which is contributed by Mr. G. L. Narasinga Row. The other schools of this grade call for no special mention. The Rayaveram school appears to have suffered from the negligence of the managers, but the Head Master has kept the school together under all disadvantages. The new schools at Ellamanchili and Narasapatam have begun well, and Mr. Bradshaw thinks that they will prove less expensive to Government than Results' schools under the present system. Bobbili is doing well, but "its grant is as much as the gross cost to Government of the Taluq School, Palcondah, and a great deal more than the net cost of Ankapalli." Of the Maharajah's Branch Schools Mr Bradshaw says: "I had an opportunity of examining only one, Chipurupalli; it bears out what the Deputy Inspector reports of the others—poor teaching, low standard, and not acting, as they ought, as feeders to the Vizianagrum High School." The three Results' schools contained 203 boys, and earned Rupees 663-8-0 in grants.

86. Of the Middle-class schools in the Godavery District, five Salary Grant schools, those of Raghadevapur, Tanuku, Pennugondah, Tallapadu, and Akividu have disappear-

Godavery.

Names.	Locality.	On the rolls. 1873-74.	On the rolls. 1874-75.	Highest class. 1873-74.	Highest class. 1874-75.	Condition.
Taluq school ...	Amalapore ..	40	53	4th	4th	Fair.
Do. do.	Viravusaram ...	52	46	5th	4th	
Local Fund school.	Achanta ...	45	36	3rd	3rd	Poor.*
Do. do.	Palcole ...	67	45	4th	do.	Tolerable.*
Do. do.	Undi... ...	38	24	3rd	do.	Poor.*

* Transferred to Lower Class.

Names.	Locality.	On the rolls.		Highest class.		Condition
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	
Private Schools.						
Central school ...	Narsapur ...	60	53	5th	5th	Bad.
Zemindary school.	Pittapore ...	104	100	4th	4th	Good.
Town school ...	Rajahmundry .	116	81	3rd	do.	Fair.
Subscription school.	Innespettah ...	23	94	do.	do.	Fair.
Do. do.	Dowlaishweram	65	70	4th	do.	No report on condition.
Do. do.	Peddapore ...	54	38	do.	do.	Poor.
Do. do.	Coringa... ..	53	29	3rd	3rd	Poor.
Do. do.	Vella ...	39	28	4th	4th	No report.
Do. do.	Ramachendrapur.	31	25	do.	do.	No report.
Do. do.	Kottapetta ...	73	61	do.	do.	No report.

ed from the list; the Results Grant schools have fallen from sixteen to thirteen and the Central School Narsapur, formerly a Higher-class school now ranks as Middle class. The Taluq Schools at Viravasaram and Amalapur are doing fairly. The Town School at Rajahmundry, under the management of Mr Cuppuswami Sastri, Second Master of the Provincial School, is doing well; the school is also a financial success, for the income from fees (Rupees 710) and the Government grant (Rupees 430) exceeded the expenses by Rupees 100. This school and the Primary School, Innespettah, owe their prosperity partly to the abolition of the lower classes at the Provincial School. The Central School, Narsapur, which has been declining for some time, is most unfavourably reported upon by Mr. Bradshaw; in another communication he has recommended some radical changes, which will be considered now that Mr. Kershaw has returned. The Baptist Missionaries have greatly developed their Narsapur school, and their European teaching and low fees have proved too much for the Central School. Pittapore School with 100 boys is favourably mentioned by the Inspector, but Peddapore and Coringa are said to suffer from injudicious management, a very common thing, in Mr. Bradshaw's opinion, in the First Division, and probably elsewhere also. The Local Fund Board schools have not been successful, and are all to be placed in the lower class. The thirteen Results Grant schools earned Rupees 1,917-4-0 during the year, and had 455 boys on the rolls at its close.

87. The Kistna District has twenty-four Middle-class schools, of which one is a Government school, three are under the Local Fund Board, six receive Salary, and fourteen Results' grants. The Anglo-Vernacular School at Guntoor did well at Mr. Kershaw's inspection,

Kistna.

Names.	Locality.	On the rolls.		Highest class.		Condition.
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	
A.-V. school ..	Guntoor ...	78	75	4th	4th	Good.
Local Fund school	Avanigudda ...	35	27	4th	3rd	Bad.
Do. do.	Kaikalur ...	30	24	3rd	do.	
Do. do.	Nizampatam ...	30	30	2nd	2nd	
Private Schools.						
Church Mn. school.	Bezwadah ...	93	125	4th	4th	Tolerable.
Noble Branch schl.	Masulipatam ...	83	101	3rd	3rd	Fair.
Hindu A.-V. school.	Bezwadah ...	91	94	5th	5th	Tolerable.
Zemindary school.	Vallur	52	45	3rd	3rd	

and the Church Mission Practising and Branch Schools (the latter being called Venkataswami Naidu's School in last year's report) are also favourably reported on. The Hindu School at Bezwada is strong both in numbers and standard, but in the former respect it is surpassed by the Mission School at the same place, a great proportion of the scholars being Pariahs. The Local Fund Board schools are described as costly and indifferent; 431 boys attended the 14 Results Grant schools, the total grant being Rupees 2,314.

88. In Bellary two Middle-class schools, the Anglo-Vernacular School at Kumply and the Municipal School at Ghooty, were closed during 1874-75; but as the latter was maintained up to the 31st March, it still appears in the list. The Anantapur School is in fair condition, but that at Adoni is languishing, and the attendance is very small for the size of the

Bellary.

Names.	Locality.	On the rolls.		Highest class.		Condition.
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	
Anglo-Vernacular school.	Anantapur ...	42	49	3rd	4th	Fair.
Anglo-Vernacular school.	Adoni ...	42	37	do.	3rd	Poor.
Local Fund Schl.	Hospett ...	31	45	do.	do.	Fair.
Do. do.	Narrainakary....	24	19	2nd	2nd	
Do. do.	Hadugally ...	50	49	4th	4th	Good.
Do. do.	Kudlighy ...	25	24	3rd	3rd	Poor.
Do. do.	Royadroog ...	35	26	2nd	do.	
Do. do.	Tadpatry ...	58	60	3rd	do.	
Do. do.	Pennugondah..	41	53	do.	4th	Tolerable.
Municipal school.	Ghooty ...	29	12	do.	3rd	Closed.
Private Schools.						
Roman Catholic Male Asylum.	Bellary ...	44	45	do.	do.	Tolerable.
Anglo-Vernacular school.	Cowle Bazaar.	60	65	4th	4th	Fair.
Anglo-Vernacular school.	Hurpanhully .	30	34	2nd	3rd	Poor.

town. This is probably due to the fact that a cheaper elementary education can be obtained at the Municipal School. The Local Fund schools are as a whole unfavourably reported upon, and Mr. Fortey remarks: "These schools require the stimulus of some kind of competitive examination with other schools of the same class throughout the country." The remaining schools call for no particular remark. In the town of Bellary there is one Results' Grant school of the Middle class; it is managed by a native, has forty-five boys on the rolls, and earned a grant of Rupees 133.

89. Middle-class education in Kurnool appears to be in a very unsatisfactory state: the Taluq School at Koilguntlahas been closed recently by order of Government, and the Local Fund Board schools, except Nundial, ought, in the opinion of Mr. Fortey, to be placed in the Lower class. There are two Middle-class Results' Grant schools in this district with 174 pupils, but they are not mentioned in Mr. Fortey's report.

Kurnool.

Names.	Locality.	On the rolls.		Highest class.		Condition.
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	
Taluq school,	Koilguntla ...	19	20	2nd	2nd	Bad.
Local Fund school.	Nurnoor ...	40	66	3rd	3rd	Poor.
Do. do. ...	Pattikondah ...	36	29	do.	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Peapally ...	53	50	4th	do.	
Do. do. ..	Nundial ...	54	71	do.	4th	Fair.
Anglo-Ver. school	Cumbum ...	40	40	3rd	3rd	

90. The district of Cuddapah is as bad as that of Kurnool in respect of Middle-class education. Only three of the six schools mentioned in last year's report appear in the present list, and they are all in a more or less unsatisfactory state. A Municipal school at Cuddapah, however, appears for the first time. Of the three schools that have disappeared, the Local Fund School at Sidhout was closed, because almost all the boys were withdrawn through the local influence of some Assistant Masters who were dismissed for sending in unfounded petitions against the Head Master. The other two schools still exist, but are now in the Lower

Cuddapah.

Names.	Locality.	On the rolls.		Highest class.		Condition.
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	
Local Fund school.	Proddatore ...	36	36	3rd	3rd	Bad.
Do. do. ...	Jamalamadugu.	38	43	do.	do.	Tolerable.
Do. do. ...	Budwail . .	51	36	do.	do.	Bad.
Municipal school.	Cuddapah ...	...	129	...	do.	Tolerable.

class. Mr. Fortey strongly advocates the opening of a Government Anglo-Vernacular school at Madanapally with the funds set free by the recent closing of the Taluq schools at Nandikotkur and Koilguntla.

91. Nellore is greatly in advance of the other districts of the Second Division, twenty-one schools being returned as Middle class. The last five Local Fund schools in the list, however, do not teach English. "The Ongole school" remarks Mr. Fortey, "suffered some injury during the year owing to a want of judgment on the part of the Deputy Inspector in promoting the formation of another English-teaching school in the town. The Local Fund Board have now, however, passed a resolution that no Results grants shall be given to schools teaching English in towns where the Government or the Local Fund Board have provided for instruction in that language." The Inspector dwells at some length upon the Educational Durbar held for the second time at Nellore in December last, when the third, fourth, and fifth classes of the nine Local Fund schools were examined in competition. The details, though too long for insertion here, are interesting and instructive, and I have a strong conviction that were the example set in Nellore generally followed, the apathy that so frequently marks schools of this class would rapidly disappear. The honours on this occasion were carried off by the Naidupetta school, which stood first in the fifth-class competition and second in the fourth and third. This school was omitted from last year's marginal list, on the ground that it was a Mixed school, but there are no girls in it now, a separate Girls' school having been set up at Naidupetta, and I have, therefore, included

Nellore.

Names.	Locality.	On the rolls.		Highest class.		Condition.
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	
Anglo-Vernacular school.	Ongole	59	48	3rd	3rd	Fair.
Local Fund school.	Naidupetta ...	.	79	...	5th	Good.
Do. do.	Venkatagerry...	78	90	5th	do.	Fair.
Do. do.	Kavali	38	51	3rd	4th	Tolerable
Do. do.	Allur	42	51	4th	do.	
Do. do.	Kaligherry ...	39	43	do.	do.	Good.
Do. do.	Kandukur ...	95	113	3rd	3rd	Poor.
Do. do.	Gudur ..	65	48	4th	do.	Fair.
Do. do.	Buchireddipalem.	53	50	do.	do.	Poor.
Do. do.	Varigonda ...	53	65	do.	4th	do.
Do. do.	Monganoor ...	34	33	do.	do.	Tolerable.
Do. do	Sulurpet ...	...	42	...	do.	Fair.
Do. do.	Koratoor ...	...	40		do.	Tolerable
Do. do.	Vindoor ...	...	31	..	do.	
Do. do.	Davoor ..	74	56	4th	do.	Good.
Municipal school.	Moolapetta ...	...	57	...	do.	Fair.
Do. do.	Nababpetta ...	..	27	...	do.	
Do. do.	Fattikhanpetta.	...	30	..	do.	
Do. do.	Ranganaikpetta	68	40	4th	do.	Good.
Do. do.	East school ...	...	35	...	do.	Poor.
Do. do.	West school ...	96	80	4th	do.	Fair.

it in this year's return. All the classes of the Municipal schools were examined at the same time, the Ranganaikpett School taking the lead in the results. A school at Rapur included in last year's list does not appear this year, having been transferred to the Lower class.

92. There are only two Government Middle-class schools in Madras, both for Mahomedans, the Madrasa-i-Azam and the Mylapore Anglo-Vernacular School. The Inspector describes the former as well conducted and well attended, but he finds fault with the boys' knowledge and pronunciation of English. He also says that the lower classes are too large. The numbers at the Mylapore school are unsatisfactory, and English is again the weak point of the school; in other respects the school is tolerably well taught. Owing to pressure of work just before his leaving for England, Mr. Fowler was not able to report in detail upon the numerous Private schools of the Middle class established within the limits of the municipality or in other parts of the Third Division.

Madras.

Names.	Locality.	On the rolls.		Highest class.		Condition.
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	
Madrasa-i-Azam ..	Triplicane ...	210	247	4th	4th	Fair.
A.-V. school ...	Mylapore ...	48	42	3rd	3rd	
Private Schools.						
St. Thomé Seminary.	Madras .. ..,	...	133	...	6th	
Govindu Naidu's Primary school.	Madras Municipality.	455	507	3rd	3rd	
Free Church Mission Branch schl.	Madras Municipality.	172	130	5th	5th	
Harris school .	Triplicane ...	133	119	do.	6th	
Lutheran Mission A.-V. school.	Pursewaukum ...	108	101	6th	5th	
Balura A.D. English Patasala.	Triplicane ...	209	159	5th	3rd	
A.-V school* ...	Moothialpett ...	146	186	4th	4th	
Union school ...	John Pereira's...	58	55	do.	do.	
St. Peter's Roman Catholic school.	Royapooram ...	131	137	5th	5th	
St. Francis Xavier's R. C. school.	Black Town ..	100	152	3rd	3rd	
Roman Catholic school.	Royapettah ...	73	79	do.	do.	
Civil Orphan Asylum.†	Madras Municipality.	115	94	5th	6th	
St. George's Cathedral school.	Madras Municipality.	39	35	3rd	3rd	
Davidson Street schl.	Madras Municipality.	93	82	5th	5th	
Results Grant schools 4, pupils 567.						

* There are seven classes in this school, but the highest is about equal to the fourth class of a Zillah school.

† There are six classes in this school, but the highest is about equal to the fourth class of a Zillah school.

93. The Taluq schools in Chingleput cannot be said to flourish, and one of them, Ponneri, owing to the rivalry of neighbouring Results schools, and perhaps partly also to the Assistant Teacher being a Valluvan by caste, is in a very languishing state. The Trivellore School will be closed at the end of the present civil year, agreeably to the orders of Government, being superseded by the Free Church Mission School at the same place. There is only one Middle-class Results school in this district. It contains ninety-three boys.

Chingleput.

Names.	Locality.	On the rolls.		Highest class.		Condition.
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	
Taluq school ...	Ponneri	35	24	3rd	3rd	Poor.
Do. do. ...	Trivellore ...	55	56	4th	5th	Tolerable.
Do. do. ...	Kunnatur ...	35	40	3rd	3rd	
Do. do. ...	Poonamallee ...	52	58	4th	5th	
Private Schools.						
Wesleyan Mission school.	St. Thomas' Mt.	146	140	5th	5th	
Roman Catholic school.	Palaveram ...	41	46	3rd	4th	

94. The Taluq schools in South Arcot, nine in number, have on the aggregate rather fallen off in numbers, though some individual schools have made a slight advance. Mr. Fowler's report on these schools contains nothing very striking; the Trikalore and Porto Novo schools appear to be the best; the Old Town Cuddalore school also passed a fair examination, but it has no class higher than the third. Six Results schools, with 404 pupils, are ranked as Middle class.

South Arcot.

Names.	Locality.	On the rolls.		Highest class.		Condition.
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	
Taluq school ...	Old Town, Cuddalore.	48	50	3rd	3rd	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Trikaloro ...	62	67	4th	4th	
Do. do. ...	Trinomalai ...	53	58	3rd	do.	Poor.
Do. do. ...	Tindevanum ...	54	47	4th	do.	Tolerable.
Do. do. ...	Villapuram ...	75	60	5th	5th	Poor.
Do. do. ...	Punrooty ...	37	37	3rd	4th	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Virdachellum ...	48	57	4th	do.	Tolerable.
Do. do. ...	Kalikurchi ...	50	40	do.	do.	Poor.
Do. do. ...	Porto Novo ...	50	46	do.	do.	Fair.
Private Schools.						
S.P.G. school ...	Old Town, Cuddalore.	68	47	6th	6th	
A.-V. school ...	Munjacoopum ...	74	76	3rd	3rd	

95. North Arcot contains five Government Middle-class schools, the Anglo-Vernacular School at Wallajahpett and the Taluq School at Arnee being the best both for numbers and efficiency. Of the Arcot school Mr. Caldwell reports that in November he found a great want of order and of punctuality in attendance, besides other defects in the teaching and management of the school. The numbers have also fallen off owing to the competition of cheaper schools. The Deputy Inspector, however, has taken the school in hand, and the later reports of it are more favourable. The list of Middle-class schools in this district is increased by the addition of a school under native management at Ranipett; it has been some time in existence, but only recently brought under inspection. The Church of Scotland Mission School at Vellore is a large and flourishing institution. This district is remarkable for the large number of Middle-class Results schools that it contains. Thirty-one schools, with 1,140 pupils, were inspected during the year.

North Arcot.

Names.	Locality.	On the rolls.		Highest class.		Condition.
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	
Anglo-Vernacular school.	Wallajahpett ...	84	122	4th	5th	Good.
Taluq school ...	Tripathy ...	69	75	do.	4th	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Palmanair ...	57	61	3rd	3rd	
Do. do. ...	Arcot	89	88	4th	4th	Tolerable.
Do. do. ...	Arnee	81	122	do.	5th	Good.
Private Schools.						
Anglo-Vernacular school.	Arconum .	59	69	3rd	3rd	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Guriattam ...	58	62	3rd	do.	Tolerable.
Do. do. ...	Ranipett ...	...	75	...	do.	No report.
Church of Scotland Mission school.	Vellore... ...	134	144	4th	4th	Good.

96. The number of Middle-class schools in Salem has been reduced by five during the year under review. These were all Aided schools, and collapsed, sooner or later, on

Salem.

Names.	Locality.	On the rolls.		Highest class.		Condition.
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	
Anglo-Vernacular school.	Tripatore ...	67	72	4th	4th	Fair.
Taluq school ...	Namkul... ...	67	69	do.	5th	
Do. do. ...	Kistnagherry ...	71	68	5th	4th	Poor.
Do. do. ...	Darampury ...	110	100	do.	5th	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Oossoor ...	92	92	4th	do.	
Town school ...	Salem ...	94	142	3rd	3rd	Very good.
Do. do. Branch.	Shevapett ...	61	84	do.	do.	
Rate school ...	Womalore ...	37	37	d .	do.	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Harоor ...	28	42	do.	do.	

Names.	Locality.	On the rolls.		Highest class.		Condition.
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	
Private Schools.						
London Mission school.	Salem ...	75	79	5th	5th	Tolerable.
Do. do. ...	Ahtur ...	38	43	4th	4th	
Do. do. ...	Vaniembady ...	55	44	3rd	3rd	
Do. do. ...	Trichengode ...	48	37	4th	4th	Poor.
Do. do. ...	Royacottah ..	29	32	3rd	3rd	Closed.
Do. do. ...	Denkincottah .	61	61	do.	do.	Fair.

the withdrawal of the grant. With the exception of Kistnagherry, which Mr. Caldwell says "falls very far short of what should be expected of a school in a place of such magnitude," all the Government schools are more or less favourably noticed. The Town schools at Salem and Shevapett are especially commended. The Local Fund Board schools at Womalore and Haroor, which, as old Rate schools, also receive aid from Provincial Funds, though thinly attended, are said to be making fair progress. Of the London Mission School, Salem, Mr. Caldwell writes: "The Salem school is avowedly intended to meet the wants of the Christian community at the station, but is more largely attended by other classes. It has for some time past aspired to take a place among the Higher-class schools, and appears in consequence to have failed to a considerable extent in soundness of teaching." The remaining Private schools do not call for particular remark. There are only two Middle-class Results schools in this district with forty-one pupils on the rolls.

97. The Taluq School at Srirangam not only takes the lead among the Middle-class schools of the Trichinopoly District, but is the first of its class throughout the Presidency. It had 179 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March, and is only prevented from

Trichinopoly.

Names.	Locality.	On the rolls.		Highest class.		Condition.
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	
Taluq school ..	Srirangam ...	150	179	5th	5th	Very good.
Private Schools.						
Wesleyan Mission school.	Trichinopoly ...	135	144	4th	4th	Good.
Aided school ...	Kulitalai ...	72	95	do.	do.	
Do. do. ...	Wotaley ..	28	27	3rd	3rd	Poor.
Do. do. ..	Torryur ...	49	32	4th	4th	
Do. do. ...	Lalgudy ...	64	32	do.	2nd	

further increase by want of accommodation in the building. It is almost self-supporting, having cost Government but 30 Rupees in the year 1874-75. The Wesleyan Mission School at Trichinopoly is also an important Middle-class school, and both it and the Aided school at Kulitalay are favourably spoken of by Mr. Caldwell. The remaining schools are very weak; three schools have disappeared altogether from the list, and that at Wotaley was also closed on the 31st March. Trichinopoly has two Middle-class schools on the Results system with seventy-three pupils.

98. The total number of Middle-class schools in Tanjore remains unchanged, the revived S. P. G. school at Vediapuram taking the place of the abolished Anglo-Vernacular School at Mayaveram. The Taluq schools at Trivady and Tiruvaroor are doing remarkably well, and are only second to Srirangam in numbers and efficiency; those at Puttucottah and Teruvadamaradur are in comparison thinly attended, but are doing fair work. The private Middle-class schools in Tanjore are very numerous; by far the most conspicuous among them is the Town School at Combaconum with its enormous attendance of 678 boys, and from Mr. Caldwell's report its efficiency appears to be on a par with its strength. It has lately set up a fifth class, the Provincial College not being able to receive all those who applied and were qualified for admission

Tanjore.

Names.	Locality.	On the rolls.		Highest class.		Condition.
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	
Taluq school ...	Trivady ...	127	146	5th	5th	Very good.
Do. do. ...	Teruvadamaradur.	48	42	3rd	4th	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Puttucottah ..	55	56	4th	do.	
Do. do. ...	Tiruvaroor ...	115	126	5th	5th	Good.
Private Schools.						
S.P.G. Fort school.	Tanjore... ...	131	163	3rd	3rd	Good.
Do. East Gate school.	Do.	101	102	do.	do.	
S.P.G. Karuntattangudy.	Do.	106	116	do.	do.	
S.P.G. A.-V. schl.	Vellum... ...	72	97	do.	do	
Do. do. ...	Vediapuram ...	...	53	..	do.	Recently opened.
Town school ...	Combaconum ...	565	678	4th	5th	Very good.
Aided do. ...	Kapistallum ...	71	104	do.	4th	Good.
Do. do. ...	Poondy... ...	49	82	do.	do.	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Palamanary ...	50	51	3rd	3rd	Poor.
Rajah's Chuttrum school.	Needamungalum	107	83	5th	5th	
Do. do. ...	Orthanadu ..	67	58	do.	do.	
Do. do. ...	Rajamadam ...	52	44	4th	4th	
Do. do. ...	Manamelgudy ...	38	25	3rd	3rd	
Do. do. ...	Mimbusel ...	35	31	do.	do.	
S.P.G. A.-V. schl.	Poreyar ...	128	100	5th	4th	Tolerable.
Wes. Mission do.	Nagore... ...	56	74	2nd	do.	Fair.
Do. do.	Tritrapoondy ...	63	35	4th	do.	Poor.
Aided school ...	Sheally	49	52	3rd	3rd	Fair.

into that class. Next in order of merit come the Gospel Society's Branch schools in and about Tanjore; these schools are working well under the management of the Principal of the High School, and the results at inspection were very satisfactory. The Rajah's Chuttrum schools have all declined in strength, and are unfavourably reported on. Of the Gospel Society's school at Poreyar, Mr. Caldwell says: "This school is not in a healthy condition. The numbers of the school are not in keeping with the teaching staff, and the classes are unnecessarily sub-divided to provide occupation for the teachers. This state of things results in a measure from the removal from Tranquebar of the Civil Court, the officers of which were among the chief supporters of the school. The results of my inspection in other respects were satisfactory." The remaining schools call for no special remark. Tanjore has fourteen Middle-class Results schools with 625 pupils.

99. Since the date of the last report two Taluq schools in Coimbatore, those of Cheyyur and Sattiamungalum, not reaching a higher standard than that of the second class of a Zillah school, have ceased to be reckoned as Middle-class schools. The Sulur Union school having long been in an unsatisfactory state has shared the same fate. The London Mission Anglo-Vernacular School at Karamadai now draws grants on the Results system. Of the Taluq schools left in the list, Erode and Darapuram appear to be the best. Pollachy, though favourably reported upon at inspection, fell off afterwards so considerably that Mr. Marden felt himself obliged to reduce the pay of the Head Master. The Inspector found the rates of fee at the Kangayam Union School so absurdly low that he represented the case to the Local Fund Board; the rates were raised, but are still lower than they are elsewhere. Of the Aided schools the London Mission Anglo-Vernacular School at Coimbatore is by far the most important; it has 220 boys on the rolls, and its highest class is equal to a fourth class in a Zillah

Coimbatore.

Names.	Locality.	On the rolls.		Highest class.		Condition.
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	
Taluq school ..	Pollachy ...	78	70	5th	3rd	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Udumalapetta ...	50	49	4th	do.	Tolerable.
Do. do. ...	Darapuram ...	62	75	do.	do.	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Erode	77	75	do.	4th	Good.
Local Fund school.	Kangayam ...	46	45	do.	3rd	Fair.
Private Schools.						
London Mn. A.-V. school.	Coimbatore ...	180	220	do.	4th	Fair.
Hindu A.-V. school.	Caroor	76	64	do.	do.	Tolerable.

school. Besides those mentioned in the list there are twenty-three Middle-class schools on the Results grant system against ten of last year. These schools have gained a large proportion of the possible maximum grant, but the average attendance is low, the numbers returned being only 653 against 602 of last year, although there are now more than twice as many schools as there were then.

100. There are only two Government Taluq schools in Madura. Dindigul shows a good attendance but at Pareakulam there are only thirty-five boys. On this school Mr. Marden remarks:

Madura.

Names.	Locality.	On the rolls.		Highest class.		Condition.
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	
Taluq school ...	Dindigul	50	69	5th	5th	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Pareakulam ...	41	35	4th	5th	
Private Schools.						
Hindu A.-V. school ...	Madura	157	111	4th	4th	Poor.
Christian A.-V. school.	Do.	82	67	5th	5th	No report.
Anglo-Vernr. School.	Sholavandan ...	34	44	4th	4th	Tolerable.
Do. do. ...	Shevagunga ...	58	68	do.	do.	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Paramagudy ..	57	70	3rd	4th	
Do. do. ...	Ramnad	116	167	5th	6th	Good.
Do. do. ...	Terumungalum ..	41	49	4th	4th	

Results Grant schools 23, pupils 857.

"The boys answered well at my inspection, but no school in an agricultural population—entirely indifferent to the *quality* of the instruction imparted—can contend successfully against Results schools charging much lower fees." Speaking of the closing of the Manamadura school, which was aided on the Salary grant system, Mr. Marden observes that with this exception the schools of this class in Madura remain as they were; but it appears from the returns that the Anglo-Vernacular school at Tirupathur mentioned in last year's report has been transferred to the Lower class, and the Anglo-Vernacular schools at Palany and Devipatam now appear in the Results' grant list. Of the Ramnad school maintained by the Gospel Society Mr. Marden writes: "This school aspires to be a school of the Higher class, and passed two pupils at the late Matriculation examination. Its Head Master is a graduate, and it has a new school building. The school is getting on well as regards attainments, but the average cost per head is some fifty per cent. more than at the Madura Zillah School. It seems questionable whether in a locality such as this it would not be more economical to give a few scholarships to the Zillah station than to maintain a Matriculation class in the place itself." Of the schools in Madura itself, the Inspector writes: "The Anglo-Vernacular School at Madura gave me much cause for dissatisfaction, and I recommended a reduction of the Head Master's salary, on which he resigned. An unaided rival

school seems to produce an injurious effect on this school. The Christian Anglo-Vernacular School is permitted to maintain a fifth class, and thus compete with the Zillah School, whilst the school just named has been refused permission to do so. The grounds of the existence of this anomaly I am not acquainted with." Shevagunga, Sholavandan, and Paramagudy are favourably reported on. Besides the schools mentioned in the list there are in Madura twenty-three Middle-class Results' schools, an increase of eight upon last year. Of these the Rev. Mr. Chester's English School at Dindigul is far the most prominent. It has 212 pupils, and obtained a grant of Rupees 438.

101. There are no Government Taluq schools in Tinnevelly, and Middle-class education is mainly in the hands of the Propagation and Church Missionary Societies. The Tinnevelly Church Missionary Society's Anglo-Vernacular School aims at being a Higher-class school, and passed five pupils at the late Matriculation examination. Mr. Marden doubts the expediency of this attempt to do higher work, as the Hindu School is near at hand and as at inspection the school showed the shortcomings that might be expected when a Middle-class school sets itself to do the work of a Higher one. The Subscription School at Tuticorin and the Ambasamudram Anglo-Vernacular School are next in importance, and are reported to be making good progress. The Tentirapathy School is in a languishing state and the grants will probably have to be withdrawn. Six schools included in last year's list are not found in that for the present year, but some of them have been placed on the Results grant system, which has greatly developed

Tinnevelly.

Names.	Locality.	On the rolls.		Highest class.		Condition.
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	
Subscription Anglo-Vernacular school.	Tuticorin ...	165	113	5th	5th	Fair.
A.-V. school.	Murappanad ...	29	28	3rd	do.	Fair.
Do. ...	Thachanallur ...	22	20	d .	4th	Fair.
Do. ...	Sathur ..	27	19	4th	do.	Good.
C.M.S. school ...	Tinnevelly ...	138	146	5th	6th	Tolerable.
Do. do. ...	Srivilliputhur ...	108	76	do.	5th	Tolerable.
Do. do. ...	Sriviguntum ...	50	55	4th	4th	Fair.
S.P.G. do. ...	Alvar Tinnevelly.	43	25	5th	5th	Poor.
Do. do. ...	Tentirapathy ...	22	16	4th	4th	Bad.
C.M.S. do. ...	Panavellai ..	19	25	do.	5th	Good.
A.-V. school. ...	Ambasamudram..	49	51	do.	4th	Good.
Do. ...	Nangunery ...	22	25	3rd	3rd	Fair.
Do. ...	Shermadevy ...	29	26	4th	4th	Fair.
Do. ...	Tenkasi ...	35	33	5th	3rd	Poor.
Do. ...	Valliyar ...	26	25	do.	4th	Tolerable.
Do. ...	Kadayanallur ...	19	21	4th	3rd	Fair.
Do. ...	Visianarayanam..	26	15	5th	2nd	Tolerable.
S.P.G. school ...	Radapooram ..	60	60	4th	4th	Fair.
C.M.S. do. ...	Sankaranainar-covil.	25	16	do.	3rd	Poor.

Results Grant schools 39, pupils 2,016.

in this district during the year under review. Mr. Marden's returns show thirty-nine Middle-class Results Grant schools against eleven of last year, and the percentage of the obtainable maximum grant gained by almost every school is highly satisfactory. The largest grant, Rupees 412-8-0, was obtained by the Roman Catholic Anglo-Vernacular School, Tuticorin, which has 130 pupils on the rolls.

102. Malabar is very well supplied with Middle-class schools, the majority being maintained by the Local Fund Boards of Calicut and Tellicherry. The only changes in the list are the disappearance of the Kolattur School, a consequence of the late disturbances in that neighbourhood, the amalgamation of the Municipal schools at Pannyankaray and Valyanad, suburbs of Calicut, into one

Malabar.

Names.	Locality.	On the rolls.		Highest class.		Condition.
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	
Anglo-Vernacular school..	Cannanore ...	110	111	5th	5th	Good.
Do. do ...	Chowghat ...	48	46	4th	4th	Fair.
Taluq school do ...	Badagera ...	77	72	5th	5th	Very good.
Do. do ...	Koilandi ...	35	44	3rd	4th	Fair.
Municipal school..	Cochin	175	84	4th	5th	Bad.
Do. do ...	Kalpatti ...	106	109	do	4th	Good.
Do. do ...	Calicut	56	60	3rd	do	Poor.
Local Fund school.	Alattur... ..	100	82	5th	5th	Good.
Do. do ...	Manjeri ...	64	66	do	do	Fair.
Do. do ...	Cherpalacherri...	65	54	do	4th	Good.
Do. do ...	Bettatpudiyan-gudi	39	43	do	do	Fair.
Do. do ...	Ponnani ...	40	35	do	do	Poor.
Do. do ...	Kottayi ...	44	50	4th	do	Fair.
Do. do ...	Kollangode ...	66	44	5th	do	Poor.
Do. do ...	Kodavayur ...	35	72	3rd	3rd	
Do. do ...	Kongad ...	56	58	do	do	Fair.
Do. do ...	Angadipuram ...	74	50	do	do	Tolerable.
Do. do ...	Tanur	37	36	2nd	do	
Do. do ...	Malapuram ...	45	38	3rd	do	
Do. do ...	Enamakkal ...	52	28	do	do	Fair.
Do. do ...	Mayanad ...	45	60	2nd	do	
Do. do ...	Triprayur ...	35	29	5th	2nd	Poor.
Do. do ...	Trittala ...	24	25	4th	3rd	
Do. do ...	Kavvai	52	42	do	5th	Tolerable.
Do. do ...	Talipparamba ...	80	50	do	4th	Good.
Do. do ...	Anjarakandi ...	42	28	3rd	3rd	
Do. do ...	Kottayam ...	54	50	4th	4th	Fair.
Do. do ...	Peringulam ...	59	49	do	do	Good.
Do. do ...	Payyoli ...	57	35	do	do	Poor.
Do. do ..	Manantoddy ...	55	46	do	3rd	
Mappila school ...	Kallai	...	40	...	2nd	Recently opened.
Private Schools.						
German Mission Anglo-Vernacular school.	Calicut	262	244	5th	5th	Fair.
Protestant Boys' school.	Cochin	75	72	4th	4th	Poor.
Church of England Mission school.	Cannanore ...	69	66	do	do	Tolerable.

Results Grant schools 15, pupils 1,151.

institution called the Calicut Municipal School, the appearance for the first time of a Mappila Middle-class school opened at Kallai near Mahê, and the removal of the schools at Peravambu and Chattamungalum to the more convenient sites of Koduvayur and Mayanad. During the year under review all schools in Malabar were more or less affected by the prevalence of small-pox, the schools in the Ponnani Taluq being the greatest sufferers. Several schools were closed on this account for two or three months. The Anglo-Vernacular School at Cannanore is very favourably reported upon by the Inspector and reflects credit upon the Head Master Mr. Nanu Ayyan. The school is on a somewhat more expensive scale than usual, but it must be borne in mind that it represents the Zillah branch of the old Cannanore Government school, and that there is a considerable demand at Cannanore for education of a higher class. Besides, though the gross cost is high, the cost to Government of each pupil is not excessive, and compares favourably with the cost at Middle-class Local Fund schools in the same district. Chowghat is improving as to instruction, but suffered more than any other school from small-pox, and was closed for five months. The Taluq School at Badagera is in a flourishing condition, but that at Koilandi is not doing quite so well. The Municipal School at Cochin has fallen off greatly in numbers, and Mr. Garthwaite reports very unfavourably both as to the results of his inspection and the management of the school generally. It is attended chiefly by East Indians, and, from my past experience on the Western Coast, I am inclined to attribute a part of the failure to this fact; for, though there have been some brilliant exceptions to the rule, the Malabar East Indians as a class do not reach the level of their Brahmin or Nayar fellow students. The Municipal School at Kalpatti, Palghaut, is on the Combined system, and appears to be doing good work. The Calicut school is of a lower order in every way. Of the numerous Local Fund schools, the best are those at Alattur and Cherpalacheri in the Calicut Circle, and in the Tellicherry Circle those at Kavvoi, Talipparamba, and Peringulam. Several others are reported as in fair order, but, taken as a whole, the numbers have decreased, and the cost of educating each pupil is far too high for schools of this grade. Much of this no doubt is attributable to the visitation of small-pox, and possibly the returns next year may be more favourable. One school, Payyoli, is said to have cost Rupees 1,798 ; though Rupees 690 are set down to the new school-house, the balance, Rupees 1,100, is enormous for so small a school. Besides this, the new school-house does not seem to have been built after all, for the Deputy Inspector reports: " The school-house has been pulled down by the officers of the Public Works Department, but has not yet been rebuilt." Of the Salary Grant Private schools, the German Mission School at Calicut is by far the most important ; it contains nearly 250 boys and has a fifth class. The Inspector sees no reason why the Church of England Boys' School at

Cannanore should exist at all, and says that "if it were shut up, its work could be just as well done by schools in the neighbourhood." The Protestant Boys' School at Cochin is said to have gone down both in standard and efficiency, and the classification is reported as very defective. Of the fifteen Middle-class schools on the Results system, the largest are the German Mission Parsi School, Tellicherry, the Christian Brothers' School, Cannanore, and the Roman Catholic Boys' School, Calicut, all of which are described in more or less favourable terms. Of purely native schools, that at Narni takes the lead, having earned a grant of nearly 300 Rupees; it is conducted by an old pyal schoolmaster, who has several not ill-qualified assistants.

103. There were twelve Middle-class schools in South Canara in 1873-74, but the number has been reduced to ten, four Local Fund Board schools having been transferred to the Lower class and only two new ones, those at Buntwal and Touse, established. The Taluq School at Ullala has never flourished since the fees were raised, and after the commencement of the present official year it was closed. Of the remaining three, Udapi shows the best attendance, but even here the numbers are not large, and Mr. Garthwaite remarks that no great increase is to be looked for, owing to the population in Canara being scattered, each family occupying its own homestead, and the district containing no large town at all except Mangalore. The fees charged at Taluq schools also tend to keep down the attendance. The five schools maintained by the Local Fund Board are all well attended, and the cost to Government of each pupil's education is far lower than at the corresponding schools in Malabar. Mr. Garthwaite's reports upon these schools are generally favourable to the teachers employed in them, the schools at Mulki and Kundapur being considered the best. The only Salary Grant school in Canara, the Parish School of St. Rozario, Mangalore, is of the Middle class, its highest class being equal to the third of a Zillah school. Of this school

South Canara.

Names.	Locality.	On the rolls.		Highest class.		Condition.
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	
Taluq school ..	Kasaragode ...	34	30	4th	3rd	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Ullala	22	16	3rd	do.	Bad.
Do. do. ...	Udapi	44	44	4th	4th	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Karkala ...	40	36	do.	3rd	Fair.
Local Fund school.	Kundapur ...	83	93	do.	4th	Good.
Do. do. ...	Mulki	74	78	do.	do.	Good.
Do. do. ...	Puttur... ...	93	77	3rd	3rd	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Buntwal ...	...	99	...	4th	Tolerable.
Do. do. ...	Touse	...	21	...	do.	Fair.
Private School.						
Roman Catholic Bishop's school, St. Rozario.	Mangalore ...	112	113	3rd	do.	Fair.

Results Grant schools 7, pupils 525.

Mr. Garthwaite says: "The attendance is good, the school is well conducted, the masters do fairly, and the instruction is moderately good." The Government grant and fees almost maintain the school, the slight deficiency being made up by the *Societas de Propaganda Fide*.

104. The Lawrence Asylum and the Breeks' Memorial school at Ootacamund are the only Middle-class schools on the Nilgiris. The standard of the latter was fixed at that of the fourth class of a Zillah school, but it is in contemplation to raise it to that of a fully-developed High school. At the time of Mr. Marden's visit there were fifty-seven boys on the rolls, but the numbers gradually increased to seventy-six on the 31st March, and the upward movement is still going on. Plans and estimates have been made for an addition to the school-house, which Mr. Marden describes as "pretty, but somewhat small;" and if this design is carried out, it will be capable of accommodating 150 boys. The Lawrence Asylum at the date of inspection contained 336 boys and 60 girls. The highest class in the Boys' school acquitted itself well, but Mr. Marden reports: "On the whole it appeared that, whilst the immediate work of the Head Master was very satisfactory, there was a great want of intelligent and careful teaching in the lower classes." Of the Female branch the Inspector says: "The classes were very small, and the number of teachers unnecessary. Nevertheless the work was unsatisfactory, especially in the highest class of four girls. The specimens of needle-work shown me I thought very fair. I find that at the Teachers' Certificate examination in August three girls passed from this school for the second grade." The report of the Committee gives full and interesting details of the industrial training of the boys; telegraphy also is pursued with success, and is likely to afford future means of livelihood to a considerable number, while the progress made by the school Band affords reason to hope that many lads may be drafted into European regiments. Correspondence has been going on for some time with the Government of Western Australia, and six boys are to be sent at once to that colony; if the experiment proves a successful one, emigration will in the future become one of the main outlets available for these boys on the completion of their time in school.

Nilgiris.

Names.	Locality.	On the rolls.		Highest class.		Condition.
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	
Lawrence Asylum ...	Ootacamund...	324	332	6th	6th	Fair.
Breeks' Memorial school.	Do. ...	...	76	.	4th	

105. Looking back upon the preceding account of Middle-class education in Madras, it cannot, I think, be held to be in a sound or progressive condition. There is, indeed, an increase both in schools and in pupils, but it is small in both cases, and if we look into the quality rather than into the number of the schools, I doubt if there will be more cause for satisfaction. The instability of a large number of these schools is deplorable. Year after year it has to be announced that in such and such a district so many Middle-class schools have been reduced to the Lower class, or have been abolished altogether. And of those that remain there are certainly not a few which are only Middle-class schools in name, and on which the same fate is impending; against some, sentence of death has already been passed. For my own part I should not be sorry to see these schools reduced in number if care were taken in selecting those that were to be removed and those that were to remain and be strengthened. My belief is that with a smaller number of schools we should have almost as many pupils and much more efficiency. Colonel Macdonald's plan for the re-organization of the Taluq schools will probably do what I wish as far as Government schools are concerned, but Government schools form but a small portion of the whole, and their sites are for the most part unobjectionable; it is among Aided schools, whether under the Salary or Results grant system, that inquiry and reform are most needed. If some of these were closed, or their grants refused, the remaining schools would have a better attendance, and more good would be done with the same money. It is the small size of Middle-class schools, and especially of their upper classes, that makes them so expensive. Out of the Fourth Division there are only two Government Anglo-Vernacular or Taluq schools with more than seventy-five boys in them: Cannanore, which is an exceptional institution and maintained at an exceptional cost, and Chicacole, where the numbers increased lately on the announcement by the Acting Inspector that Results Grant schools in that town would not be examined for the fourth standard. This instance gives a hint of the true remedy to be applied: develop the Results grant system as much as possible, but confine it to Elementary education, in my humble opinion its most appropriate sphere, where Middle-class Salary Grant or Government schools already exist. If this were understood, we should hear no more of a process now by no means uncommon. A Junior Master has a misunderstanding with the Head Master and resigns, or is dismissed. He immediately sets up a rival school, draws away pupils from the school in which he formerly served by charging much lower fees, and in due course gets his school examined for a grant. If at all successful, he presents a few boys for the fourth standard, his school is declared to be of the Middle class, and payment is made from Provincial Funds, which have to pay just as much as ever, in the majority of cases, to the original school, though deprived of half

General Remarks on Middle-class education.

or a third of its pupils. But the point to which I wish to call special attention is the importance of a thorough classification of all the schools of the Presidency under the three great heads of Higher, Middle, and Lower class; if this task were once well performed, and the status of a school not allowed to be altered without grave consideration, it is my firm belief that the funds at our disposal might be made to go a great deal further than they do now, and that our whole educational system would become more harmonious and more efficient.

VII.—Elementary Education.

Division of subject.

106. The subject of this section may be conveniently treated under the three following heads:—(*a*) Government schools maintained from Provincial Funds, (*b*) Local Fund Board schools, and (*c*) Results Grant schools. The division is not indeed strictly logical, for some Local Fund Board schools are also in part at least Results schools, while there are many Private schools of the Lower class which are still on the Salary Grant system, but it is sufficiently complete to enable me to describe the most important features of Elementary education as carried on in this Presidency.

A.—*Government Schools.*

Gumsur Hill Schools.

107. Elementary education being mainly in the hands of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities or of private individuals and Societies, there are very few purely Government schools of the Lower class supported from Provincial Funds. Of the few that are so supported the most prominent are the sixteen schools on the Gumsur Maliahs. During the year 1874-75, the total strength of these schools rose from 777 to 812, the largest school containing 105, and the smallest twenty-four boys. The great majority of the pupils are Uriyas, but there are 143 Khonds and seventeen Pariahs. As Mr. Bradshaw only took charge of the First Division late in 1874, he had but two or three days at his disposal for the inspection of these schools, but the two he visited were probably fair samples of the whole. He found the higher classes in pretty fair order, but the lowest class containing of course the greater part of the boys appeared to have been neglected in both instances. At the Udayagiri school there were actually seven boys who had been there three years, and did not even know their letters. The Acting Inspector considers that the schools suffer greatly from want of proper superintendence. There is indeed a Superintendent on a salary of 50 Rupees with one Rupee a day for batta, but he only holds a fifth-grade certificate, does not know a word of English, and appears to be by no means active in the discharge of his duties. Mr. Bradshaw states that this man in the last nine months of 1874 visited on an average only three schools in a

month, and remained twelve days a month at his head-quarters: ten and a half days a month on the average are returned as spent in "correspondence." Mr. Bradshaw suggests that a man of about the standing of a Deputy Inspector should be placed in charge of these schools, but the difficulty would be to induce a well qualified native to take up his abode there; as it is, the Chetterpore Circle Deputy Inspectr constantly gets fever when he visits the hills, and is incapacitated in consequence for his other work. The Acting Inspector is also of opinion that the schools would thrive better if placed solely under the Assistant Agent or under the Inspector, and this view is concurred in by the present Assistant Agent, Major Smith.

108. The recently established schools for Mussulman Elementary education have not progressed much as far as numbers are concerned since the date of the last report. The total attendance at the ten schools has only increased by twelve: in five schools there is a decrease, in four an increase, and one has remained stationary. Cuddapah and Trichinopoly show the greatest increase, Arcot and Masulipatam the greatest falling off. Of the first three in the list Mr. Bradshaw says: "The three Government Mahomedan Elementary schools are doing fairly, but with the exception of the one at Rajahmundry, their existence has been found to have been altogether uncalled for." At Ellore, for instance, Mr. Bradshaw calculates that there are only about ten *additional* Mahomedan boys under tuition, and that their education costs Government more than 60 Rupees each, the Mission school which has a special Mahomedan department being kept up at the same expense as before. The case is much the same at Masulipatam. Mr. Bradshaw believes that it would be better to transfer the Ellore school to Narsapur, the Mahomedan inhabitants of which have recently petitioned for a school. On the other hand some of the Ellore people have petitioned against the removal of their school, and Mr. Kershaw, who has now returned to his division, has been asked to investigate the whole question. The schools in the Second Division are very weak, and that at Cuddapah was ordered to be closed by G.O. of the 3rd May. By that time, however, the numbers had so materially increased that Mr. Fortey suggested a further trial. Adoni is now by far the weakest of the three, and there seems to be no reason why it should be kept up any longer. Mr. Fortey says: "The attendance at this school is not likely to increase much as there is a Hindustani school in

Mussulman Elementary education.

Schools.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils on the 31st March	
		1874.	1875.
Rajahmundry	2	56	52
Ellore	2	50	51
Masulipatam	2	64	52
Adoni	1	20	16
Kurnool	2	36	41
Cuddapah	1	11	35
Nagore	2	34	34
Arcot	2	48	34
Vellore	3	71	69
Trichinopoly	2	55	73

the town supported by the municipality, the boys attending which pay no fees whatever." The Kurnool School seems to be doing fairly, and has now a third class. The last four schools on the list are all in the Fourth Division, and are reported by Mr. Caldwell to be in fair condition. Trichinopoly is said to be the best of the four, and Vellore the second. The attendance at Arcot and Nagore is small, but the teaching appears to be good, especially at the latter school, from which pupils have passed at once into the third and fourth classes of St. Joseph's College, Negapatam. Though the Mappila schools of Malabar cannot, with any strictness be considered Government schools, it will be most convenient to speak of them here in connexion with Elementary Mahomedan education. Elementary education among the Mappilas has made fair progress during the year: in the Tellicherry Circle the number of schools remains stationary, and the number of pupils shows a slight falling off, but the standard is rising, and forty boys are reported as having passed for the third standard. The progress is greatest in the Kottayam and Kurambranad Taluqs, and least in Chirakal owing to the opposition of Ali Rajah of Cannanore. A good beginning has certainly been made, and, as Mr. Garthwaite remarks, "It must be remembered that two years ago all that was taught in these schools was the Arabic Kuran." In the Calicut Circle the development is more rapid; the Deputy Inspector writes: "The number of these schools has more than doubled itself during the year. More schools were not brought under inspection for want of funds. Great discretion is used in admitting schools into our register, only schools that have more than thirty pupils learning Malayalam are registered, and these should be in localities thickly peopled with Mappilas. The Mullahs have entered into an agreement that they will carry on the schools regularly, and on closing them without the permission of the department they will refund one-third of the amount of the stipends and grants received during the previous year. The schools are divided into groups of six; each group has a circuit teacher who visits each school once a week. He receives a rupee out of the stipend allowed for each school, and one-fourth of the grant."

Yenadi school, Sriharikota.

109. Another school of a peculiar nature, and supported from Provincial Funds, is the school for the Yenadis of Sriharikota in the Nellore District. It was established in 1858 with a view of reclaiming the people of this island from their wild and unsociable habits of life, and besides elementary teaching, instruction in basket-making is given to the boys. Though the boys have certainly learned something, the school has not been a success; the numbers have dwindled down to almost nothing, and the school building is in ruins, so that I have been obliged to close the school temporarily pending repairs. The boys can easily be brought

back again if it is thought desirable to maintain the school; but, as I have addressed Government separately on this subject, I will only add here that since writing my letter I have been informed that the Yenadis of Sriharikota are not so isolated a race as I believed them to be, but that there are large numbers of them throughout Nellore, and even some in Cuddapah. This fact has of course sensibly modified my views on the subject.

B.—*Local Fund Board Schools.*

Number of schools.

110. The number of Lower-class schools managed by Local Fund Boards has increased considerably, but the only districts in which they can be said to be numerous are Godavery and Kurnool. In the former district the way was prepared by the precedent of the Elementary schools associated with the name of Mr. G. N. Taylor, and in the latter the Local Fund Boards practically took over a number of indigenous schools and converted them into Board schools by employing the masters. In neither case are the results very encouraging, while the cost is considerable. Judging from a return compiled by the Kurnool Deputy Inspector, Mr. Fortey is of opinion that the Local Fund schools are less efficient than schools of the same class aided by Results grants, and attributes the success of the latter to the stimulus supplied by that system. Financially, his opinion is still more adverse to the Board schools; after speaking of the sums obtained by private schoolmasters in the shape of fees and presents, he continues: "We have then this startling contrast; that of the cost of the Local Fund schools ninety per cent. is met from the public funds, and of the cost of schools aided under the system of Payment for results, the public funds are weighted with only twenty-five per cent. In the face of these facts what becomes of the theory that in Aided schools parents refuse the usual fees on the ground that the master makes a sufficient income out of their children in the shape of grants at the periodical examinations? If any reliance whatever is to be placed on the village school returns, it is clear that that theory is opposed to the facts in this division, and I believe a careful inspection of the returns would show that it is equally opposed to them throughout the Presidency." In the Third Division there are very few schools of this description; the attendance has seriously declined in those that exist in the Sydapett Circle, and the numbers attending those in the Virdachellum Circle are small. In Cuddalore and Chingleput Circles there are none. In the Fourth Division the Municipal schools in Salem and Mayaveram are very favourably spoken of by Mr. Caldwell, and the recently opened schools in Negapatam Circle are said to have made a good beginning; in the

Oossoor Circle the Combined system has been introduced with some success, one of the schools, that at Papparaputty, obtaining a grant of Rupees 255½. In the Fifth Division this class of schools is all but unknown, but in the Sixth there are thirty on the Combined system, of which the majority are in South Canara.

The Combined System.

111. The year under review has been marked by the growth of the system which combines a moderate fixed stipend with Results grants, awarded upon an annual examination. The system originated in Malabar, where, as well as in the neighbouring district of Canara, it has been cultivated with success and applied to Middle-class as well as Lower-class education. The system, as remarked above, is also at work in the Oossoor Circle, and its introduction is contemplated in many other circles where the preliminary work of drawing up budgets and obtaining sanction has already been performed. The details of the system vary considerably in different localities, and Government have lately sanctioned more than one way of carrying it out. For instance in one circle a small fixed stipend is given in addition to the Results grant earned at the end of the year, in another the plan is to pay the fixed stipend every month, but to deduct it from the sum finally earned by the masters; in some cases it is expected that all school appliances will be found by the schoolmasters; in others, buildings are provided and certain necessary furniture supplied by the Local Fund Board; in some cases again, the fees are to be paid into the treasury, while in others these fees are to be spent upon the necessary expenses of the school. In the majority of cases the Results grants are at the ordinary rates long ago fixed by Government, while the Chicacole Board propose to pay only one-half of the current rates. I am inclined to think that this diversity of practice is not without its advantages: in the first place the peculiar circumstances of different districts may make deviations from one fixed standard desirable; this specially affects the rate of monthly stipend which appears to vary between four Rupees and seven and a half as a general rule; again, if Local Fund Boards are expected to take an interest in these schools, it is well to allow them some latitude as to the mode of carrying out the system; and, thirdly, what is most important of all, several varieties of the Combined system being tried simultaneously, we shall be able to discover which best stands the test of practical experience.

General statistics of Local Fund and Municipal Schools.

112. The following tables exhibit the expenditure on Local Fund and Municipal schools, the receipts for both being shown in the margin.

Comparing the returns of Local Fund and Municipal schools with those in the last Report, there will be found an increase of 93 Lower-class schools, but a decrease of 7 Middle-class schools. The Higher-class schools are those at Sydapett and Palghaut. In Middle-class Local Fund schools the average cost per school is greatest in the Second Division, and least in the First: the expenditure on this class of schools has greatly increased in the Second Division, for though there were only twenty-eight schools in 1874-75 against 31 in 1873-74, the cost rose from Rupees 21,004 to Rupees 26,127. Upon Lower-class schools on the other hand the Second Division spends less on the average than any other, and the First Division comes next; in these two divisions, it will be observed, Local Fund schools of the Lower class are most numerous. The schools in the Third Division are few and expensive, but speaking generally the diversity of cost is not so great as it was in 1873-74. The schools maintained directly by Municipalities are not numerous, consisting only of fourteen Middle and thirty-four Lower class schools. They are more expensive than Local Fund schools, because, as a rule, they are larger institutions and require more teachers. The very high average cost for Middle-class schools in the Sixth Division is due to the Cochin Municipal School, the expense of which was over 3,000 Rupees, more than two-thirds of the cost falling upon Municipal Funds. The lowest average cost of Lower-class Municipal schools, that for the Fourth Division, exceeds the highest average for schools of the same class supported by Local Fund Boards. The Third and Fifth Divisions have no Municipal schools at all, the First has no Municipal Middle-class, and the Sixth no Municipal Lower-class schools. In the Second Division there is no very great difference between the cost of a Middle and a Lower-class school; probably there is also but little difference in the standards reached by them.

Statement showing amounts received by Local Fund Schools from Provincial and Local Funds.

Source.	Amount.
	RS. A. P.
Provincial Funds ...	13,082 7 8
Local Funds... ...	95,804 9 2
Total ...	1,08,887 0 10

Statement showing amounts received by Municipal Schools from Provincial and Municipal Funds.

Source.	Amount.
	RS. A. P.
Provincial Funds ...	1,878 9 10
Municipal Funds ...	14,744 2 10
Total ...	16,622 12 8

TABLE A.

Summary of information given in Appendix A No. 14 regarding Local Fund Schools.

Divisions.	Number of Schools.			Number of Pupils.			Total Expenditure.			Average Cost of each School.		
	Higher.	Middle.	Lower.	Higher.	Middle.	Lower.	Higher.	Middle.	Lower.	Higher.	Middle.	Lower.
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
First Division.	...	7	211	...	220	4,808	... ...	2,859 10 5	25,852 7 6	... .	408 8 4	122 8 5
Second do.	...	28	172	...	1,399	4,133	... ...	†26,127 5 4	16,760 15 1	... ...	933 1 11	97 7 2
Third do.	1	...	14	192	...	544	*7,296 11 11	... ...	‡4,587 15 7	7,296 11 11	... ...	327 11 5
Fourth do.	...	2	57	...	79	2,595	... ...	833 8 6	8,032 11 4	... ...	416 12 3	140 14 10
Fifth do.	...	1	8	...	45	109	... ...	676 3 11	‡732 14 7	... ...	676 3 11	146 9 4
Sixth do.	1	29	...	162	1,478	...	5,339 11 2	24,336 14 0	... ...	5,339 11 2	839 3 3	... .
Total ...	2	67	459	354	3,231	12,289	12,636 7 1	54,833 10 2	55,967 0 1	... ...	... ...	... ...

* Includes expenditure of the Sydapett Primary School.
† Includes Rupees 1,226-11-0, the expenditure of the Sidhout and Yeldoorty Schools, which were closed during the year.
‡ Includes Rupees 192-10-10, the expenditure of the Trivalore School, which was closed during the year.
‡ Includes Rupees 288-4-3, the expenditure of the Kulattur School, which was closed during the year.

TABLE B.

Summary of information given in Appendix A No. 15 regarding Municipal Schools.

Divisions.	Number of Schools.			Number of Pupils.			Total Expenditure.			Average Cost of each School.		
	Higher.	Middle.	Lower.	Higher.	Middle.	Lower.	Higher.	Middle.	Lower.	Higher.	Middle.	Lower.
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
First Division.	...	...	*8	...	...	433	... ...	... ...	3,836 11 10	... ...	... ...	417 1 6
Second do.	...	9	7	...	450	303	... ...	4,772 12 7	3,342 10 11	... ...	530 4 11	477 8 5
Third do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... .
Fourth do.	...	2	20	...	226	1,693	... ...	1,821 11 4	7,504 14 2	... ...	910 13 8	375 3 11
Fifth do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... .
Sixth do.	...	3	...	...	253	...	... ...	4,709 3 6	... ...	... ...	1,569 11 10	... .
Total ...	...	14	35	...	929	2,489	... ...	11,303 11 5	14,184 4 11	... ...	... ...	... ...

* Includes the Government school at Adoni, the expenditure of which has not been separately given.

(C).—*Results Grant Schools.*

Working of Results Grant System in each District.

113. The following table shows the working of the Results grant system in each district. Comparing this return with that for 1873-74, it will be observed that the schools for which grants were sanctioned have risen from 4,541 with 124,547 pupils to 5,306 with 144,900 pupils, and the unaided schools under improvement by Inspecting Schoolmasters from 2,677 with 50,131 pupils to 2,888 with 53,460 pupils. This increase, though considerable in itself, is poor in comparison with the corresponding increase announced in last year's report, and tends to show that the development of the system has already begun to abate. The grants sanctioned rose from Rupees 2,05,748-0-6 to Rs. 2,53,915-0-4. The average amount of grant per pupil in attendance has remained almost stationary; in 1873-74 it was 1·65 of a rupee, in 1874-75, 1·75. The average amount gained by each pupil presented for examination is of course considerably larger.

Table of Results Grants sanctioned and drawn in 1874-75.

Divisions.	Districts.	Circles.	Number of Schools for which Grants were sanctioned during the Year.	Attendance in Aided Schools during the Year.	Number of Schools under Improvement, but not aided during the Year.	Attendance in Unaided Schools during the Year.	Amount of Grants sanctioned during the Year. From Provincial Funds. Rs.	A.	P.	From Municipal Funds. Rs.	A.	P.
First.	Ganjam	Chetterpore	78	1,479	95	1,292	...	...	...	269	4	0
		Chicacole	91	1,956	38	491	1,218	4	0	465	12	0
	Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	116	2,821	16	115	723	8	0	1,954	0	0
		Narsapatam	61	1,332	30	572	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godavery	Cocanada	94	2,249	...	...	1,487	0	0	242	0	0
		Ellore	38	1,155	22	510	758	4	0	300	0	0
	Kistna	Masulipatam	188	3,930	90	1,238	1,924	12	0	501	0	0
		Guntoor	167	3,551	54	717	803	8	0	457	4	0
Second.	Bellary	Bellary	123	2,965	49	873	509	4	0	425	8	0
		Pennacondah	85	1,769	43	552	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gooty	104	1,991	38	695	...	...	...	98	0	0
	Kurnool	Kurnool	42	929	42	632	357	8	0	293	0	0
		Cumbum	22	355	10	185	426	4	0	..	...	..
	Cuddapah	Cuddapah	181	3,360	131	1,861	544	4	0	442	0	0
		Madanapally	75	1,323	64	835	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	Nellore	99	1,452	88	1,142	119	0	0	...	...	...
		Ongole	105	1,741	86	1,238	...	...	...	...	...	...
Third.	Madras	Madras	183	8,040	99	2,467	3,678	2	0	8,828	8	5
	Chingleput	Chingleput	235	5,662	83	1,663	632	4	0	799	0	10
		Sydapett	153	3,616	113	1,874	278	0	0	...	...	...
	South Arcot.	Cuddalore	235	6,306	197	4,633	853	0	0	1,729	12	0
		Virdachellum	138	3,045	112	1,996	398	8	0	...	...	...
Fourth.	North Arcot	Chittoor	132	3,386	170	3,967	4,871	8	0	92	8	0
		Vellore	192	5,828	56	1,247	4,152	2	0	971	12	9
	Salem	Salem	94	2,527	49	1,053	535	4	0	354	0	0
		Oossoor	22	361	18	242	64	0	0	...	...	...
	Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	131	3,588	94	1,802	778	0	0	679	8	0
	Tanjore	Tanjore	101	3,681	141	3,001	2,168	12	0	674	8	0
		Negapatam	118	4,104	152	3,112	1,291	4	0	1,017	8	0
Fifth.	Coimbatore	Northern	189	4,015	70	1,001	3,986	4	0	1,257	5	1
		Southern	254	4,632	223	2,858	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nilgiris	Nilgiris	1	70	2	• 189	...	..	..	78	0	0
	Madura	Madura	206	5,988	118	2,575	2,269	12	0	948	12	0
		Dindigul	167	4,456	97	1,699	2,010	8	1	562	8	0
	Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	348	12,615	75	1,730	10,563	4	0	1,518	0	0
		Shermadevy	273	8,875	60	1,338	4,374	8	0	...	...	.
Sixth.	Malabar	Calicut	198	7,926	29	1,039	2,190	0	0	1,337	12	0
		Tellicherry	191	9,005	14	516	3,213	12	0	1,754	8	0
	South Canara	South Canara	76	2,816	20	480	2,434	8	0	602	4	0
		Total	5,306	*144,900	2,888	53,460	59,444	12	1	28,656	14	4

* This does not include the attendance of 178 schools which received grants during the year, but were closed before its expiration.

Table of Results Grants sanctioned and drawn in 1874-75—(Concluded).

Divisions.	Districts.	Circles.	Amount of Grants sanctioned during the Year.—(*Contd.*) From Local Funds.			Amount of Grants actually drawn during the Year. From Provincial Funds.			From Municipal Funds.			From Local Funds.			Remarks.
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
First.	Ganjam	Chetterpore	2,083	4	0	...	...	...	217	12	0	1,439	8	0	
		Chicacole	2,255	12	0	118	8	0	280	0	0	1,303	0	0	
	Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	2,473	14	2	247	0	0	687	4	0	1,706	10	2	
		Narsapatam	2,115	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,115	8	0	
	Godavery	Cocanada	3,092	12	0	1,112	4	0	242	0	0	2,792	4	0	
		Ellore	1,414	0	0	815	8	0	300	0	0	484	4	0	
	Kistna	Masulipatam	4,668	4	0	921	0	0	504	0	0	3,990	12	0	
		Guntoor	5,214	12	0	784	8	0	204	4	0	1,107	12	0	
Second.	Bellary	Bellary	4,112	0	0	354	4	0	425	8	0	2,481	8	0	
		Pennacondah	1,854	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,770	0	0	
		Gooty	1,813	8	0	...	...	...	98	0	0	1,540	0	0	
	Kurnool	Kurnool	470	12	0	357	8	0	293	0	0	443	8	0	
		Cumbum	614	4	0	173	0	0	74	8	0	336	12	0	
	Cuddapah	Cuddapah	4,924	12	0	376	4	0	310	8	0	5,990	0	0	
		Madanapally	2,135	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,672	4	0	
	Nellore	Nellore	2,123	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,999	8	0	
		Ongole	2,174	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,382	4	0	
Third.	Madras	Madras	...	...	...	3,597	10	0	9,245	8	0	...	...	...	
	Chingleput	Chingleput	7,950	4	0	632	4	0	799	0	10	5,737	4	0	
		Sydapett	4,285	12	0	278	0	0	...	...	...	4,310	4	0	
	South Arcot	Cuddalore	7,380	8	0	853	0	0	1,729	12	0	4,777	4	0	
		Virdachellum	4,003	0	0	468	8	0	...	...	...	3,570	8	0	
Fourth.	North Arcot	Chittoor	5,180	4	0	4,871	8	0	92	8	0	5,180	4	0	
		Vellore	5,826	8	0	4,152	2	0	971	12	0	5,826	8	0	
	Salem	Salem	3,009	3	0	335	4	0	475	12	0	3,320	15	0	
		Oossoor	513	4	0	64	0	0	...	...	...	446	12	0	
	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	4,097	12	0	657	0	0	679	8	0	1,893	8	0	
	Tanjore	Tanjore	3,405	0	0	...	...	...	117	8	0	592	4	0	
		Negapatam	4,365	4	0	870	0	0	1,017	8	0	1,492	4	0	
Fifth.	Coimbatore	Northern	4,867	4	0	286	12	0	1,115	9	1	4,867	4	0	
		Southern	7,046	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,046	13	8	
	Nilgiris	Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	0	0	...	...	...	
	Madura	Madura	5,482	12	0	495	8	0	948	12	0	3,632	0	0	
		Dindigul	4,564	11	6	528	12	0	562	8	0	4,581	3	6	
	Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	12,326	4	0	18,138	4	1	1,518	0	0	5,206	8	0	
		Shermadevy	12,067	8	0	600	4	0	...	...	...	2,308	8	0	
Sixth.	Malabar	Calicut	9,504	7	7	2,190	0	0	1,337	12	0	9,014	7	7	
		Tellicherry	10,748	0	6	1,492	8	0	1,027	8	0	10 984	0	6	
	South Canara	South Canara	5,648	15	6	2,626	4	0	867	8	0	5.009	7	6	
		Total	1,65,813	5	11	48,397	4	1	26,221	1	11	1,23,303	5	11	

The sums drawn during the year differ in certain cases from those sanctioned, owing (1) to grants sanctioned in 1873-74 having been drawn in 1874-75, and (2) to grants for the latter year remaining undrawn at its close.

114. The following table summarizes for each of the Educational Divisions the contents of the preceding one.

Summary of Results Grants in each Division.

Divisions.	Number of Schools for which Grants were sanctioned.	Attendance.	Grants sanctioned.	Average Grant per School.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
First Division	833	18,473	34,425 10 2	41 0 0
Second do.	836	15,885	23,436 8 0	28 0 0
Third do.	944	26,669	40,816 11 3	43 0 0
Fourth do.	790	23,475	43,847 13 0	55 0 0
Fifth do.	1,438	40,651	73,924 2 4	51 0 0
Sixth do.	465	19,747	37,464 3 7	80 0 0

All the divisions have advanced with regard to the number of schools for which grants were sanctioned, the attendance therein, and the amount of grant earned. The Fourth Division has not increased so much as the others either as to schools or grants. The average grant per school has advanced in all divisions except the Fourth; last year, on the contrary, it had receded in all but two divisions—the Second and Fourth. The Sixth Division still maintains its superiority in this respect, and has slightly increased the distance that separates it from the Fourth. The Third, Fifth, and First Divisions are almost on a par, while the Second is yet far behind.

Number of Pupils passed under each Standard.

115. The appendix contains the usual statements, showing for every district and division the number of pupils passed under each standard. The following table is a summary for the whole Presidency.

	Standard.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	Vernacular.						English or Extra Language.			Remarks.
				Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Number of Pupils who passed in Geography.	Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	
* 5,132 schools passed pupils.	I. ...	4,682	a 35,082	25,522	26,941	24,665	...	...	...	...	...	a 1,751 girls.
	II. ...	3,722	b 23,471	16,640	18,613	16,255	...	...	...	...	...	b 971 do.
	III. ...	2,124	c 10,395	7,058	8,647	6,363	2,916	4,352	1,891	1,962	14	c 382 do.
	IV. ...	686	d 4,197	2,716	3,668	1,660	1,696	1,819	1,452	1,526	807	d 79 do.

* Most of the schools passed pupils in more than one standard. Besides the above, some girls passed in fair and creditable needle-work.

116. For the first standard, though the number of schools is larger than in the previous year, the number of pupils presented and passed shows a slight decrease under each head. For the second and third standards there is a uniform increase except as to English Grammar in the third standard. For the fourth standard there is a falling off in the number presented, and a very slight decrease in the number passed in Writing, but in all other respects there is a satisfactory advance. The percentage of passed pupils declines with the advance of the standards in Reading and Arithmetic; in Writing, on the other hand, the higher we go, the better the percentage. The percentages in Reading are 73, 71, 68, and 65; in Arithmetic 70, 69, 61, and 39; in Writing (which includes Spelling) 77, 79, 83, and 87 for the four standards. The above results are better in all respects than those of last year. The number of girls presented for examination rose from 3,141 to 3,183.

117. The following table shows the number of pupils who passed in Reading alone, in Writing as well as in Reading, and in all three together; an increase is observable in each item as compared with the results of 1873-74.

Divisions.	Presented for Examination.	Passed in		
		Reading alone.	Both Reading and Writing.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.
First Division ...	9,920	2,212	3,062	4,492
Second do. ...	9,047	233	1,466	3,761
Third do. ...	13,512	474	1,771	7,201
Fourth do. ...	14,417	930	1,935	5,895
Fifth do. ...	19,056	579	2,933	11,100
Sixth do. ...	7,193	166	795	3,462
Total ...	73,145	4,594	11,962	35,911

Remarks on the Results Grant System.

118. On the whole there is reason to believe that the system of Payment by Results made progress during the year and proved itself suited to the conditions under which Elementary education is carried on in this country. That the system has its drawbacks must be confessed; that there is some chance of fraud has been shown by experience, and where a Deputy Inspector has so many schools to examine in a limited time, the examination is liable to be hasty, and its results not always trustworthy in every detail. Still, though it may sometimes happen that boys are passed whom a more searching examination would have rejected, or that some are declared to have failed to whom the exercise of a little more patience would have allowed an opportunity of showing what they really knew,

it will, I think, be conceded that in this respect substantial justice is done, and a fair award arrived at. The chance of fraud will be greatly reduced by some of the provisions made in Colonel Macdonald's Draft Rules for Results grants, and further safeguards might be found in this direction if greater publicity and formality attended the examinations. Instead of examining each small private school separately, as I believe is the universal custom at present, I would examine them in groups of not less than four or five, and not more than ten, according to circumstances. Suppose for instance there are five villages within a reasonable distance from one another, I would fix upon the village most centrically situated as the place of examination; on a day selected before hand by the Deputy Inspector, the private schoolmasters would bring in their pupils, and the examination would be conducted openly in the presence of all. The Inspecting Schoolmasters would of course attend, and probably some member of the Municipal or Local Fund Board who took an interest in education would find it possible to be present also. In these circumstances, one description of fraud not unknown either in India or England would be almost impossible—I mean the practice of presenting boys for examination who have already appeared before the Inspector as belonging to another school. Time, too, would be saved; the Inspector would be spared a certain amount of travelling, and of course 100 boys can be examined in much less than five times the number of hours required for the examination of twenty. There would also be a wholesome emulation excited among the Village Schoolmasters, and if arrangements could be made for the payment of grants upon the spot, and the award of one or two simple prizes to the best boys, the interest and value of the examination would be greatly enhanced. In speaking of Middle-class education, I have already referred to Mr. Fortey's Educational Durbar at Nellore; its principle, I believe, might well be applied to Lower-class schools also. This system has been carried out on a large scale in Midnapore; an interesting account of which from the pen of Mr. Harrison, the Magistrate, will be found in the Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for 1873-74, and I should very much like to see the experiment tried in this Presidency. There they do manage to have the grants paid upon the spot, whereas here schoolmasters have to wait for months The process is thus described by the Deputy Inspector of Chingleput: "The schools are examined by the Deputy Inspector, and the certifying memoranda are forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for countersignature two or three days after the examination, and received back within a fortnight at most. Then they are submitted to the Local Fund Board of the Circle, which allows them to lie over till the day of its next meeting, when they are passed, and about a week afterwards

sent to the President, from whose office they find their way to that of the Deputy Collector in about a week or so, who, after a period of not less than a fortnight, issues cheques for the amounts in the names of the several masters, and sends them on to me. I then distribute the same to the respective masters through the Inspecting Schoolmasters, and they (the masters) finally present them at the Taluq Treasury and obtain payment. How circuitous the course is, what amount of delay and vexation it should cause, and to what extent it should discourage the masters, can be better imagined than described. Thus it takes no less than three months for a master to realize his hard-earned grant." The delay is somewhat less now, as these memoranda are no longer sent to the Director for countersignature, but all the rest of the process, I presume, goes on as before. Lastly, something must be said of the cost of the Results system and of the extent to which Village Schoolmasters are supported by grants and by fees. One objection to the Combined system is that the schools becoming Local Fund Board schools on account of the salary paid, the master has no longer any interest in the fees. Thus they will probably fall off in amount, and parents get more and more disinclined to pay for their children's education. To some extent this follows the payment of ordinary Results grants also, but probably not to the degree that is now generally supposed. Another advantage derived from the ordinary Results system is that it tends to improve and not to displace the indigenous schools of the country. These schools have a considerable hold upon the affections of the people, and for some time to come, while improving the methods of teaching, we must be prepared to allow some latitude as to the books taught. The small reading books used in elementary schools, and in which the children are examined for the standards, do not satisfy the people, and some concession must be made to this feeling. But if the experimental Normal School at Palghaut is a success, and similar schools are established in those parts of the country where there already exists a numerous class of indigenous schoolmasters (Canara, in Mr. Garthwaite's opinion, is an exception, and there may be others), in the course of some twenty years nearly all these men will have been trained, and we may hope that our primary instruction, though limited in extent, will be sound in quality, and generally suited to the wants and tastes of the people. Except where the fixed stipend is deducted from the annual Results grant, the Combined system is certainly more expensive than the ordinary system of payment by results, and it is at least open to doubt whether it is more efficient. In the long run it will, I think, be found that the Combined system is better adapted for Middle-class education where the permanency of schools is so essential, and for which purpose, as I understand, it was originally designed in Malabar, while the Results

grant system, *pur et simple*, with certain safeguards and restrictions, will prove at once the less costly and the more efficient means of promoting the education of the masses.

VIII.—Female Education.

119. From the table given in the margin it will be observed that the number of Girls' schools has increased by thirty-two during the year under review, and the number of girls attending them by 713. The total number of girls under instruction in schools connected with the department has in the same period risen from 17,113 to 19,582, an increase of 2,469. The rate of increase in both cases is less than that recorded in last year's report.

Number of Girls' Schools and Pupils.

Schools.	1873-74.		1874-75.	
	Schools.	Girls.	Schools.	Girls.
Girls' Higher Class ..	1	100	1	117
Do. Middle do. ..	42	3,152	48	3,865
Do. Lower do. ...	194	7,941	220	7,924
Total	237	11,193	269	11,906
Mixed Middle Class .	33	269	36	327
Do. Lower do. ...	880	5,070	1,130	6,068
Boys' do. do. ..	...	470	...	1,158
Normal	2	111	2	123
Total	1,152	17,113	1,437	19,582

120. In the following table the schools are classified according to the agency by which they are carried on, the standard to which they have attained, and the nationality of the pupils. The present table can hardly be fairly compared with that of last year, as the assumption by Government of the direct management of several Girls' schools has made it necessary to change the classification. The number of girls educated in Missionary schools is much the same as it was last year, the main increase being found in "other schools," and among girls reading in village Boys' schools. The fluctuation among the Mahomedan girls attending religious schools is remarkable; in 1872-73 there were none, in 1873-74 there were 67, and in 1874-75 they have fallen back to nine. In other schools the increase of Mahomedan girls is steady; 624 in all, of whom the great majority belong to Malabar, being now under instruction.

Classification of Girls' Schools.

	Government Schools.									Missionary Schools and Religious Charities.									Other Schools.								
	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parsees	Jews.	Pariahs.	Total.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parsees.	Jews.	Pariahs.	Total.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians	Parsees.	Jews	Pariahs.	Total.	Grand Total.
Mixed Schools.																											
Middle Class ...	.				. .		.	.		4	..	...	45	58	.	..	11	118	52	..	16	104	37		...	209	327
Lower do	...			22	2			.	24	431	4	52	48	1,865		..	136	2,536	2,619	469	2	34	356		28	3,508	6,068
Female Schools																											
Higher Class .	..	.			.		..	...	...	...			. .	.	...	..	...	.	...	. .	28	87	2	.	.		117	117
Middle do. ...	70				3				73	812	...	88	527	1,477	4			2,908	216	..	64	549	55		.	884	3,865
Lower do	360				2				362	3,002	5	17	279	2,560			110	5,973	1,058	17	11	298	190		15	1,589	7,924
Normal School .	28		1	17	5			..	51		.			.		.	..	.									51
Sarah Tucker Institution.			...		.	.	.		.			...	.	72		..	.	72									72
Girls in Village Boys' Schools		.	.	..	..													.	896	129	.		51		82	1,158	1,158
Total .	458	..	1	39	12				510	4,249	9	157	899	6,032	4	.	257	11,607	4,841	615	121	1,072	691		125	7,465	19,582

121. The annexed table shows the districts to which the girls belong, the districts being arranged in order according to the number of girls under instruction in each. If compared with a similar table for last year, Madras (with Chingleput), Tinnevelly, and Malabar will again be found at the head, and Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Ganjam again at the bottom of the list. The other districts remain much in the same order that they held before, except that Kistna has risen from 15th to 8th in rank. Seven districts have fewer girls under instruction this year than last, while the remaining twelve show an increase, half the net increase being due to Madras and Tinnevelly.

Districts to which girls belong.

Districts.	Pupils	Districts	Pupils.
Madras and Chingleput	5,236	Salem	405
Tinnevelly	5,059	Godavery	385
Malabar	2,250	South Arcot .	369
Madura	927	Nellore . .	332
Tanjore	896	Trichinopoly . .	294
North Arcot	738	Bellary	224
Coimbatore	657	Cuddapah	188
Kistna	646	Kurnool	80
South Canara	425	Ganjam	63
Vizagapatam	408	Total ..	19,582

Examination for Teachers' Certificates.

Schools.	Pupils, &c., passed		
	1st Grade	2nd Grade	3rd Grade.
Civil Female Orphan Asylum	1	3	5
Emmanuel Church Schools	1	3	.
Military Female Orphan Asylum	1	...	
Davidson Street Girls' School ...	3	4	5
Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund	1	3	
Bellary Protestant Orphan Asylum . . .	..	1	.
Christ Church School, Nellore		2	1
Presentation Convent School	...	2	2
Christ Church School, Madras	...	...	3
Central Girls' School, Black Town . ..	...		1
Scottish Orphanage	...		1
Union School, John Pereira's . ..	...	3	1
Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Popham's Broadway.	...	4	1
Army School, St Thomas' Mount	...	...	1
Mrs Kohlhoff's Seminary, Madras	...	1	
London Mission School, Vaniembady. . .	..	....	1
St George's Cathedral School, Madras ..	...	1	...
Free Church Mission Girls' Day School ...	..	...	4
New Town Poor School		1	.
S. P. G Girls' School, Cuddalore	...	2	...
Pensioners' School, Cuddalore ...	...	...	1
Sarah Tucker Training Institution, Palamcottah	...	...	11
Kadachapuram Girls' School	...	...	1
Santhapuram	...	...	1
Theruvaranganery	..	...	1
Mengnanapuram School	...		3
Convent School, Cannanore .		1	3
Basel Evangelical German Mission School, Calicut			6
Convent School, Mangalore . ..			1
Private study		4	
. Total	7	35	54

122. The table in the margin shows the schools which passed either teachers or pupils at the Certificate examination in 1874-75; the returns do not allow of a distinction being made between these two classes. The successful schools are nearly equally divided between Madras and the

mofussil, but Madras has a slight advantage in the number of successful candidates. The Davidson Street Girls' School stands first both as to the number and standard of pupils passed.

Development of Female Education.

123. The returns of girls under instruction show a steady increase for the last five years, the numbers being for 1869-70, 9,445; 1870-71, 10,185; 1871-72, 11,503; 1872-73, 14,330; 1873-74, 17,113; and 1874-75, 19,582. It will thus be observed that in this period the numbers have more than doubled, some classes of the community having only begun to be represented during this quinquennium.

Capitation Grant.

124. It must not, however, be assumed that there are really nearly 20,000 girls making progress in their education, for upwards of 7,000 girls are returned as belonging to Mixed schools of the Lower class and Village Boys' schools, and it is to be feared that a considerable proportion of these are learning little or nothing. In Results' Grant schools, besides the money earned by the girls who are presented for the standards, a Capitation fee is allowed of 1 Rupee a head upon the average daily attendance throughout the year. In this way the Master or Manager of a school may make a little money by the simple process of getting a few girls to sit in a corner of a verandah, and whether they learn anything or nothing is almost a matter of indifference. During my short tenure of office, I have had numbers of Certifying Memoranda submitted to me for countersignature in which the only charge has been for this capitation grant, not a single girl having been presented even for the lowest standard I am not aware whether the Deputy Inspectors take any steps to ascertain if these girls are really learning something, though not yet fit to be presented under the first standard; but at all events there is nothing in the rules to compel them to do so, or to prevent the issue of a grant if the mere formality of regular attendance has been complied with. This practice seems to me a very bad one, and it was unanimously condemned at the Conference of Inspectors held in 1874. Female education being in its infancy, no doubt requires fostering care, but this Capitation grant is a temptation to imposture and the fabrication of registers. No mention is made of the Capitation grant in Colonel Macdonald's revised rules, and as he has adopted the suggestion of the Inspectors, that the Results grants for girls should be seventy-five per cent. higher than those for boys (at present they are fifty per cent. higher besides the grant for needlework), it is of course to be inferred that he wishes the abandonment of the system.

IX.—Normal Schools and Examination for Teachers' Certificates.

Government Normal School, Madras.

125 "The year under report," writes Mr. Fowler, "was the first complete year during which this school was at work under its revised organization, according to

which it gives its students professional training only; receiving only those who, besides having passed some University examination, pass an admission test." The numbers are small, there having been eighteen students only on the rolls on the 31st March, and the usefulness of the institution is limited accordingly, but if Colonel Macdonald's proposition is adopted of making all applicants for educational appointments pass through a Normal school, or at least of giving trained men a strong preferential claim, there can be no doubt that the school will at once receive a stimulus and find its class-rooms filled with graduates and under-graduates. Nineteen students were examined in December, and all appear to have passed. The Inspector's remarks are very favourable on the whole, though he says that the blackboard is not yet used with judgment, and that a few students wishing to appear energetic only succeed in being spasmodic. As he very truly remarks, "a good steady manner, that can be continued without exhaustion, is that which a teacher should acquire." Of the nineteen students, three were graduates, three had passed the F.A. examination, and the rest were matriculates. Mr. Fowler makes some interesting remarks on the comparative success of these three classes of students; on the whole a graduate, P. Vedanta Charri, stands first, and the other two fourth and fifth, respectively, the second and third places being held by First Arts men. During the year seventeen students received appointments.

Normal School, Vellore.

126. Twenty-four students of the Vellore Normal School presented themselves for the Teachers' Certificate examination, and all passed but one, a candidate for the fifth grade. "These exceptionally good results," says Mr. Fowler, "may be taken as sufficient evidence of the efficient character of the instruction of the students, and reflect considerable credit upon the Head Master, David Joseph." In reporting upon the lessons given in his presence by these students, the Inspector calls attention to want of judgment in the use of the blackboard, to speaking too much in Tamil during an English lesson, and some other minor defects; but says that the lessons generally may be characterized as very fair. The number of appointments made from this school is stated by the Head Master to be seventeen.

Normal School, Trichinopoly.

127. The Trichinopoly Normal School sent up only seven candidates for the Teachers' Certificate examination, but all passed. The strength of the school seems to have increased during the year, for at Mr. Fowler's inspection twenty-five students gave lessons before him. Deficiency in the use of the blackboard and a vicious pronunciation of English were the most striking defects. Only two appointments were made during the year from this school. The Practising School is again unfavourably reported upon.

128. The Mangalore Normal School still combines the two functions of teaching and training, and in these cases, as the Inspector observes, the training generally suffers The school accordingly has been successful as a teaching institution, and has more than once shown well in the Matriculation examination, but it has not as yet, in the Inspector's opinion, done as much in the direction of real Normal work. At present, however, there are signs of improvement, but just now no change can be made in the system, for, in the backward state of education in South Canara, a sufficient supply of passed men is not available, and for the lower grades, a class of teachers for which there is a real demand, men must be taught as well as trained. The Normal School on the 31st March contained one F.A. student, four matriculates, twelve fourth-grade men, and twenty-one unpassed students, of whom four were studying for the fourth grade, and the rest for the fifth. Of the latter several are drawn from the country, which Mr. Garthwaite considers an advantage, as it has been found from experience that Mangalore men, when sent to distant rural schools, will not stay there. The Practising School is described as a flourishing Middle-class school and almost self-supporting. Fourteen Normal students obtained appointments during the year.

Mangalore Normal School.

129. The Calicut Normal School is wholly a training institution, four-fifths of its students on the 31st March being matriculates. First Arts men do not come forward, though trained teachers of this grade are much wanted, and even the matriculates, the Inspector remarks, are by no means the best of their class. This last is but natural, for those who succeed best at Matriculation are, as a rule, youths of good parts, who intend to continue their studies for the higher examinations. It is not surprising, therefore, to find Mr. Garthwaite continuing as follows. "The main difficulty is that even the best of the students, in spite of their being passed men, have little sound knowledge, little general information, little taste for general reading, and few ideas, and those very crude. Owing to these deficiencies, the matter of their teaching is not found to improve as much as the manner, that is to say, their training has been more successful than their previous education." His remedy is to supply the teachers with books specially prepared for them, which give them such systematic outlines of lessons as a well-informed and skilful teacher would prepare for himself. But having only himself to depend upon for this work, it has been but partially carried out, though as far as it has gone the result has been satisfactory, and the lessons made more interesting both to teachers and pupils. The Normal School had fifteen students on the 31st March, and the Practising Branch contained 129 boys. Twelve appointments were

Normal School, Calicut.

taken up during the year by students who had completed their training.

Palghaut Normal School.

130. The Palghaut Normal School was opened in September last. This is an experiment, having for its object the improvement of actual Pial schoolmasters or their younger relatives, the men after training being intended to return to their own schools. The school is purely vernacular: instruction is first given in Malayalam Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, and Indian History, and after the men have passed for a Teachers' certificate they are to receive professional training in a practising school. The whole course is expected to take about a year and a half, and if the right men will come forward a great improvement in indigenous schools may fairly be looked for. The commencement was hopeful. Eighty candidates presented themselves for admission, of whom sixty were teachers and managers of indigenous schools. About thirty of the best men were admitted, and on the 31st March there were twenty-seven under instruction The annual cost of the school, inclusive of scholarships which form the bulk of the outlay, is set down at Rupees 2,500 A similar school to be established at Tellicherry has been sanctioned, but the whole question of Elementary Normal schools being now under consideration, it has not yet been opened.

Vizagapatam Normal School.

131. The Normal School at Vizagapatam is for the future to be confined to training teachers, as far as the higher grades are concerned, but it will continue to educate as well as train fourth and fifth grade candidates. It sent up six students to the last Matriculation examination, and all passed ; out of twenty-five candidates for Teachers' certificates as many as twenty-two were successful. The school was not inspected during the year, as the Acting Inspector passed through Vizagapatam in vacation time. On the 31st March there were twenty-three students in the Normal classes.

Normal classes, Narsapur.

132. The Government Normal classes attached to the Central School, Narsapur, were amalgamated at the beginning of the year with the Local Fund Board Normal classes, established in 1873, on Government engaging to maintain the latter from Provincial Funds. The sanctioned strength of the Normal classes is seventeen studying for the fourth grade, and twenty-seven for the fifth : at the last Teachers' Certificate examination, eight passed the higher, and sixteen the lower of these two standards. Mr. Bradshaw does not report very favourably of the state of the classes in December, and a subsequent visit has confirmed his previous impression : he concludes ; "they may have been taught themselves to pass, but they had not been taught to teach. My strong conviction is that a Normal

School in which English is taught should have a European as Head Master."

Normal Class, Russelcondah.

133. This class consists of eight Gumsur Hill students with stipends of 4 Rupees each; seven appeared at the special Teachers' Certificate examination, and five passed. The Acting Inspector recommends the establishment of eight additional scholarships for Uriyas of the plains. This special Uriya examination was held at Russelcondah and Parlakimedy; only one passed for the fourth grade, and he was a Telugu man who had already passed in his own vernacular, but seventeen Uriyas passed for the fifth grade against nine in the previous year. In future the Uriya examination will be merged in the General Teachers' Certificate examination, and will be held at Berhampore and Chicacole.

General Results in Government Normal Schools.

134. The following table gives a summary of the chief results of the working of Government Normal schools during the year 1874-75, and compares them with those of the year preceding.

Schools.	Fourth Grade.		Fifth Grade.		Appointments.		Normal Students on the 31st March	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1874.	1875.
Madras ...	...	...	...	.	14	17	20	18
Vizagapatam ...	9	8	6	14	10	6	38	23
Mangalore ...	9	13	. .	3	11	14	32	34
Calicut ...	2	...	1	...	14	12	16	15
Vellore ...	3	12	10	11	15	17	22	26
Trichinopoly ...	8	6	11	1	6	2	7	28
Narsapur ...	2	8	4	16	10	30	4	58
Russelcondah ...	...	...	4	5	...	2	8	8
Palghaut ...	Newly opened.		...	...	...	...	...	27

The large increase at Narsapur is mainly due to the incorporation of the Local Fund Board Normal classes with those previously existing. More students have passed for the fourth and fifth grades, but there is not a corresponding increase in the number of appointments obtained by them on the completion of their training. I have touched upon the great remedy for this state of things in writing upon the Madras Normal School, but in the meanwhile I think something might be gained if the names of trained students available for employment were published in the District Gazettes. This might attract the attention of Local Fund Boards and Managers of private institutions and lead to the appointment of these qualified masters in the room of the inferior teachers now so largely employed. As things are now, in some places the supply exceeds the demand, and passed Normal Students remain so long unemployed that they have to look out for other situations. In

this way also it sometimes happens that when their services as teachers are at last required, it is found that they have already entered on some other walk of life, and thus all the money spent by Government on their education and training is completely thrown away. On the other hand some students without waiting any reasonable time for a mastership wilfully seek appointments elsewhere, or refuse to take the posts offered them on the ground that the position and pay are below their deserts; cases of all these kinds have recently occurred in Vizagapatam, but the order of Government lately passed forbidding the entertainment of these students without the permission of the Inspector of Schools will completely check one class of the evils mentioned above.

Government Female Normal School.

135. The Government Female Normal School was noticed at great length in last year's report, as it was in that year that an important change was made in its constitution; during 1874-75 no further changes were made, and I have only to record the main features of its management and progress. During the year there were twenty-one Normal Students, eight being Caste Hindus, seven Native Christians, one a European, and five East Indians. During the year three withdrew and two were dismissed, leaving sixteen under training at the end of the year. Miss Bain reports that three Caste Hindu pupils attended the Schoolmistresses' Certificate examination in August 1874, but all failed; an East Indian pupil, however, and one of the teachers in the Practising School, passed, the former for the third and the latter for the second grade. Miss Bain remarks: "I have received three formal and many informal applications for teachers, but unfortunately I have at present none ready to send out. At the same time the applications seem to show that situations will offer for trained teachers from the school when they are fit to take them. A small school has been opened in Pursewalkum by a former pupil of the school, which I also look upon as a hopeful sign. This pupil is a Caste Tamil woman and a widow. She obtained a certificate of the third grade while a Normal pupil. She opened her school for Caste Hindu girls at the beginning of last year, I believe, and it is now receiving a small grant from Government, and numbers between forty and fifty pupils." The Inspector reports that in December thirteen students gave lessons before him; he goes into some detail as to the object and criticism lessons given in his presence, and on the whole seems satisfied with what he saw and heard. The Practising School, however, in Mr. Fowler's opinion, must be pronounced a failure. Very few children attend it, and nothing like proper classes can be formed. From a conversation I have had with the Superintendent I am led to believe that there is an objection to send little girls into such a business street as Armenian Street certainly is, and that if the Practising School were established in a purely native street, it would probably

attract greater numbers, and so prove more useful in every way. It is greatly to be regretted that the school is shortly to lose the services of Miss Bain; it is passing through a very critical period of its history, and, therefore, it is much to be desired that it should continue under the superintendence of a lady who has shown such deep interest in the work, and to whom it owes what measure of success has attended it.

Private Normal Schools.

136. The number of Private Normal Schools has been reduced from seven to five during the year under report by the closing of the Vernacular Preparandi Institution at Palamcottah, and the amalgamation of the Local Fund Board classes with the Government classes at Narsapur. The main results of their working are given in the subjoined table.

Institutions.	Locality.	Pupils.		Masters.											
				Matriculation.				Fourth Grade.				Fifth Grade.			
				Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Church Mission Society's Training Institution.	Masulipatam...	33	36	...	...	...	..	2	. .	1	...	11	8	4	5
Christian Vernacular Education Society's Training Institution.	Dindigul ...	28	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	12	11	11	11
Church Mission Society's Institution.	Palamcottah ..	144	148	18	...	6	2	9	17	5	5	11	31	10	30
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel Training Institution.	Sawyerpuram.	98	100	5	5	1	...	5	4	2	1	18	12	9	9

Institutions.	Locality.	Pupils.		Mistresses.											
				First Grade.				Second Grade.				Third Grade.			
				Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		1873-74.	1874-75.									1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Sarah Tucker Training Institution.	Palamcottah...	82	72									15	18	12	11

"The Palamcottah English Institution," writes Mr. Marden, "is rather a general school than a Normal one. It has, however, a Normal Department, and receives thirty scholarships of Rupees 2-4-6 each. There are two classes for method which I examined in that subject, but the results were very poor, partly perhaps from a want of a sufficient supply of the text-books." Fifteen of the students obtained employment during the year; but looking at the large number that passed the Teachers' examination in 1873 and 1874, it appears that the supply here is in excess of the demand. Of the Dindigul Training Institution, Mr. Marden reports: "It has been carried on in a very creditable manner during the past year by the Native master in charge. Eleven students appeared for the fifth grade, and all passed, and have all been provided with appointments on salaries ranging from Rupees 5 to Rupees 10." The Sawyerpuram Seminary is of the same class, though not so successful as the English Institution at Palamcottah, but the senior students study method, and criticism lessons are given once a week. Seven students only obtained educational appointments. No details are given of the Masulipatam Institution in Mr. Bradshaw's report beyond the statistics embodied in the table. Of the only school devoted to the training of school mistresses, Mr. Marden says, "The Sarah Tucker Institution at Palamcottah is a Female Normal School, and receives thirty scholarships aggregating Rupees 60. In other respects it is on the Results system. . . . During the past year twelve girls have left to take up teachers' situations."

Examination for Teachers' Certificates.

137. An examination for Teachers' certificates was held in August 1874 at twenty-eight stations. The male candidates numbered 437 and the female 239, against 1,165 and 230 of 1873. The striking falling off in the number of the former is due to the fact that on this occasion a fee of 5 Rupees was for the first time demanded from all male candidates who were not Normal students. The percentage of successful candidates, however, rose from thirty-five to sixty-three. Among the female candidates on the other hand the results are more unfavourable, the percentage having fallen from forty-three to forty. The following gives details for the different districts and educational divisions.

Districts to which Candidates belonged.		Candidate Masters.							
		Number that applied to be examined.				Number passed.			
		Fourth Grade.	Fifth Grade.	Method.	Total.	Fourth Grade.	Fifth Grade.	Method.	Total.
First Division.	Ganjam	1	5	...	6	1	3	...	4
	Vizagapatam ...	18	20	...	38	8	18	...	26
	Godavery	22	36	...	58	8	26	...	34
	Kistna	2	20	1	23	1	11	1	13
Second do.	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary	2	2	...	4	1	...	...	1
	Cuddapah	2	3	...	5	...	1	...	1
	Nellore	...	10	1	11	...	5	1	6
Third do.	Madras	8	27	...	35	4	14	...	18
	South Arcot... ...	...	3	1	4	...	1	...	1
Fourth do.	North Arcot ...	15	22	...	37	12	18	...	30
	Salem	3	8	1	12	...	5	1	6
	Trichinopoly ...	8	...	...	8	6	2	...	8
	Tanjore	9	20	...	29	...	14	...	14
Fifth do.	Coimbatore	1	4	...	5	...	2	...	2
	Madura	1	15	1	17	...	13	1	14
	Tinnevelly	24	49	...	73	7	43	...	50
Sixth do.	Malabar	13	26	6	45	4	14	5	23
	South Canara ...	18	7	2	27	13	4	2	19
	Total ...	147	277	13	437	65	194	11	270

	Candidate Mistresses.							
	Number that applied to be examined.				Number passed.			
	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Total.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Total.
Bellary	1	3	...	4	...	2	...	2
Nellore	...	5	5	10	...	2	1	3
Madras	15	41	87	143	6	25	25	56
South Arcot	...	3	1	4	...	2	1	3
Ootacamund	3	2	3	8	1	3	...	4
Tinnevelly	...	...	28	28	...	...	17	17
Malabar	...	2	23	25	...	1	9	10
South Canara	...	...	5	5	...	...	1	1
Vizagapatam...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Godavery	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
Total ...	19	57	163	239	7	35	54	96

The melancholy exhibition made by the Second Division with regard to successful male candidates seems to imply that the "gentle pressure" mentioned in Mr. Powell's last report has either not been exercised or has been wholly ineffectual. The District of Kurnool, it will be observed, has not even sent up a single candidate. With regard to successful female candidates, Madras is not quite so prominent as in

1873. Tinnevelly still stands second, and Malabar third, the latter with a considerable advance upon the previous year.

X.—Other Schools.

School of Arts.

138. From the report submitted by Major W. S. Hunt, Acting Superintendent of the School of Arts, it appears that the average daily attendance of the Artistic and Industrial Departments was fifty-six, exclusive of the regular workmen attending the latter. The work of the school has been carried on regularly and with fair results both in art and manufacture, but the Acting Superintendent laments the want of the special Instructors recommended by the late Committee of Inquiry and sanctioned by Government. Very recently this want has been partly supplied, but during the whole of the year under report Major Hunt had no such assistance, and in these circumstances the outturn of work both in quantity and quality is very creditable. As evidence of the good work done by the school in recent years, it may be noted that it carried off a gold medal awarded by Her Majesty's Commissioners for contributions to the International Exhibition of 1873, and two other medals for casts and metal work sent to the Vienna Exhibition of the same year. Mr. Dowley, the Foreman, also obtained a silver medal for specimens of Ceramic ware, casts, &c., at the last Fine Arts Exhibition at Madras. Major Hunt calls attention to the unsatisfactory and even dangerous condition of the school buildings, and states that but for timely precautions having been taken, the roof would probably have fallen in during the heavy rain of last year. As it was, considerable loss was sustained by the damage done to manufactured articles and materials.

Industrial School, Black Town.

139. In November an Industrial School was opened in Black Town for poor Europeans and Eurasians. The scheme was started by the Chaplain of South Black Town, the Rev. R. C. W. Raban; about twenty boys attended it during the first month, and the numbers have since risen to forty. Seven have already obtained employment which they probably owe to being in the school; one especially was preferred to other applicants for the Corps of Ordnance Artificers, because he knew how to handle a file, the use of which he had learned in the school. The boys are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic in the early part of the day, and the rest of their time is devoted to various kinds of work. Carpentering employs the largest number of boys, while shoe-making and book-binding come next. Iron work and lithographing are also taught, the latter at Mr. Barren's establishment. An important feature of the school is that the boys have two meals a day, breakfast and

dinner, given to them. On the proper sphere and aim of such a school as this, Mr. Fowler has some remarks with which I cordially agree. Speaking of the boy admitted into the Corps of Ordnance Artificers, he continues: "And this instance appears to me to indicate what the aim of such a school should be. It can never hope to turn out skilled workmen, except at an impossible outlay. But it is quite within its reach to get together a number of youths, to form in them habits of order, regularity, and amenability to discipline, to give them some slight stamina by regular plain food, and so far to initiate them into different handicrafts that employers of labor, tradesmen, and shopkeepers will be ready to take them as apprentices. A boy, wild from the streets, entirely unable to handle a tool of any kind, is not one whom any employer will be willing to receive; but one with (say) a year's training in this school would enter a workshop on quite a different footing. He would possess some guarantee of character, and would at once be useful." A donation of Rupees 1,800 has been made to this school by Government, and the issue from the stores of a moderate amount of plant sanctioned, but the nature and extent of future aid will depend on its success. All that can be said at present is that the experiment is an interesting one, and that a good beginning has been made A personal inspection has satisfied me that the boys work with all their heart, and that the tools given by Government have not been thrown away.

140. I have dwelt at some length upon the Black Town Industrial School, because it is the only attempt, as far as I am aware, to provide for indigent European and Eurasian children, an education that may give them some chance of earning their livelihood in the future, since the question of the condition of these classes was raised last year by the Government of India. In the resolution reviewing Mr. Lawrence's report, the Government of India direct that the subject of European and Eurasian education shall be regularly noticed in the Annual Educational reports, and I shall, therefore, briefly describe the course that the discussion has taken in this Presidency. On receiving the order of Government which recorded the resolution of the Government of India, Mr. Powell called upon all the Inspectors to give him their views on the means of education now available for European and Eurasian children of the poorer classes, and to make any suggestions for its improvement that might occur to them. The Managers of several private institutions and some of the Societies interested in education were also consulted. Mr. Powell having collected and summarized their various opinions submitted them to Government with an expression of his own views upon the subject, and in the past official year the matter went no further. Additional statistics have since been called for and are necessary for a complete settlement of the question, but from the

Education of poor Europeans and Eurasians.

information already gathered it may be hoped that in this Presidency at least there is no great shortcoming as to schools fitted for these classes. The real stumbling-block is the poverty of the parents, not the insufficiency of school accommodation, and as little can be expected from school fees, grants-in-aid will have to be given more liberally than our present rules permit, and perhaps to be extended to food and clothing. The really serious problem is what to do with these children when grown up, rather than how to educate them, and on this point some suggestions are made in a memorial signed by the Rev. Dr. Sayers and other inhabitants of Madras. Of all the proposals made the raising of an Eurasian regiment in each Presidency appears the most feasible and likely to succeed, but I am surprised to find so little prominence given to emigration, which, except at the end of a paragraph in the memorial, is, I believe, not mentioned at all. Yet the Australian Colonies in general, and Queensland in particular, offer the means of subsistence in abundance to those who are willing to work, and if taught some handicraft before he leaves India a young Eurasian would be certain to do well.

XI.—Books.

Registration of Books.

141. It appears from the report of the Registrar of Books that the number of books registered in this Presidency during the year 1874-75 was 698 against 727 of the previous year.

Classification of Books.

142. The following statement classifies the works registered under the four general heads prescribed by the Supreme Government.

Heads.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Books	398	287
Pamphlets	297	370
Periodicals	22	30
Miscellaneous	10	11
Total ...	727	698

In the annexed statement they are classified on a different principle.

Heads.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Original books	96	114
Translations	13	36
Republications	618	548
Total ..	727	698

Looking at the former of these statements the first impression is one of disappointment. Not only has the total of publications slightly decreased, but the decrease is most marked, about one-fourth, in the item of books properly so called. The second statement, however, to a great extent removes this unfavourable impression by calling our attention to the fact of a considerable development in original books and translations, the net decrease being more than accounted for by a falling off in republications. If, as the Registrar remarks, this is not an accidental feature but the index of a permanent change, it must be regarded as satisfactory, pointing as it does to greater energy and originality on the part of authors in this Presidency.

Places of Publication.

143. The next table shows the places of publication of all registered works, and contrasts the out-turn of the present year with that of its predecessor.

Towns.	English Works.		Vernacular Works including all Works partly Vernacular.		Total.	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Madras	71	78	576	490	647	568
Vizagapatam	...	...	9	30	9	30
Masulipatam	...	...	7	6	7	6
Tranquebar	...	...	5	4	5	4
Calicut...	...	...	3	14	3	14
Cochin...	1	...	4	3	5	3
Mangalore	7	8	30	43	37	51
Kottayam	...	...	1	1	1	1
Tellicherry	...	...	...	19	...	19
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	1	...	1
Ootacamund	...	...	1	1	1	1
Cocanada	1	...	1	...	2	...
Palamcottah	1	...	8	...	9	...
Negapatam	1	...	...	...	1	...
Total	82	86	645	612	727	698

As is to be expected, Madras, with its forty-nine presses at work, stands very far above all the rest of the Presidency put together, but it is a noticeable feature that while the publications at Madras have fallen off by nearly eighty, there is an increase of fifty in works issuing from Mofussil presses. Mangalore is next to Madras, having three presses and producing fifty-one works, the quality of the work done being more striking than the quantity, for certainly no other Mofussil Press, perhaps not even one at the Presidency, could have produced such a specimen of typography as Dr. Gundert's Malayalam and English Dictionary. Vizagapatam with one press comes next to

Mangalore in number at least, and Tellicherry (not represented last year) and Calicut follow at some little distance. The others are comparatively insignificant, and three places, Cocanada, Negapatam, and Palamcottah, have disappeared from this year's list altogether. The total number of presses at work in the Presidency was 64 against 59 of last year.

144. The annexed statement distributes the works according to the languages in which they are written. The most noticeable feature is the decline of Hindustani from sixty-four to thirty-five, but it is only fair to add that in 1872-73 there were but three works published in that language.

Languages in which published.

Languages.	No. of Works.
1. English	80
2 Do. and Tamil	3
3. Do. and Telugu	2
4. Do. and Canarese	1
5. Tamil	289
6. Tamil in Telugu character	1
7. Do. and Hindustani in Tamil character	1
8. Telugu	139
9. Do. and English	1
10. Do. and Sanskrit	1
11. Do. Tamil, and English	1
12. Malayalam	30
13. Canarese	21
14. Hindustani	35
15. Sanskrit in Grandha character	12
16. Do. in Tamil do.	1
17. Do. in Telugu do.	39
18. Do. and Telugu	7
19. Do. and Malayalam in Malayalam character	1
20. Do. in Grandha and Tamil characters	1
21. Do. with Telugu meaning	2
22. Persian and Arabic	7
23. Do. and Hindustani	3
24. Tulu	2
25. Sanskrit in Canarese character	3
26. Do. in Devanagari character	4
27. Malayalam and Arabic in Arabic character	2
28. Do. in Arabic character	9
Total	698

145. Lastly, the books may be classified as follows under the fifteen heads prescribed by the Government of India.

Subjects of Books.

Subjects.	English.	Vernacular.	Total for 1874-75.
1. Biography	...	3	3
2. Drama	1	20	21
3. Fiction	...	38	38
4. History	1	3	4
5. Language	8	51	59
6. Law	15	8	23
7. Medicine	2	13	15
8. Miscellaneous	21	45	66
9. Poetry	...	114	114
10. Politics	...	...	...
11. Philosophy	...	15	15
12. Religion	28	299	327
13. Science, Mental and Moral ...	1	4	5
14. Do. Mathematical and others.	...	6	6
15. Voyages and Travels	2	...	2
Total ...	79	619	698

If this list is compared with that published in last year's report the principal development will be found under the Drama, Fiction, Religion, Medicine, and Miscellaneous, which includes literary magazines, an interesting point as throwing light upon the tastes of native readers, for it must always be borne in mind that the vast majority of the books under review are written in the vernacular languages.

Copyright.

146. Registrations of copyright have fallen from seventy-three in last year to sixty-two in this, a decrease which the Registrar attributes mainly to the growing inattention of native publishers to the provisions of the law.

Book Department.

147. The Annual Report of the Curator of Government Books, giving a detailed account of the operations of the year, will be found as usual in the Appendix. The department first became self-supporting in 1872-73, and this satisfactory state of things still continues. The general system on which the department is worked has not undergone any change during the year under review, the present arrangements in fact leaving little or nothing to desire.

Printing.

148. The number and value of books printed by the department do not amount to much more than half the figures reached last year; but in the opinion of the Curator this arises entirely from printing operations being checked by the recommendations of the School Book Committee appointed by Government, of which I shall have to speak further on, to supersede several existing school books by others more adapted to the wants of the country. While matters are in this state of suspense, and until the

new books are prepared, it has been judged wise to restrict the printing of new editions of books now in use to such numbers as there is an immediate demand for. The only new publications of the year are stories from the History of British India in Tamil, Garthwaite's Arithmetic in Malayalam, and Wyld's Maps of Europe and Asia in Tamil. Seshiah's Telugu Grammar has also been reprinted with considerable improvements. The number of books, &c., published was 137,800, and their depôt value Rupees 16,621-14-0; the cost price being Rupees 10,497-14-3, there is a gain, in selling, of a little over fifty-eight per cent.

Purchases.

149. The number of copies of books purchased during the year was 86,023, and their value Rupees 49,669-3-7, a slight decrease upon the year 1873-74, which is partly attributable to the fact that Local Fund Boards having taken more than they could dispose of in 1873-74, curtailed their demands in the year under review, and partly to the supersession of old text-books and the delay which occurs before indents for new ones are complied with in England.

Sales.

150. The sales last year amounted to 306,947 copies, of the value of Rupees 65,834-1-10. This shows an increase upon 1873-74 of 8,495 books, but a decrease of value to the extent of Rupees 3,781-11-3, which implies that the increase has been entirely among the low-priced books chiefly used in Elementary schools. The languages in which the books are written are shown in the annexed table, which compares the details of the last two years.

Languages.	Number of Copies.		Depôt Value.					
	1873-74.	1874-75	1873-74.			1874-75.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
English	54,702	61,143	31,333	12	5	28,531	2	5
Tamil	138,482	139,846	17,719	10	9	17,979	4	2
Telugu	74,927	84,408	13,844	14	3	14,444	7	4
Malayalam...	12,785	9,246	2,854	14	0	2,555	9	6
Canarese	8,027	7,589	1,808	13	6	1,396	8	0
Uriya	5,968	2,245	1,312	11	9	442	7	0
Hindustani...	3,522	2,450	695	2	3	450	14	11
Persian	23	2	5	5	6	0	5	0
Sanskrit	16	18	38	15	0	33	7	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	1	9	8	...	...	...
Total ...	298,452	306,947	69,615	13	1	65,834	1	10

Uriya and Hindustani books, which made such a striking advance last year, have receded considerably, the Local Fund Boards having probably found that they had over-purchased in 1873-74.

151. The sales to the several Local Fund Boards are shown in the Curator's Report, and exhibit a decrease upon last year of Rupees 456-2-5. Half the circles show an increase and the other half a decrease; the fluctuations, too, from year to year in any particular Circle are considerable, and the Curator thinks it would be worth while to inquire "how far the instructions of the Board of Revenue, dated the 5th October 1872, regarding the dissemination of improved class-books as widely as possible in the country through the Local Fund Inspecting Schoolmasters and other available agency, have been carried out in each district with any thing like earnestness and intelligent interest."

Sales to Local Fund Boards.

152. The total charges of the Book Department, including those provided for in the budget, were Rupees 63,526-10-3, and the net proceeds of sales paid into the treasury Rupees 65,185-7-5, leaving a balance in favour of the department of Rupees 1,658-13-2. But the value of the stock remaining on hand on the 31st March last exceeding by Rupees 2,718-11-3 that of the stock at the corresponding period of the previous year, the total gain of the department amounts to Rupees 4,376-8-5. This small margin of profit is just what was contemplated by Government, it being desired to make the department self-supporting, but at the same time to sell the books at the lowest prices consistent with this object. Of the use to which this yearly balance may be put, the Curator writes: "I would beg to suggest that the bulk of these profits carried forward from year to year may be, either in cash or in stock, kept as a reserve fund to meet the losses hereafter resulting from the sale of unserviceable stock, or from writing off the value of others which have become obsolete. The amount of such losses in future cannot be so considerable as in the past; but such as they are, if they can also be met from the annual surplus or reserve fund as it may be called, the department must be assumed to have attained the long-desired object of becoming permanently self-supporting in every sense."

Cost of Department.

153. The distribution of charges remains much the same as last year; it may be summarized thus.

	Percentage to Total Cost	
	1873-74.	1874-75.
Agency	... 25	26
Books	... 70	70
Transmission	... 5	4

154. The adverse rates of exchange now ruling have made the system of obtaining books from Messrs. Allen and Co. through the India Office still more unfavourable financially than it was before, to say nothing of the unreasonable delay that attends the supply of every indent. The last despatch seems to

Supply of Books from England.

indicate that the Secretary of State does not quite apprehend the real nature of these transactions, but it is couched in such decided terms that it is probably useless to re-open the subject.

School Book Revision Committee.

155. The Government of India having resolved that an inquiry should be made as to the text-books used in Government Schools, and having invited suggestions for their improvement, a Committee for that purpose was constituted by Order of Government, No. 205, of the 27th June 1873, and commenced its sittings in Madras in the following month under the presidency of Colonel Macdonald. The Committee completed its labours and sent in its report on the 27th of March 1874, but the final Order of Government not having been passed till the 3rd October, its history may be considered to belong to the year under review. The Madras Committee dealt only with English, Tamil, and Telugu text-books; those in Malayalam and Canarese were to be subsequently revised by two other committees assembled on the Western Coast with Mr. Garthwaite as their President, and the consideration of text-books in Hindustani was deferred until the results of similar inquiries in Northern India should be known. The report of the Madras Committee, a dissenting minute by Dr. Murdoch, one of its members, the opinions of Mr. Powell and the Inspectors of Schools, together with the Government Order quoted above, have been already published among the Selections from the Records of the Madras Government, and I shall therefore confine myself here to the briefest record of what was finally resolved upon and is now being carried out. In English, the present reading books were generally condemned as unsuitable to our special wants, and a new series of six Readers was ordered to be prepared. An English Grammar, written wholly in English for the higher classes, and another for the third class, written mainly in the Vernacular, but adapted and simplified from the higher Grammar, were also thought necessary. It was further decided to supersede Mr. Morris' History of India by a new work, which should pay more attention to the Hindu and Mahomedan periods of Indian History, and be free from other defects which were believed to exist in the work of Mr. Morris. Government were pleased to direct that the necessary books should be prepared by educational officers, but that they should continue to perform their ordinary duties, and in pursuance of this order several officers of the department have been entrusted with the duty of preparing the Readers and other works that are required to carry out the recommendations of the Committee, but these transactions being recent, will be noticed only in the next report. The Malayalam Committee has held one meeting, and has adjourned for some months to give the members time to examine the books brought before them for criticism; the history of this Committee, therefore, will belong more properly to the present official year.

156. The annual report of the Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society, which receives from Government a yearly grant of Rupees 2,000, gives some interesting details of the efforts made to supply the masses who are ignorant of English with literature at once instructive or amusing, and pervaded by a healthy moral tone. Foremost among the Society's publications is the *Jnanavinodini* or Tamil Magazine, published monthly. This Magazine has hitherto been published at a serious loss to the Society, but although the Government subscription to it has lately been reduced by one-half, the number of subscribers having risen to 500, it has become nearly self-supporting. This would not have been the case, however, unless the Editorship had been undertaken gratuitously by Mr. Krishnama Chari, to whose care and discernment in the selection of appropriate matter the Magazine mainly owes its present popularity. From time to time articles of special interest are reprinted separately and sold at extremely cheap rates, in the hope that they may reach, and be read in, the humblest homes. Besides the Magazine the Society have published four tales from the Sanskrit classics on the model of Lamb's tales from Shakspeare, two in Tamil and two in Telugu, while others are in active preparation. The Society have also on the eve of publication a Tamil version of Professor Geikie's Physical Geography, slightly modified to suit the circumstances of an Indian public; and if this attempt proves successful, other books of the same class will be published hereafter, and thus some beginning will be made of a series of popular works on scientific subjects. A Malayalam version of the same book has been fixed upon as the subject of the First Prince of Travancore's Translation Prize, and twenty-five competitors have come forward for it; their translations are now in the hands of a Committee of English and Malayalam scholars representing Travancore, Cochin, and Malabar, Mr. Garthwaite acting as President. An important work, the compilation of an English-Tamil Dictionary on the plan of the Telugu Dictionary of Mr. C. P. Brown, has been contemplated by the Society and steps taken to invite the co-operation of scholars, but the idea has been laid aside for the present on account of the great expense of bringing out so large a work, which it was feared would prove too much for the resources of the Society. Hitherto the Society has mainly subsisted upon the profits derived from the sale of elementary school books, but with the possibility that this source of income may be greatly diminished, if not wholly destroyed, when the new works recommended by the School Book Revision Committee are brought into use, the Society considered that it would not be prudent to enter upon so large an undertaking. It must be borne in mind

Vernacular Literature.

that the ordinary transactions of the Society on its literary side are not remunerative, and that many works are designedly published at a loss, in the hope that their low price will make them more generally acceptable, and that a class of readers may thus be reached who cannot afford to pay, or have not yet acquired the habit of paying, anything beyond the smallest sums for the supply of intellectual food.

The number of reprints was 51,000 copies, against 60,000 of the previous year, the Society restricting its operations for fear of a speedy falling off in the demand from the cause just alluded to.

XII.—Finance.

School Fees.

157. The following table gives the amounts realized in School Fees during the last ten years. The scale of fees was twice raised; on the 1st of January 1869, and again on the 1st September 1871.

School Fees.

Institutions.	1865-66.			1866-67.			1867-68.			1868-69.			1869-70.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Institutions.	48,838	3	3	48,677	9	11	72,614	0	5	67,729	11	7	73,462	12	8
Private Institutions.	68,784	3	1	75,704	6	7	1,14,872	9	3	1,56,893	12	9	2,45,116	0	3
Total ...	1,17,622	6	4	1,24,382	0	6	1,87,486	9	8	2,24,623	8	4	3,18,578	12	11

Institutions.	1870-71.			1871-72.			1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Institutions.	75,869	3	3	92,457	13	7	1,01,962	14	0	1,08,396	10	9	1,29,483*	12	5
Private Institutions.	2,51,568	8	8	2,90,563	11	7	4,36,954	11	8	5,02,712	4	7	5,37,150	4	6
Total ...	3,27,437	11	11	3,83,021	9	2	5,38,917	9	8	6,11,108	15	4	6,66,634	0	11

Note.—The fees in Local Fund and Municipal schools are included in the fees of Private Institutions up to 1873-74.

* The fees collected in the Calicut Provincial School, having been paid into the Treasury after the close of 1874-75, are not included in this amount.

Dividing the total amount of fees for 1865-66 by the total average daily attendance, we find that the average fee paid by 38,137 pupils in that year was Rupees 3-1-4. In 1874-75 the average fee paid by 206,894 pupils was Rupees 3-3-6. Separating the two classes of institutions, it will be found that each boy in a Government Institution paid on the average Rupees 6-1-0 in 1865-66 and Rupees 5-8-6 in 1874-75, while in private schools each boy paid Rupees 2-4-7 in the former year and Rupees 2-14-10 in the latter. The large increase in the amount of fees received in Government schools is due to the transference of Local Fund and Municipal schools from Private to Government Institutions; on the other hand the influx of Local Fund scholars paying but small fees has sensibly diminished the average amount of fee paid in Government schools. I may observe here that throughout this Report and its Appendices the average daily attendance has been taken as the divisor of the total cost in calculating the cost of each pupil. This has been done, as in the Report for 1873-74, in accordance with instructions from the Government of India. The effect of calculating on the average attendance is to make each boy's education appear more costly than it would be if the average number on the rolls were used, for unless a boy attends school every day it is open, he is not an educational unit but only a larger or smaller proper fraction. Another point to be remarked is that in comparing the average cost of each pupil in this report with similar entries for former years, excepting 1873-74, this change of divisor must be constantly borne in mind, for otherwise schools might seem to be growing more costly in proportion to the work done, while in reality it is not so. Should the average number on the rolls be substituted as a divisor in place of the average attendance, the results will be as follow. In 1865-66, in all institutions, a fee of Rupees 2-15-1 per pupil; in 1874-75 Rupees 2-10-9. In 1865-66, in Government Institutions, Rupees 5-8-9 per pupil; in Private Institutions Rupees 2-3-3. In 1874-75, in Government Institutions, Rupees 4-7-8 per pupil; in Private Institutions Rupees 2-6-11. Excluding Local Fund and Municipal schools, the fees paid per pupil in Government Institutions are Rupees 6-1-0 in 1865-66, and Rupees 12-4-11 in 1874-75 when taken on the average attendance, and Rupees 5-8-9 in 1865-66, and Rupees 10-9-11 in 1874-75 when taken on the average number on the rolls.

158. The following tables deal with the extent to which individual institutions or various classes of institutions are self-supporting. In the first of these, Government Institutions are contrasted with Private Institutions of the same class, the former being entered under two heads, according as they are supported by Provincial Funds or by Local and Municipal Funds.

Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.

Institutions.	Government.							Private.						
	Total Cost.			Fees.			Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.	Total Cost.			Fees.			Percentage of Fees to TotalCost.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Colleges	98,657	5	4	14,691	2	0	14·9	36,408	1	7	6,708	12	6	18·4
Higher-class Schools. Provincial funds.	1,14,442	9	6	57,724	10	0	50·4	2,95,614	11	1	1,14,025	10	6	38·5
Higher-class Schools. Local and Municipal funds.	12,636	7	1	5,082	8	0	40·2							
Middle-class Schools. Provincial funds.	63,090	15	1	27,066	14	0	42·9	3,80,330	8	11	81,091	3	0	21·3
Middle-class Schools. Local and Municipal funds.	63,303	7	7	9,229	2	10	14·5							
Lower-class Schools. Provincial funds.	12,582	2	5	1,326	4	0	10·5	5,22,302	1	7	2,81,496	2	10	53·8
Lower-class Schools. Local and Municipal funds.	70,613	8	11	7,538	12	5	10·6							

Private Colleges are more self-supporting than Government Colleges by 3·5 per cent., but on the other hand Government High schools surpass Private schools of the same grade by 11·9 per cent. Even Local Fund Board schools exceed Private schools by 1·7 per cent. Turning to Middle-class schools we find that schools maintained by Provincial Funds, that is purely Government schools, are more than twice as self-supporting as Private schools. The contrast between Provincial Fund schools and Local Fund schools is very striking here, for while the total amount of expenditure is almost identical the fees raised in the former are nearly three times as large as those raised in the latter. Private schools of the Middle class exceed Local Fund and Municipal schools by 6·8 per cent. In Lower-class schools the percentages of the two kinds of Government schools are practically the same, and very low indeed; but it must be remembered that the Lower-class schools maintained from Provincial Funds are of an exceptional character, and that in a very large proportion of them, the Hill schools in Ganjam for instance, no fees whatever are charged. The percentage of fees in Private Institutions of the Lower class is the highest of all, but, as was remarked in last year's Report, the accuracy of the returns from Village schools, which form the great bulk of them, can hardly be guaranteed. Comparing these figures with those for 1873-74, it will be observed that there is an improvement in every item except Government Colleges, in which there is the insignificant decrease of ·19 per cent. The next table gives the percentages for Government Colleges, Provincial and Zillah Schools.

Colleges.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.			Zillah Schools.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.
	College Department.	School Department.	Both combined.		
Presidency College ..	10·3	16·3	14·8	Salem	66·49
Do. Legal Branch..	70·5	..		Madura	66·18
Combaconum Provincial College.	19·3	91·4	39·6	Chittoor	55·8
				Cuddalore	48·06
Bellary Provincial School.	12·7	60·5	45·3	Berhampore	42·66
Calicut do. do. ..	15·5	70·5	43·3	Cuddapah	38·08
Mangalore do. do. ..	13·5	74·1	45·3	Tellicherry	34·59
Rajahmundry do. ..	6·07	72·5	36·7	Kurnool	34·06
				Local Fund School, Saidapet ..	37·59
				Do. do. Palghaut ..	43·8

These figures compare favorably on the whole with those in the last Report; there is an apparent falling off in the Legal Branch of the Presidency College, but this is due to the fact that, in the last return, six months' fees were compared with five months of the Professor's salary. The fee for the lectures having been recently raised it is quite possible that, in 1875-76, the receipts will exceed the expenditure. The following table gives similar information for the Private Colleges and Collegiate schools and for a few of the High schools. The three that exceed the average of the Government Zillah Schools (49·6) are included in the statement, with two others that come very near it, and a few of the worst.

Colleges.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.			Higher-class Schools.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.
	College Department.	School Department.	Both combined.		
Free Church Mission, Madras.	21·06	53·35	37·78	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.	60·71
Doveton, Madras ..	20·57	38·01	33·32	High School, Coimbatore ..	59·28
S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.	23·97	73·92	64·58	Hindu Proprietary School, Madras.	55·59
S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.	14·07	63·52	48·24	Hindu School, Masulipatam ..	48·62
				Wesleyan School, Negapatam ..	47·98
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.	9·15	36·12	31·7	Pacheappah's Branch School, Conjeveram.	19·65
Church Mission School, Masulipatam.	8·11	19·42	16·68	Samasthanam High School, Vizianagarum.	19·43
				German Lutheran Mission School, Tranquebar.	9·25
				Church Mission Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Ellore.	8·48

159. The following list contains a few important Middle-class schools in which the percentage of fees to total cost rises greatly above the average.

Government Schools of the Middle Class.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.	Aided Schools of the Middle Class.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.
Taluq School, Srirungum ..	97·2	Town School, Combaconum ..	86·8
Do. do. Tiruvadi ..	81·6	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Madura.	54·7
Do. do. Tiruvarur ..	75·6	St. Francis Xavier's School, Madras	53·6
Anglo-Vernacular School, Guntoor.	71·7	Balura English Patasala, Triplicane	51·3
Anglo-Vernacular School, Wallajahpett.	61·7	Govindu Naidu's Primary School, Madras.	50·8
Anglo-Vernacular School, Tripatur.	55·7	London Mission School, Salem ..	50·1

Of the less self-supporting Middle-class schools the Government Madrasa and the Harris' School, both for Mahomedans, may be taken as types; the percentage of the former was 16·5 and of the latter 6.

160. The following is a list of Aided schools in which the school fees, together with the Government grant-in-aid, exceed the total cost of the institutions.

Aided Schools whose receipts exceed the expenditure.

Name of School.	Government Grant.	Fees.	Total.	Total Cost.	Excess of Receipts.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Town School, Combaconum.	3,481 0 3	7,030 8 0	10,511 8 3	8,097 4 11	2,414 3 4
Gospel Society's High School, Tanjore.	8,418 1 4	5,933 15 0	14,352 0 4	12,298 8 0	2,053 8 4
Gospel Society's High School, Trichinopoly.	5,385 8 0	7,094 7 0	12,479 15 0	10,984 5 4	1,495 9 8
High School, Coimbatore	5,951 8 0	8,169 0 0	14,120 8 0	13,779 8 4	340 15 8
Anglo-Vernacular School, Capistalam.	544 14 2	705 14 0	1,250 12 2	1,118 11 2	132 1 0
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.	2,533 4 8	3,726 12 3	6,260 0 11	6,138 10 11	121 6 0
Town School, Rajahmundry.	429 15 2	710 0 0	1,139 15 2	1,039 11 7	100 3 7
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Madura.	1,277 4 5	1,429 8 0	2,706 12 5	2,614 9 4	92 3 1
Anglo-Vernacular School, Denkencotta.	257 3 8	295 14 0	553 1 8	484 6 9	68 10 11
German Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Calicut.	958 12 0	1,324 0 4	2,282 12 4	2,234 5 10	48 6 6
Anglo-Vernacular School, Sheally.	307 5 4	414 0 0	721 5 4	675 14 2	45 7 2
Anglo-Vernacular School, Kallatalai.	366 5 5	542 1 0	908 6 5	873 3 0	35 3 5
Anglo-Vernacular School, Ambasamudram.	492 13 10	384 0 0	876 13 10	857 6 6	19 7 4
Anglo-Vernacular School, Lalgudy.	369 3 4	194 11 0	563 14 4	546 9 2	17 5 2
Christian Anglo-Vernacular School, Madura.	536 14 8	752 15 0	1,289 13 8	1,275 0 0	14 13 8

161. The usual list of salary grants will be found in the Appendix. The following statement shows the distribution of these grants among the several Educational divisions.

Salary Grants.

Statement showing the Distribution of Salary Grants among the several Educational Divisions.

Divisions.	Salary Grants drawn in 1873-74.	Salary Grants drawn in 1874-75.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
First	31,861 7 10	29,241 5 4	... ...	2,620 2 6
Second	14,799 15 9	7,140 3 8	... ...	7,659 12 1
Third	99,908 0 2	98,993 10 9	... ...	914 5 5
Fourth	40,383 14 9	38,019 0 3	... ...	2,364 14 6
Fifth	28,791 2 11	28,289 4 10	... ...	501 14 1
Sixth	19,186 4 2	2,838 2 10	... ...	16,348 1 4
Total ...	2,34,930 13 7	2,04,521 11 8	... ...	30,409 1 11

It will be observed that a considerable decrease has taken place in all the divisions and more particularly in the Sixth. This decrease is, however, purely a matter of account, as it arises from Local Fund and Municipal schools being in this Report, for the first time, treated as Government schools.

162. The subjoined table gives the expenditure of public money on Educational buildings during the past year.

Building Grants.

Building Grants.

Expenditure from Department Public Works Budget.	Amount.	Expenditure from Educational Budget.	Amount.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
a. Repairs	2,499 2 10	*d.* Repairs to Govt. buildings.	... ...
b. Minor works up to Rs.1,000	1,196 9 5	*e.* Minor Govt. buildings ...	... ...
c. Larger works above ,, 1,000	66,150 9 8	*f.* Minor Grants-in-aid (Rs. 1,000 and under).	768 3 10
Supervision	17,461 9 4	*g.* Larger Grants-in-aid (above Rs. 1,000).	*8,861 0 0
Total from Public Works Budget.	87,307 15 3	Total from Educational Budget.	9,629 3 10

	Rs.
Caste Girls' School, Bezwada...	1,091
Gospel Society's School, Ramnad	4,500
Convent Girls' School, Mangalore	3,270
Total ...	8,861

163. The following statement shows the growth of the Grant-in-aid system during the past decade. The sums entered in it do not include building grants.

Growth of the Grant-in-aid System.

Growth of the Grant-in-aid System.

Years.	Payments made by Government.	Grants sanctioned for Lower-class Schools under the Results System.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1865-66 ...	1,16,876	...	1,16,876
1866-67 ...	1,21,271	...	1,21,271
1867-68 ...	1,54,985	...	1,54,985
1868-69 ...	2,41,549	...	2,41,549
1869-70 ...	3,07,881	...	3,07,881
1870-71 ...	3,35.394	...	3,35,394
1871-72 ...	2,50,333	79,446	3,29.779
1872-73 ...	2,59,483	1,18,664	3,78,147
1873-74 ...	2,74,883	1,69,555	4,44,438
1874-75 ...	2,57,787	1,94,470	4,52,257

Expenditure on Government and Private Colleges and Schools.

164. The following statements show the expenditure from Imperial and other funds on Government and Private Colleges and Schools.

I.—*Government Colleges and Schools.*

Description of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number on the Rolls during 1874-75 (Monthly Average).	Average Daily Attendance during 1874-75.	Total Expenditure. From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	From Subscriptions and Donations, &c.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Colleges ... General Education	6	327	293	*02,293 13 4	... ...	... ...	2,763 8 0
Colleges ... Special do.	3	74	56	†8,040 1 9	... ...	... ...	... ...
Schools ... Higher Class	16	3,104	2,840	1,17,558 15 6	4,199 11 1	... ...	5,325 6 0
Schools ... Middle do.	143	8,111	6,706	72,055 7 6	39,477 12 4	4,753 8 8	10,167 10 2
Schools ... Lower do.	519	15,340	11,866	14,697 13 10	53,369 15 1	9,464 10 8	5,663 3 9
Mixed Schools ... Higher do.	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Mixed Schools ... Middle do.	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Mixed Schools ... Lower do.	2	49	36	564 0 0	... ...	294 9 6	260 5 9
Girls' Schools ... Higher do.	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Girls' Schools ... Middle do.	1	73	53	636 8 0	... ...	... ...	61 8 0
Girls' Schools ... Lower do.	8	358	260	1,464 14 5	... ...	660 0 0	241 12 0
Normal Schools	11	1,109	964	‡58,261 1 4	... ...	... ...	1,597 12 8
Other schools for Special Education ...	4	359	330	§67,269 10 5	... ...	... ...	8,841 2 8
Total ...	713	28,904	23,404	4,52,837 6 1	97,047 -0 8	15,172 12 10	34,922 5 0

* Inclusive of scholarships amounting to ... ... Rs. 4,585 0 0
† Do. do. do. 780 0 0
‡ Do. do. do. 12,566 1 5
§ Do. do. do. 420 0 0

The fees collected in purely Government Schools and carried to credit amounted to Rupees 1,07,372-15-5, leaving the net expenditure to Government at Rupees 3,45,464-6-8.

The Legal Branch of the Presidency College is included in the number against Colleges. [In the statements on pages 4 and 5, and 6 and 7 it is given under the heading Professional Schools.

II.—*Private Colleges and Schools.*

Description of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number on the Rolls during 1874-75 (Monthly Average).	Average Daily Attendance during 1874-75.	Total Expenditure. Grants-in-aid given by Government.	From Local Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	From Subscriptions, Donations, &c.
				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Colleges { General Education...	6	220	194	*13,530 8 8	... ...	... ...	22,877 8 11
Colleges { Special do. ...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Boys' Schools... { Higher Class.	34	8,946	7,094	1,06,229 5 0	... ...	... ...	1,89,385 6 1
Boys' Schools... { Middle do.	312	17,872	15,007	1,29,556 3 0	712 3 9	595 0 0	2,49,467 2 2
Boys' Schools... { Lower do.	6,658	144,202	120,464	2,086 12 0	1,32,965 12 10	22,971 15 10	3,64,277 8 11
Mixed Schools... { Higher do.	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Mixed Schools... { Middle do.	36	1,733	1,432	7,403 5 8	... ...	... .	13,673 12 9
Mixed Schools... { Lower do.	1,127	35,542	28,797	... ...	19,073 14 0	4,906 2 2	50,288 6 8
Girls' Schools... { Higher do.	1	111	98	1,487 0 0	... ...	... .. .	4,693 7 0
Girls' Schools... { Middle do.	47	3,578	3,078	49,079 6 6	... ...	... .. .	70,626 10 5
Girls' Schools... { Lower do.	212	7,510	5,795	19,386 10 4	105 0 0	1,813 15 6	56,379 7 6
Normal Schools	5	763	631	*10,510 14 2	... ...	... ...	22,957 2 2
Other schools for Special Education.	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... .	.. ... .
Total...	8,438	220,477	183,490	3,39,269 1 4	1,52,856 14 7	30,287 1 6	10,44,626 8 7
Add the amount of Grants-in-aid drawn by schools closed during the year.				2,897 14 11			
				3,42,167 0 3			
Deduct amount drawn from other than Educational Funds by the Lawrence Asylums, Ootacamund, and other Charitable institutions.				84,379 9 2			
Grand Total ...				2,57,787 7 1	1,52,856 14 7	30,287 1 6	10,44,626 8 7

165. The following is a summary of the educational expenditure of Government during the year.

Summary of Expenditure.

Charges.	Expenditure during the Year 1874-75. From Imperial Funds.	From Educational Building Fund.	From Subscriptions, Donations, &c.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Direction and its Subsidiary charges...	39,691 8 0	... ...	... ...
Inspection and its Subsidiary charges.	1,62,263 0 10	... ...	... ...
Instruction (including all Educational expenditure not coming under the above heads).	7,60,978 10 8	96,937 3 1	31,922 5 0
Total ...	9,62,933 3 6	96,937 3 1	31,922 5 0

* Inclusive of scholarships amounting to Rupees 2,832-2-0.

166. The details of the above expenditure are given in the following statement under their appropriate heads.

Details of Expenditure.

		1873-74.			1874-75.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	Charges in connexion with the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.	... ...	39,678 11 3		... ...	39,691 8 0	
	Charges in connexion with Inspecting Agency.	... ...	1,64,435 2 11		... ...	1,62,263 0 10	
	GOVERNMENT COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.						
From Imperial Revenue.	Colleges { General	75,495 5 2			87,708 13 4		
	Colleges { Professional	5,848 4 7			7,260 1 9		
	Schools. { General	2,03,335 2 4			2,06,972 11 3		
	Schools. { Professional	1,26,661 12 11			1,32,544 10 4		
			4,11,340 9 0			4,34,486 4 8	
	GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.						
	Colleges { General	5,056 0 0			4,585 0 0		
	Colleges { Professional	1,247 6 3			780 0 0		
	Schools. { General	... ...			... ...		
	Schools. { Special	9,741 8 6			12,986 1 5		
			16,044 14 9			18,351 1 5	
	GRANTS-IN-AID GIVEN FROM IMPERIAL REVENUE.						
	Salary and other Grants	2,35,805 6 8			2,06,558 1 0		
	Results Grants	36,178 13 7			48,397 4 1		
	Scholarships	2,898 12 0			2,832 2 0		
			2,74,883 0 3			2,57,787 7 1	
	Grant to the Madras School Book Society.	... ...	2,000 0 0		... ...	2,000 0 0	
	Book Depôts	... ...	8,776 8 5		... ...	7,788 0 0	
	University of Madras	... ...	40,319 0 0		... ...	40,565 13 6	
From the Educational Building Fund.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOL BUILDINGS.						
	New Works inclusive of Supervision.	81,893 0 2			84,809 12 5		
	Repairs	5,140 15 5			2,499 2 10		
			87,033 15 7			87,307 15 3	
	Building Grants to Private Schools ...	... ...	10,925 0 3		... ...	9,629 3 10	
	Charges in Government Colleges and Schools borne by Endowments, Subscriptions, and Other Sources.	... ...	14,520 6 0		... ...	34,922 5 6	
	Total ...	... ...	10,69,957 4 5		... ...	10,94,792 11 7	
	DEDUCT.						
	University fees, &c., paid to Credit of Government.	25,927 0 0			29,987 14 0		
	School Fees	1,08,396 10 9			1,07,372 15 5		
			1,34,323 10 9			1,37,360 13 5	
	Grand Total ...	... ...	9,35,633 9 8		... ...	9,57,431 14 2	

NOTE.—The allowances to Curators and cost of Establishment are shown as a charge, but the operations of the Book Department resulted in a profit of Rupees 4,376-8-5 after covering the charges above specified.

167. A statement of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure prepared under G. O. No. 247, dated the 13th July 1874, from information supplied by Local Fund Boards and Municipalities, will be found in Appendix A. The following is a summary of the statement in question.

Summary of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure.

Summary of Expenditure by Local Fund Boards and Municipalities.

Nature of Charge.	By Local Fund Boards.			By Municipalities.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Inspecting Schoolmasters	42,404	11	10	...	...	...
Establishments of Local Fund and Municipal Schools.	1,12,516	15	0	22,373	9	9
Normal Schools	138	7	2	290	10	9
Salary Grants	3,084	2	6	4,801	9	5
Results do.	1,27,786	11	7	16,808	13	11
Purchase of books	14,431	9	7	...	...	...
Commission on Sale of Books	1,813	14	0	...	...	...
Buildings	4,548	2	10	57	0	6
Contribution to Municipalities for Schools.	577	4	1	...	...	...
Contribution to Local Funds for Inspection.	175	0	0	4,202	4	1
Furniture...	1,381	8	8	50	0	0
Miscellaneous	2,221	8	6	1,009	14	9
Total ...	3,11,079	15	9	49,593	15	2

NOTE.—Statement of Expenditure from the Ellore Local Fund Board not received.
Do. Madras Municipality do.

Gross sum expended on Education.

168. The gross sum expended on education during 1874-75 may be thus stated.

	RS.	A.	P.
By Government...	10,94,792	11	7
„ Local Fund Boards...	3,11,079	15	9
„ Municipalities	49,593	15	2
„ Private Agency	10,44,626	8	7
Total ...	25,00,093	3	1
Add amount expended from Charitable Funds by Government	84,379	9	2
Grand Total ...	25,84,472	12	3

NOTE.—The expenditure of the Ellore Local Fund Board and Madras Municipality is not included, as no statements were furnished.

169. This report will, I fear, be found somewhat longer than its predecessors; this has arisen partly from the natural tendency of such things to grow as new topics come up for discussion, but mainly from my desire to carry out the order of the Government of India by summarizing or quoting *in extenso* the reports of the Inspectors.

170. In conclusion, I trust that I may be permitted to hope that my having to write the history of transactions, to most of which I was a stranger, and there being but little time at my disposal for studying their details, will be considered some sort of excuse for the many shortcomings of this report.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

EDMUND THOMPSON,

Acting Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX A.

No. I.

From E. THOMPSON, Esq., M.A., Principal of the Presidency College, to Colonel R. M. MACDONALD, Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 13th April 1875, No. 71.

I have the honor to submit my report upon the progress of the Presidency College for the official year 1874-75.

Changes in College Staff.

2. On the last day of the official year Mr. A. A. Gordon, Professor of History, resigned the appointment he had held so long, and Mr. Bradshaw was selected to succeed him. Mr. Bradshaw, however, being at present engaged on other duty, Mr. J. R. Bilderbeck, B.A., is filling the temporary vacancy. On the 4th February Dr. W. H. Wilson, who had been appointed Professor of Physical Science by the Secretary of State, arrived at Madras, and took up his appointment at the College. I regret to have to record the death of the Hindustani and Persian teacher, Mahomed Hussain Khan, which took place on the 6th February last. On the 24th February Mahomed Manawar Hussain, who was selected out of several candidates to fill the vacancy, entered upon his duties at the college. On the 31st ultimo P. Ponambala Moodaliyar, Second Tamil Pandit, being incapacitated by age and ill health, ceased to belong to the college staff.

Numerical Strength.

3. There has been, for the first time for some years, an increase in the number of students attending the Senior Department, the numbers being 129 against 112 of last year. This increase may at first sight appear to falsify the views expressed by me in former reports, but if this slight increase is contrasted with the rapid development of other colleges, especially in the First Arts classes, the present state of the College Department must be considered unsatisfactory, and the prospect for the future by no means encouraging. In the Junior Department there is also a slight increase, the numbers having risen from 131 to 137, but this increase is entirely in the lowest class, the Matriculation class being even weaker than it was last year.

University Examinations.

4. Taken as a whole, the results of the University examinations have been more satisfactory than they were last year, though we cannot speak of so striking an individual success as we had in the Degree examination of 1874. In the B.A. examination twelve passed out of sixteen candidates—one P. Sivasankara Pandia in the first class, nine in the second, and two in the third.

It is an encouraging feature to find that as the years go on, fewer and fewer of our students fall into the third class. In the F.A. examination, which proved so disastrous to us last year, we passed twenty-six candidates out of thirty-four, D. N. Venkatarama Aiyer holding the second place in

the first class. I am happy to say that the lesson of last year and the exertions of the Assistant Professor had the anticipated effect, more attention being paid to Mathematics by those students who selected Logic as their optional subject; indeed, this year no candidate failed in Mathematics only, and only one failed in Mathematics at all. In the Matriculation examination the results were also better than last year's, and quite as good as can reasonably be expected in the present weak state of the Junior Department. Out of forty candidates twenty-eight passed, five being placed in the first class, against twenty-four and two of 1874. Of the twenty-eight, thirteen came from Ramachandra Aiyar's division and fifteen from Nagoji Row's, and the latter division also claims three out of the five placed in the first class.

College Examination.

5. The annual examination of the College was held in November and December last, and was conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Raban, Miller, Walton, Hudson, and Cooper, Captain Hallett, Messrs. Grahame, Thom, Gopala Rau, Metcalfe, Bradshaw, Waters, Sinclair, Bindon, Ross, Barrow, A. L. Venkataramana Punt, Sundararama Aiyar, Rangayya Chettiyar, R. Seshayya, Krishnasami Chetti, Coelho, Srinivassa Aiyar, and Vaidyanadha Aiyar. We are deeply indebted to all these gentlemen for the pains they have taken and the time they have spared for us in the midst of their own pressing engagements. The results of the examination are creditable as a whole, for if we cannot point to any special excellence, at least it is satisfactory to find that, with the exception of Dynamics in the third class and Arithmetic in the first, there are no serious failures recorded. T. Subba Rau has done very well in the third class, and T. R. Venkatasami Nayudu has distinguished himself above his fellows in the first class; but, as all the results are included in the appendix to this report, I need not go further into detail on this head.

Junior Department.

6. The examination of the two classes of the Junior Department was conducted as usual by ourselves, the Matriculation class being examined in September previous to registration, and the class below it in December. Taking into consideration the material with which we have to deal, the results are not unsatisfactory, though in the lowest class there is room for improvement in Arithmetic. The two divisions of the Matriculation class appear much upon a par, but if there is any difference, the superiority rests with Nagoji Row's division, as it did also in the University examination. There is a considerable difference between Divisions A and B of the lowest class, but this was only to be expected, as when the divisions were formed in January, the more advanced boys were, as a rule, placed in division A, and practically the standard for admission into division B was somewhat lowered. This was done in order to avoid the necessity of rejecting some young but promising boys who may be expected in course of time to do credit to the college. The same course was followed in January of the present year, and I trust that in two or three years' time we shall find our pupils taking higher places in the Matriculation examination, though we can hardly expect, under existing arrangements, that the successful candidates will prove much more numerous.

7. The progress of the Sanskrit classes is very satisfactory, and quite fulfils the hope I expressed in my last report. The students of this language have risen in number from thirty to forty-three. These students are divided into five classes corresponding to the Junior B.A. class, the two First Arts classes, and the two classes of the Junior Department. There is no Sanskrit student in the present Senior B.A. class, but next year there will no doubt be several, and thus Dr. Oppert will have to manage six classes single handed, if no change is made in the present arrangements. I must not omit to mention that although the failures in Sanskrit were very numerous this year, every one of Dr. Oppert's pupils succeeded in passing both at the Matriculation and First Arts examinations.

Sanskrit.

8. This department was examined for the most part by the Professor of Vernacular Literature, but we are greatly indebted to Mr. Velu Pillai for his assistance in Tamil and to Messrs. Rangayya Chettyar, Sitarama Charlu, and Sitarama Sastriyar in Telugu. The marks as a whole are low, and in some classes, both Tamil and Telugu, no prize is awarded, because no student has obtained the requisite number of marks. I am inclined to think, however, that this result is due rather to the strictness of the examination than to any great defect on the part of the students, for in the University examinations all classes did fairly, and I am glad to say that in the Matriculation examination only three candidates out of 40 failed in an optional language—a striking contrast to the disasters of the last three years.

Vernacular Department.

9. The arrival of the Professor of Physical Science is an important incident in the history of the college. The Professor has at present only two classes to teach, one in Physiology as prescribed for the F.A. Examination, and the other in Physical Geography, one of the subjects required for the B. A. degree according to the old curriculum. Owing to the want of a laboratory the Professor has found himself under the necessity of deferring till next year the teaching of Chemistry and Physics. Plans for a laboratory, lecture-room, &c., have been prepared by the Consulting Architect to Government, and I trust that the work will be hurried on as rapidly as possible. If the laboratory is not ready by the beginning of next year, serious results will follow, for a large proportion of the Junior B.A. class have selected Physical Science as their optional subject, and if they have no opportunity of making themselves practically acquainted with Chemistry and Physics in the last year of their College course, their examination is likely to have a disastrous termination.

Physical Science.

10. The Law Class, revived last year, continues to prosper, the class now containing seventy-one students against sixty-seven at the same time last year. In the second course of 1874 the number was only fifty-six and I believe it will be generally found that fewer students will attend the lectures from July to December. There are two reasons for this: first, January is the usual time for beginning the course required by the University regulations; as the year goes on a few students drop off for various reasons, and their places are probably not supplied by

Law Class.

fresh men beginning in July. Again, on the present occasion, and it may be the same in future years, several candidates for the B.L. degree in February last, feeling a natural doubt as to the prospect of success, thought it more prudent to rejoin the class, so that in case of failure this time they might be able to present themselves again at the examination in 1876. Some of these students having passed are not likely to continue in the class next session, and therefore, we cannot expect the class to be quite as numerous as it is now. If the class can be kept up to an average strength of sixty, it will, under the recent Order of Government raising the fee from 20 to 30 Rupees, be self-supporting, and of this, for the present at least, there appears to be a fair prospect. The class was examined by the Professor at the end of each course, and the prize has been awarded to S. Ramasawmy Mudaliyar, M.A. The same student obtained the highest place in the University examination for the degree of B.L.

Pachiappah Studentships.

11. The Pachiappah Studentships will be held as follows during the year 1875-76 :—

4th Class	...	P. Theyagarayan.
3rd do.	...	V. Ranga Charri. N. Venkatarama Aiyar.
2nd do.	...	T. Virabbadran. P. Teyagaraya Sastri.
1st do.	...	K. Vijayaragava Chari. M. Venkatarama Aiyar.

The second studentship in the fourth year remains vacant, as there is no former pupil of Pachiappah's High School to hold it. It is to be regretted that so few scholars from that institution join the College, for when any vacancy occurs it is impossible to fill it up, and the studentship is therefore lost.

Government and other Scholars.

12. V. Ranga Charri, Government scholar of the year 1873, passed the F.A. examination, and all the Government scholars belonging to the late fourth class obtained the B.A. degree, but the Maharajah of Vizianagram's scholar was not so fortunate. Two more scholars maintained by the Maharajah have recently joined the lowest class. The conduct of the scholars generally has been satisfactory.

Special Prizes.

13. The Zemindar of Ettiyapuram having again offered a prize of 30 Rupees for proficiency in English, it has been awarded to M. D. Gopala Charri, who obtained the largest number of marks in that language at the December examination. The Travancore and Vizianagrum prizes given this year for History and Psychology have both been carried off by P. Sivasankara Pandia. The Elphinstone Essay prize has been gained by T. K. Kannan, the subject being "Literature and Science viewed as Educational Agents." All those who read the essays were of opinion both that Kannan's was the best, and that all the essays were creditable to the writers. The Powell Translation Prize attracted five competitors, and was awarded to S. Ranga Charri, B.A., a proficient of 1874. In determining this last prize we were greatly indebted

to Mr. V. Krishnama Charriyar, who, as in several former years, was good enough to read the translations and give us the benefit of his opinion.

Norton Medal.

14. Three essays (two in Tamil and one in Telugu) were sent in for this prize. The difficulty of deciding on the relative merits of essays written in different languages is very great, and it is only after very considerable hesitation that we have decided on awarding the medal to C. Bashyam, whose essay is in Tamil. The style of P. Sivasankaram was considered very good by competent judges, though it was admitted to be of rather too lofty a character for practical use, but all were of opinion that the matter of Bashyam's essay was the best, and I have therefore decided in his favor.

The Library.

15. During the year under review the library has had considerable additions made to it, owing to the fact that the supply for 1873-74 was so late that it arrived in the year following, and we have thus had two supplies in one year. The books have been extensively used by the students both in the library during leisure hours and in their own houses.

Appendices to Report.

16. In the appendix will be found a tabular statement of the marks obtained in the annual examination, a list of those whom I consider entitled to prizes and certificates, a statement showing the various districts from which our pupils come, and another showing the fluctuation of the classes in the Senior Department during the year under review.

17. I have much pleasure in acknowledging the very cordial assistance I have received during the year from all the Professors and Masters of the College.

APPENDIX A.

No. II.

From W. A. PORTER, Esq., M.A., Principal, Provincial College, Combaconum, to Colonel R. M. MACDONALD, Director of Public Instruction, dated Combaconum, 10th April 1875, No. 63.

I have the honor to forward my report of this College for the year 1874-75.

2. I resumed charge of my appointment on the 12th of November last after an absence of two years and a half, spent partly at the Presidency College and partly at home on furlough. Mr. Gopala Row thereupon reverted to his own appointment of first Assistant. In the Junior Department P. Gurusami Aiyar and S. Krishnasami Aiyar were recently confirmed as Masters of IV.B. and IV.A, respectively.

3. In point of numbers the Senior Department has this year made a considerable advance, the number of students at present being 146. This is not only considerably above the numbers in this college at any previous time, but is, I believe, equal to the highest point ever reached by the Presidency College. The increase, however, is not uniformly distributed, but is confined to the two F.A. classes one of which has grown to a rather inconvenient size. The numbers in the respective classes are as follows:—

X. Class	17
IX. do.	15
VIII. do.	45
VII. do.	69

The districts from which they come and the numbers from each are shown in the following table.

Tanjore	117
Trichinopoly	5
Madura	11
Tinnevelly	1
Coimbatore	3
Salem	1
South Arcot	7
Chingleput	1
Total ...	146

In the Junior Department the numbers are 299, distributed over seven classes. As this gives an average of nearly forty-three to each class, these numbers are obviously as great as is desirable. It will not be out of place to mention here that the number of well-qualified applicants for admission to the fifth class at the opening of the college after the Christmas

vacation was much greater than we could find room for in the two existing divisions of that class, and to meet this unusual demand a fifth class was opened in the Town School, which is now, as it has been for several years, the chief source of supply for the junior classes of the college.

4. It is obvious from these numbers that the zeal for English education in this part of the Presidency has not yet shown any signs of beginning to flag and yet it is an undoubted fact that every year by adding to the numbers of educated men adds to the difficulty they have in finding an immediate opening for their services at the end of their college career. I was myself quite prepared under these circumstances to see less crowded classes. I thought that the great sacrifices often made to keep boys at school and college would not be so frequent when the rewards to which they led were every year growing less. It has often been said lately, as an argument against higher education in this country, that it raises up a body of disappointed men. It is apparent that the persons most concerned have not yet found out that they are disappointed, at least multitudes of their countrymen are hastening without any misgiving to encounter the same fate.

5. In connexion with the present numerical strength of the college, I have pleasure in observing that the fees now collected do not fall very far short of half the whole cost of the establishment. The fees collected of this month amount to Rupees 1,148, while the entire cost of the establishment, omitting scholarships, is Rupees 2,461-0-8. The cost to Government for this month is thus Rupees 1,313-0-8, a sum which contrasts very favorably with the cost to Government of even some grant-in-aid institutions. It is, for instance, barely half as much more as the grant to Pachiappah's High School, Madras, which has no college department whatever.

6. The usual college examination took place in December, in which I was assisted by the several gentlemen afterwards mentioned, to whom I take this opportunity of returning my best thanks. The highest class was examined in English by Messrs. Miller and Thompson, in Psychology by Mr. D. Duncan, in Mathematics by Mr. V. Sundararamaiya, in History by Mr. A. L. Venkataramiah, and in Tamil by Mr. D. Sashaiyengar. The results in Tamil, with the exception of a single student, were only moderate, in Mathematics fair, and in History and English very satisfactory. One student, R. Pattabiraman, the same who was first in Tamil, deserves particular mention for his answering in English. The ninth class was examined in English by Mr. Marsh, in Psychology by Mr. Cooper, in Conics and Statics by Mr Nagojee Row, in Optics and Dynamics by Mr. Runganada Mudelliar, in Sanskrit by Dr. Oppert, and in Tamil by Mr. Nevins Pillai. The results were very good in Conics and Statics, but poor in Optics and Dynamics. In the other subjects they were for the most part good. The seventh or lowest college class was examined in English by Mr. vanSomeren Pope and Mr. S. Sashiah, in Mathematics by Messrs. Srinivasa Raghava Aiyengar, S. Ramanuja Charriar, and B. Hannumantha Row, in Indian History by Mr. N. Sarvothama Row, in Sanskrit by Mr. V. Ramasastri, and in Tamil by Mr. Srinivasa Raghava Charriar. The results in English were satisfactory, in Mathematics and History only moderate, in Sanskrit good, and in Tamil poor.

7. The junior classes were as usual examined by myself and the Assistant Masters. The results were on the whole satisfactory, and a very large proportion of each class obtained promotion.

8. In the University examinations the success was greater this year than on any previous occasion, both as respects the numbers that passed and their position in the list. The three examination lists of this year were all headed by students of this college, and the number of failures was unusually small. For the B.A. examination thirteen appeared, of whom twelve passed—one in the first class and seven in the second class. For the First in Arts examination twenty-seven appeared, of whom twenty-two passed, seven in the first class. In Matriculation out of seventy-six who appeared sixty-two passed, of whom thirty-three were in the first class. As the latter figures are remarkable, the students in the first class from this college being as many as those from the next five largest colleges and schools in the Presidency, I add a word to account for this marked superiority. In the first place the standard of the classes in the Junior Department of this college appear to me to be considerably higher than in most other schools of the Presidency. My knowledge of other schools is derived solely from the proficiency of the boys who have studied there and afterwards joined this college. Judging by that, I have come to the conclusion that there is a difference of almost a whole class in the standard of this and most other schools from which we have received boys. To this statement the Town School is an exception. The annual examination, on the results of which promotions are made, being always conducted by the Assistant Masters of the college, the standard of its classes has always been the same as those of the college. I should do injustice to the Assistant Masters of the college if, in addition to the relatively high standard of the classes, I did not mention, as a main cause of our success, a high standard of effort on their part. I may speak of this more freely, as owing to my absence I had no share in the success of the last two years. I believe it has been obtained by very strenuous exertions on the part of all the masters and on the part of Mr. Gopala Row by an amount of personal effort which cannot be expected from many men.

9. Sir T. Madhava Row's prizes both go to students of this college, the higher to S. Sundaram, who was first in F.A., the second to S. Rungasami Aiyengar, who was first in Matriculation. The Muppanar medal and the Beauchamp medal both fall to C. R. Pattabirama Aiyar, who holds the first place among the graduates of the year.

APPENDIX A.

No. III.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE,

SESSION 1873-74.

THIS Anniversary brings to a close the academic year of 1873-74.

2. The following changes in the staff of the college have taken place during the past year.

The separation of the Professorship of Materia Medica from the charge of the Medical Stores, referred to in last report, having been cancelled by Order of Government (No. 238, dated 30th July 1873), the services of Surgeon-Major Walter as Acting Professor of Materia Medica have been retained by the College up to the present time.

Under date the 15th April 1874, an Order of Government (No. 118) ruled that the chair of Pathology shall be held in abeyance till Session 1877-78; that, as a temporary arrangement, the Resident Surgeon of the General Hospital shall be entrusted with the duties of the Professorship of Materia Medica; and that the Medical Store-keeper be relieved of the same.

Under this decision the connexion of Surgeon-Major Walter with this institution determines, and the college loses the services of an able and zealous medical officer, and with them, for the time being at least, its major Professorship of Materia Medica.

Surgeon-Major Furnell, who was appointed Professor of Ophthalmology in June 1873, assumed charge of his duties on the 27th December. By this arrangement Surgeon Brockman reverted to the Professorship of Pathology, and Surgeon Wright's connexion with the college came to an end.

Surgeon-Major Harris, Professor of Midwifery, who returned from furlough on the 1st January 1874, resumed charge of his appointment from Surgeon-Major Cockerill.

Surgeon-Major Keess, Professor of Anatomy, proceeded to England on the 13th of April on furlough, and Surgeon A. Porter was appointed to act in the chair of Anatomy during his absence. Surgeon Porter assumed charge of his duties on the 14th April 1874.

Surgeon-Major Paul proceeded on furlough for two years on the 5th May, and Surgeon-Major Cockerill assumed charge of the duties of the Professorship of Surgery on the 6th idem.

Surgeon-Major King returned from furlough on the 22nd of May and relieved Surgeon Macrae of the Acting Professorship of Chemistry.

Honorary Surgeon R. Wilkins embarked for England on the 3rd of May 1874 on furlough for one year, and Passed Hospital Apprentice Wynne was appointed, under date the 14th April 1874, to act for him during his absence.

In accordance with the Order of Government, No. 300, dated 17th October 1866, tables are subjoined showing the subjects of the several courses of lectures, the number of times each class has met during the session, the number of lectures given and examinations held, and the proportion of examinations to the total number of meetings.

Senior and Second Department.

Session.	Subject of each course.	Number of meetings.	Number of lectures.	Number of examinations.	Proportion of examinations to total number of meetings.
Winter ..	Medicine	115	85	30	1 in 3¾
	Surgery	115	84	31	1 in 3¾
	Ophthalmology	43	32	11	1 in 4
	Midwifery	89	60	29	1 in 3
	Chemistry	118	77	41	1 in 3
	Anatomy	116	74	42	1 in 2¾
	Physiology	93	65	28	1 in 3⅓
	Materia Medica	116	76	40	1 in 3
	Botany	47	31	16	1 in 3
Summer..	Medical Jurisprudence ..	48	33	15	1 in 3
	Hygiene	49	32	17	1 in 3
	Diseases of Women and Children	39	28	11	1 in 3½

Junior Department.

Session.	Subject of each course.	Number of meetings.	Number of lectures.	Number of examinations.	Proportion of examinations to total number of meetings.
Winter..	Medicine	93	59	44	1 in 2¼
	Surgery	92	58	34	1 in 2¾
	Materia Medica	116	76	40	1 in 3
	Midwifery	91	48	43	1 in 2
	Anatomy	92	36	68	1 in 2¾
Summer..	Hygiene	39	17	22	1 in 1¾
	Physiology	39	26	13	1 in 3
	Minor Surgery, Sr. Class.	20	12	8	1 in 3
	Do. Jr. do.	20	10	10	1 in 2

4. Extracts from the Annual Reports.—The Professor of Medicine makes the following observations.

"With regard to the formal course of the principles of medicine, no remarks are called for. The subject is too great to be embraced in one or even in two courses of lectures. The more important groups of diseases,

however, were commented upon ; and the clinical instruction at the General Hospital supplemented, as far as practicable, the more formal instruction of the lecture-room. One important class of diseases, *viz.*, those of the mind, I have never been able to overtake in any of my courses from lack of time. It would be well were this necessary subject made a Summer course in connexion with the lectures on Medicine, or, if judged preferable, entrusted to the Medical Officer in charge of the Lunatic Asylum."

Referring to the Clinical course he observes :—

" I have already indicated all the details of clinical instruction carried on at the General Hospital, so that that ground need not be gone over again. In accordance with former experience, I have found the students of the Senior and Second Departments much more intelligent and much more interested in the practice of the hospital than the pupils of the Junior Department, few of whom have any real or intelligent interest in their profession. The deficient knowledge of English exhibited by the latter stands in the way of their being entrusted with the drawing up and keeping of cases."

Adverting to the clinical instruction, Dr. Paul, the Professor of Surgery, remarks.

" Clinical instruction has been carried on in the surgical wards during the Winter Session in the same fashion as in former years, the patients being assigned to the care of the members of the surgical class by rotation. The student, to whose care the new patient falls, draws up his medical history and the symptoms he presents, and reads it at the bedside at the visit, when the case is further elucidated if need be. The same student remains in charge of the patient while the latter remains under treatment."

The Professor of Materia Medica records as follows with reference to the students of the Junior Department.

" I regret to say that in my opinion this class is a very poor one, and a large proportion proved deficient both in industry and capacity, mainly, I believe, from inability to understand the lectures, owing to their imperfect knowledge of English."

The Professor of Midwifery remarks.

" The students all attend the Lying-in Hospital for practical midwifery at night in rotation, those not on duty the previous night receiving clinical instruction and working as clinical clerks in the morning. They are thus instructed both in the management of labour and in the treatment of puerperal diseases."

Referring to clinical instruction in diseases of women and children Dr. Harris further observes.

" Clinical instruction has been afforded to the class at the Lying-in Hospital as opportunities offered, but the difficulties met with in giving practical instruction in diseases of women are not readily overcome, though I am happy to state that the objection to the presence of one or two students in the examining-room is not made so frequently or so decidedly as it used to be."

The reports of the remaining Professors contain nothing requiring special notice.

5. Constitution of the Departments.

A.—Senior Department.

At the commencement of the academic year the Senior Department consisted of one Government student in his fifth year, and of three Government students and one Lane scholar in their first year of study.

Mr. O'Hara, a Government student in his fifth year of college attendance, proceeded to England in May last to obtain a qualification in medicine, and to appear at the next competitive examination for admission to the Indian Medical Department. Mr. O'Hara is a young man of industry and intelligence. Eminently successful as a prizeman, and fond of his profession, which he has carefully studied, the credit of this college runs but little risk of diminution from the results of any professional examination which he may have to undergo in England.

Next month Messrs. Pope and Simpson, Government students, and Mr. Marsden, the Lane scholar, will appear for the Preliminary Scientific examination of the University for the degree of M.B. and C.M. These young gentlemen are promising students. Mr. Hensman, a native of Ceylon, who obtained a scholarship at the opening of the session, solicited permission, which was conceded, to resign his scholarship in February last. He will probably rejoin college next session.

The students of the Senior Department have given their teachers every satisfaction during the past year.

Since last report Mr. Macdonald, a Government student, has passed at the University the first examination for the degree of M.B. and C.M. In July 1873 Mr. Nailer, a Government student, and Messrs. Warder and Lancaster, Private students, passed with credit the ordeal of the final examination for the M.B. degree, their degrees being subsequently proclaimed at the last convocation of the University.

Messrs. Barren, Warder, Lancaster, Pedroza, B.A., and Macdonald proceeded to England, the three former to compete for commissions in the Indian Medical service, and the two latter to complete their medical studies. In April last Mr. Macdonald obtained at the University of Aberdeen the double degree of M.B. and C.M.

At the examination held in Edinburgh, for what is designated as the double qualification in Medicine and Surgery, 20 candidates appeared, of whom 19 passed successfully. Mr. Lancaster's name headed the list, Messrs. Warder and Barren were bracketed second, Mr. Martin stood fifth, and Mr. Moraes eighth. The Medical College and the Madras students were complimented on these results by the Court of Examiners.

At a similar examination held in Edinburgh in May last, 20 candidates appeared, of whom 16 passed successfully. The following extract from a letter gives the results in so far as they concern this college :—"I have much pleasure," says Mr. Tyrrell, "in informing all concerned that I passed the double qualification examination held on the 7th and 8th of this month. Out of 20 candidates 16 passed, and I have had the honor of passing first. I obtained 90 marks out of 100 each in Midwifery and Medical Juris-

prudence; these were the highest marks yet obtained by any candidate for the double qualification. I obtained 70 marks each in Surgery and Surgical Anatomy. Pedroza comes second. I was highly complimented by the Examiners."

On the 16th of February 1874, 36 candidates competed at Burlington House for 18 appointments in the Indian Medical Departments, and the published list places Mr. Lechler first, Mr. Warder eighth, Mr. Lancaster tenth, and Mr. Barren eighteenth. More than one-fifth of the successful candidates were students of the Madras Medical College, and a *quondam* Madras Student headed the list. These results prove the soundness of the instruction conveyed at this college.

On the same day, at the London University, the same examination was undergone by the candidates for commissions in H. M.'s British Medical Service, and the first successful candidate on that list secured 2,221 marks as against Mr. Lechler's aggregate of 2,590. The first successful candidate in the British list would have ranked seventh on the Indian list, that is, next above Mr. Warder. It is right, however, to mention that, whilst Messrs. Warder, Lancaster, and Barren received all their professional education at this college, Mr. Lechler's studies at this institution were limited to one academic year.

Mr. Wilkins, who, as a fourth-year student, proceeded to England in August 1872 to complete his medical education, was successful at the competitive examination for the Indian Medical Service held at London in August 1873, and again at Netley in 1874 he stood eighth in a list of 11 candidates, and obtained his commission on the 30th September 1873.

Mr. Nailer, M.B., and Mr. Moraes, L.M.S.E., already referred to, are at present, or were quite recently, in Madras, ready, no doubt, to accept any suitable sphere of professional employment.

The fact that not a few of the Senior Department students have proceeded to England, without securing the medical degrees of the University, requires a brief explanation. The reason is an important one, and lies upon the surface. It is to the effect that, whereas certificates of attendance upon courses of lectures granted by the Indian medical colleges are accepted under definite conditions from candidates for degrees and licenses in Medicine in Britain, the degrees in Medicine of the Indian Universities are not recognized by the General Medical Council as carrying any qualification to practise in England, or as giving any right to the graduate to appear as a candidate for admission to the British or Indian Medical Services.

Table showing the Number of years the under-mentioned gentlemen were under instruction at the Madras Medical College.

Names.	Years in college.
1. Mr. W. O'Hara ...	5
2. ,, H. Nailer ...	5
3. ,, R. Warder ...	5
4. ,, J. Lancaster ...	5
5. ,, W. Barren ...	5
6. ,, J. Tyrrell ..	5
7. ,, J. Martin ...	4
8. ,, J. D. Macdonald..	3
9. ,, F. H. Pedroza, B.A.	3
10. ,, W. Moraes ...	2
11. ,, L. M. Lechler ...	1

So long as this restriction continues, the degrees in Medicine of the local University will be sought principally, if not solely, by native students who

purpose practising their profession in India itself, rather than by those who intend competing for commissions in the public services, or who look not to India and the East alone, but to the wide world as their possible field of professional labour.

The proofs of the soundness of the professional education given at this college are, it will be observed, derived from three distinct sources, all of them extrinsic to the institution; these sources are, *first*, the examination results of the local University; *secondly*, the examination results of British universities and schools; and, *thirdly*, the results of the competitive examinations for commissions in the public services. Testimony like this, which cannot be *gainsaid* or explained away, must be as acceptable to Government and the Educational authorities, as it is gratifying to those—the present and past teachers of the college—who have laboured, through good report and bad report, to make the institution a credit to their department, and a credit also to the Presidency of Madras.

The success which has attended the Senior Department students of the college in England is mainly due to the reasonably fair platform of general education from which they commence their professional studies; to the graduated and prolonged curriculum of study; to the efficiency of the clinical training and class examinations; to the care with which the channel of study has been marked out and buoyed; and to the military discipline which controls and energizes all.

There have not been wanting those, both in and out of the profession, who, from time to time, have expressed the opinion that the Senior Department should be abolished, and that the whole energies of the institution should be concentrated upon the lower medical education. The reply is at hand, and is simply this, that such a course is quite unnecessary, because this institution, teaching as it does through the medium of English alone, has always devoted the greater portion of its working power to the lower education, and because long experience has shown that both objects can be attained by one and the same machinery, not only without mutual injury, but with mutual benefit. But, besides this, were the proposed suggestions translated into action, the effect would be to suppress one of the great objects of the institution; to cause the college to lose its position among the Indian schools of medicine; to destroy its hard-earned prestige; to close up the solitary outlet open to the sons of respectable European and East Indian parents in this Presidency; to sweep away the higher degrees in Medicine of the University; and to tear in pieces that *magna charta* of Indian education, the celebrated despatch of 1854.

B.—*Second Department.*

At the commencement of the session the Second Department consisted of nine Hospital Apprentices in their third year of study, of one Singapore and two remanded Apprentices in their fourth year, of six Hospital Apprentices in their second, and of 10 in their first year of college attendance—total 28 students.

Senior Class.—Eleven young men—the twelfth, G. T. Jones, being absent

on account of severe illness—constituting the senior class of the Second Department, appeared before the Final Examination Committee on the 16th instant and two following days as candidates for admission to the Apothecary grade, and all passed the final test successfully. The results of this examination have been satisfactory; not only has the class passed the ordeal without a failure, but the students have secured higher marks than were attained by the corresponding class of 1873. The first student in the pass list of last session would only have ranked sixth in this year's list. The candidates placed lowest in this year's list are nevertheless five marks within the maximum which determines the limits of failure.

The most deserving students of this class are Sykes and Crummey, both hardworking, attentive, and intelligent lads. Sykes passes out first in the order of merit, and will receive this day the highest prize in the gift of the college, the Johnstone medal.

Second Class.—In connexion with this class the annual examinations held by committees of Professors at the close of the session yield the following results.

In Anatomy the percentage of favourable marks is			100
Physiology	do.		74½
Surgery	do.		58
Medicine	do.		75
Minor Surgery	do.		100
Practical Pharmacy	do.	...	100

These percentages equal those which were gained in Medicine, Minor Surgery, and Practical Pharmacy last year; they are higher than the marks of 1873 in Anatomy, but lower in Physiology and Surgery. The class as a whole is an average one, hardly equal in intelligence to the senior class. Robertson is at present the most promising student of the batch.

Third Class.—Ten lads constitute this class, the annual examinations of which have yielded the following results.

In Anatomy the percentage of favourable marks is			75
Chemistry	do.	..	80
Materia Medica	do.	...	100
Practical Chemistry	do.	...	90
Do. Pharmacy	do.	...	100

These percentages are higher than the corresponding figures of 1873 as regards Materia Medica and Practical Chemistry, equal to them as regards Practical Pharmacy, but inferior to them as concerns Anatomy and Chemistry. Pemberton, King, and Bowers are the promising students of this class. As a whole the lads are intelligent and industrious.

The conduct of the students of the Second Department during the academic year has been unexceptionable.

It is to the educational lines of the Second Department that the Surgeon-General proposes to fit his scheme for raising up a class of Civil Medical Practitioners for Southern India. If this proposal commend itself to Government, no change of any importance need be made in the existing

arrangements of the college, for classes, limited only by the capabilities of the institution, may at once be constituted. The fields of professional labour opened up to these young men, and *a fortiori* to those also who have secured degrees in Medicine at the University, will provide, let us hope, those very inducements, the absence of which has hitherto been the most powerful of all hindrances to the successful development of the Senior Department of the college.

Lord Napier's noble idea to bring the benefits of medical knowledge within the reach of the masses of the population by educating, at Provincial Dispensaries, the Native Vythians or their sons for employment in the villages and rural districts* would, if acted upon now, constitute the normal downward extension and complement of the scheme proposed by the Surgeon-General.

Vide report of Committee appointed under G. O. No. 1,059, dated 30th July 1869.

In this great and philanthropic work the college can readily and efficiently provide the higher, while to the Provincial Primary Schools of Medicine could be entrusted the supply of the lower medical education; English being the medium of instruction in the former case, the Vernaculars in the latter.

C.—Junior Department.

On the 1st of October 1873 the Junior Department consisted of 30 Native Medical Pupils, including one remanded student, in their final year of study; and of 22 Native Medical, one Private, and eight Mysore Pupils in their first year of attendance at college—total 61 students.

Senior Class.—Thirty lads, constituting the senior class of this department, appeared before the Final Examination Committee upon the 19th instant, and all passed with more or less credit. This success is very honourable to the class, and contrasts favourably with the corresponding results of last year's examination.

The pupils who have most distinguished themselves in this class are Z. Jacobs, who will receive, on this occasion, the Government gold medal, M. Abdool Azeez, and Janarden Singh.

Junior Class.—This class consists of 31 pupils. The following table shows the results of the Professors' annual examinations.

In Anatomy the percentage of good marks is	58
Materia Medica	87
Physiology	71
Minor Surgery	96¾
Practical Pharmacy	84

The corresponding percentages of last year were 56, 61, 94, 85, and 94. The class, as a whole, is not a promising one, the knowledge of English possessed by many of the lads being at present very imperfect. Their pre-collegiate training was limited to sixteen months.

The conduct of the Junior Department students during the last session has been satisfactory.

The following pupils of the Junior Department, having been reported by their teachers as *deficient* in three out of the four subjects of study, are recommended for discharge on the ground of incompetence:—

C. C. Jacob, No. 1,067.
C. Ponnoosawmy Moodelly, No. 1,085.
A. Poonoosawmy, Mysore Student.

GENERAL.

6. MEDALS.—The Johnstone gold medal, as already intimated, has been awarded to J. Sykes, of the Second Department, a young man of promise, who has greatly distinguished himself during his career in College. The Government gold medal has been adjudged to Z. Jacobs (No. 1,026), a pupil of the Junior Department, who has gained the first place in the order of merit in his class, and who has been successful as a prizeman both in 1873 and 1874.

7. LIBRARY.—Seventy-nine books have been added to the library since last report. The catalogue is passing through the press. The library now contains 4,731 volumes.

8. MUSEUM.—Twenty-five morbid preparations have been added to the Museum. Mr. Brockman, the Professor of Pathology, has re-arranged and nearly completed the catalogue of the collection, which is now being printed at the Government Press.

Honorary Surgeon R. Wilkins.
Do. R. Harvey.
Mr. W. Karney.
Mr. W. Hamilton.
Mr. F. A. Wynne (Acting).
Mr. T. Cunnoosawmy.

9. ASSISTANTS.—The Assistants of the college, whose names appear in the margin, have devoted themselves to their several duties with zeal and success.

The following testimony borne by Dr. Keess to the merits of Mr. Wilkins is well deserved.

"My acknowledgments are specially due to Honorary Surgeon R. Wilkins, who has worked with me, both in the class and dissecting-rooms, for the last eight years. His health has failed after eighteen years' work as a Demonstrator of Anatomy. On the eve of his departure to Europe on a year's leave, I feel it a duty to bring to the notice of the Principal, for his favorable consideration, Mr. Wilkins' long and valuable services to the College as a Teacher of Practical Anatomy."

The Principal has derived valuable assistance, in connexion with his office, from Honorary Surgeons Wilkins and Harvey.

The Clerk, Librarian, and Draughtsman have given satisfaction. The considerable increase which has recently taken place in the work of the Principal's office will necessitate an early reconsideration and adjustment of the Writer's pay.

10. SICKNESS.—There has been no sickness of any consequence among the students since last report, and no casualties have taken place.

HISTORICAL.

a. MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Early next year the Medical School of Madras will have completed the fortieth year of its existence, having been constituted under the terms of G. O. No. 7, dated 13th February 1835. The

history of the school has been a chequered one. Organized in the same year as the Medical School at Calcutta, it was not started on its career with the statesman-like mission which Lord Bentinck committed to the Medical College of the First Presidency. To this fact—a fact which has influenced its whole career up to the present time—we must look for the real explanation of the divergence which has marked the development of the two institutions.

Had the cause of medical education rested with the then Medical Board, Madras probably would never have seen either a Medical School or a Medical College. Action originated with the Governor in Council, who considered "it very advisable that some steps should be taken at this Presidency for affording better means of instruction in Medicine and Surgery than are now available." From that day up to the present moment Government has been the sole patron of this institution. In a letter dated the 7th June 1836, and addressed to the Government of India, the Governor in Council makes the following appreciative remarks :—" The Governor in Council is of opinion that the institution, from its extensive usefulness alone, may become the foundation of important benefits both to the native community and the State, independently of its tendency, by proving to the natives of India that the acquirement of one branch of European science is within their reach ; to introduce a spirit of emulation and inquiry, and stimulate them on the road to general knowledge," . . . . . " that the Governor in Council considers the Medical School to be deserving of the most liberal encouragement." Forty years have not added to the intension or extension of this view.

By order of Government the school was opened to private students in 1838.

In consequence of the want of reasonable spheres of employment for medical men educated at the College, the general public of Madras did not then, nor do they now, respond to the opportunities of instruction provided by Government, nor has the wealthier portion of the native public of this Presidency ever shown, with one insignificant exception, any desire to encourage the higher medical education by instituting endowments, creating scholarships, or awarding prizes in connexion with this institution.

In 1846 additional teachers were appointed, one of whom, Mr. Key, the Professor of Chemistry, was an able and successful advocate of progress.

In 1847 eighteen appointments to the grade of Native Apothecary (afterwards Native Surgeon) were constituted, and were at first restricted to natives ; in 1863 twelve of these appointments, designated Sub-Assistant Surgeoncies, were thrown open to all holders of the diploma of the College, or of degrees in Medicine of the University ; the remaining six appointments were reserved for members of the Subordinate Medical Department. The remuneration fixed was miserably inadequate, and the result has been that the scheme, which has received no amplification since its institution, has been a discouragement rather than an encouragement to the higher medical education. In 1847 five candidates for the grade of Native Apothecary, afterwards designated Native Surgeon, joined College ; of these students, the first three passed out in 1852 ; the last graduation took place in 1867.

The total number of graduates of the College amounts to twenty-four

including six Europeans and Eurasians, seventeen Christian Natives and Hindus, and one Mahomedan. Of the six European graduates, four received commissions in the British or Indian Medical Services, one obtained his degree of M.D., and one is believed to be practising his profession in Australia.

In 1852 the Medical School was raised to the dignity of a College. In 1855 the College was transferred from the direction of the Medical Board to the control of the Director of Public Instruction, on the ground that "*the introduction of the higher education had altered the character of the school from a mere Military Medical School to the position of a component part of the general arrangements of the Educational Department.*" In 1857 the University of Madras was inaugurated, a Medical Faculty constituted, and the Medical College appeared in the list of affiliated institutions. Soon after this the College, restricting its certificates to the lower education, resigned its privilege of issuing diplomas, and the qualifications of the higher education are now represented by the degrees in Medicine of the University.

(*c.*) Under the terms of G. O. C. C. No. 86, dated 3rd July 1873, natives are now debarred admission to the grade of Apothecary.

(*d.*) G. O. No. 137, dated 22nd April 1874, contains the following paragraph:—"The Governor in Council is of opinion that the Junior Department of the College should be supplied with text-books of the best description procurable, and directs that an indent for the books required be submitted for transmission to the Secretary of State for India, the charge being met from savings under Medical Provincial Services. Each student will be required to pay for the books supplied to him, and he will be subject to a deduction, not exceeding ten per cent. of his pay, until he has liquidated the amount due."

(*b.*) The following resolution of the Senate of the University of London, approved of by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, has been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, under date the 24th February 1874:—"That certificates of attendance on the Madras Medical College be accepted for the purpose of graduation in Medicine; and that the degrees in Arts in the University of Madras be accepted for medical candidates in substitution for Matriculation, provided that Latin is one of the subjects in which the candidate has passed."

11. The Principal embraces this, possibly his last opportunity, of thanking his brother Professors and the Assistants of the College, who, during his eleven years' Principalship, have given him cordial, continuous, and efficient co-operation, and who have devoted their energies and abilities to carrying out the important work of this institution. To you, Gentlemen, who are present, to many who are absent, to some who are beyond the reach of praise and blame, are due the credit and honor of the efficiency and prestige of this College—an efficiency and prestige, the recognition of which is not confined to Madras alone, or even to India, but which extends wherever training meets training and brain meets brain in the open examinations and competitions of our native land.

MEDICAL COLLEGE,
29th June 1874.

(Signed) GEO. SMITH, M.D.,
Principal.

APPENDIX A.

No. IV.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE,

FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

THE Session of 1874-75, which now terminates, commenced on the 3rd August last. There were then upon the rolls 194 students, classified as follows :—

First Department		7
Second Department	First Class	29
	Second Class	65
Surveying Class		39
Drawing Class		54
	Total	194

In the First Department one student obtained his certificate in August last, and is now employed as an Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department, Mysore. Two students joined in September, three in January, and one in March. One withdrew, and one was struck off for want of capacity.

In the First Class, Second Department, one student did not join, and one was dismissed for incapacity.

In the Second Class, Second Department, one student joined during the session, two Military students were remanded at their own request, seven were transferred to the Drawing Class, seven were dismissed for non-payment of fees, one withdrew of his own accord, and thirteen were dismissed for incapacity.

In the Surveying Class five students were admitted during the session, three failed to join, one was dismissed for non-payment of fees, and ten for incapacity.

In the Drawing Class thirteen were admitted during the session, four failed to join, four withdrew of their own accord, two were dismissed for non-payment of fees, one died, and eleven were dismissed, some for incapacity, and others for unfair practices at the half-yearly examination in December.

Accordingly our numbers now are—

First Department		10
Second Department	First Class	27
	Second Class	36
Surveying Class		30
Drawing Class		45
	Total	148

showing an increase of three students of the number on the rolls at the end of the previous session.

Changes in the Establishment.

During the passed session the following changes have taken place in the establishment of masters. Mr. Milne, the Head Drawing and Surveying Master, being at the head of the Sub-Conductors on the Public Works list, it became necessary to replace his services at the disposal of the Public Works Department in order to render him eligible for further promotion in the warrant grade.

Mr. Milne had been a master in the College for six years, and it is with much pleasure that I take this opportunity of recording the value of the services he rendered in every post he held, while by his ability, attainments, and character he commanded the respect of his pupils. The invariable kindness of his manner made him deservedly popular with them, and all of us, teachers and pupils, regretted his leaving us.

Mr. McAleese, the Second Drawing and Surveying Master, was promoted to First Drawing and Surveying Master, *vice* Mr. Milne.

Mr. Hyde, previously the Master of the Special Drawing Class, was promoted to Second Drawing and Surveying Master, *vice* Mr. McAleese. A successor to Mr. Hyde has not yet been appointed; in the meanwhile the duty of instructing the Drawing Class is divided between Mr. Hyde and Mr. Hennessy.

Mr. McAleese was also appointed Superintendent of the Military Students, *vice* Mr. Milne.

First Department.

I am happy to report that two out of the three students who failed to obtain the B.C.E. degree in 1874, principally owing to the defective character of their drawing, passed at the examination in February last, one in the second and one in the third class. Of the present class, there are some pupils of high promise, who, I have very little doubt, will succeed in obtaining the University Degree in Civil Engineering.

It will be observed that owing to the guarantee by Government of one appointment annually in the Engineering branch of the Department of Public Works to the most distinguished student of the College who obtains the B.C.E. degree, the number of pupils in the First or College Department has latterly largely increased, so much so that we are now up to our full strength, and have more applicants than vacancies.

First Class.—This class originally consisted of fifty students, but by removal of those students who did not show sufficient capacity during the course of their studies, the number has been gradually reduced to the twenty-seven students who formed the class at the final examination for certificates which has just taken place, and at which, I am glad to report, all were successful, but only one obtains the highest-class certificate, that of a Supervisor.

I have to thank the following gentlemen for conducting the examination.

Arithmetic	The Rev. E. H. DuBois.
Algebra	George Duncan, Esq.
Euclid...	W. Ross, Esq., M.A.
Mensuration—Trigonometry...	Captain R. P. Pennefather, R.E.
Statics...	P. Runganadum Moodaliar, M.A.
Chain and Compass Surveying and Levelling	Lieutenant W. Coaker, R.E.
Earthwork and Strength of Materials	F. B. Hanna, Esq., C.E.
Roads, Bridges, and Irrigation Works	Colonel E. A. Foord, R.E.
Drawing from Specification...	Major H. M. Vibart, R.E.
Estimating	Captain Ross Thompson, R.E.
Language	Walter Joyes, Esq.

The examiners' reports were on the whole favorable, and average marks obtained on all subjects, being fifty-six per cent. of full marks, shows the class to be a very satisfactory one.

The most distinguished student is M. Subba Row, who stands at the head of the class, and obtains a Supervisor's certificate. He gains the Royal Engineer's prize, first prize in Engineering, second prize in Surveying, and prize for monthly examinations.

T. Gnanasambanthum Pillay, the holder of a scholarship, takes the second place and gains the second prize in Mathematics and the second prize in Drawing and Estimating.

M. Runga Rao stands third and obtains the second prize in Engineering.

A. Murugasem Mudelly, holder of a scholarship, stands fourth and wins the first prize for Drawing and the first prize in Surveying.

G. Manikum Chetty, holder of a scholarship, stands sixth and obtains the first prize in Mathematics.

H. C. Poole obtains the prize in Telugu, and D. S. Newnan the prize in Tamil.

Owing to the system recently introduced of the additional year of study to be devoted by European Military students entirely to the acquisition of the native languages, no European Military Overseers have qualified at this examination.

2nd Class.—This class has thirty-six students. The result of the last examination gave an average of fifty-three per cent. on all subjects, which may be regarded as satisfactory. Five of these students are under orders to leave owing to general inefficiency or want of capacity in some particular

subject. One is allowed to remain in the class for another session. The remaining thirty form a promising class, from which the next batch of Overseers will be taken.

Henry Charles Coghlan heads the class with 991 marks out of 1,200, distancing all competitors by 163 marks. He gains the first prize in Mathematics, first prize in Drawing and Estimating, and first prize in Surveying, and in the one remaining subject (Language) he holds a very high place.

Charles Lawrence gains the second prize in Drawing and Estimating. Bombardier Ainley obtains the prize in Language.

S. T. Venkatapathy has the second prize in Mathematics.

Private Williams second prize in Surveying and Levelling. D. Venkatasawmy and P. Vardaraju, who stand second and third on the list with 828 and 810 marks out of 1,200, are well deserving of honorable mention.

I am happy to report upon the entire success of the new system requiring military students to study the vernacular at Bangalore for one year before joining the College, and which has now for the first time come into force.

The examination papers given out at the end of the year's study were remarkably well done, and the Military students deserve great credit for the attention to their studies, and the Moonshee also for the pains he must have taken in instructing them ; of five who were in the Moonshee's class, only one failed at the examination; it is greatly to be regretted that two out of the five Military Students who had passed the necessary vernacular examination should have left the College at their own request shortly after joining it, but such contingencies have always occurred, and must always occur, for some of the men while at College may find some other career than that of the Department Public Works opened to them, for which they either are or fancy themselves better fitted, or which they think more advantageous for them ; and on the other hand some may show a decided incapacity for some essential branch of study which may necessitate their withdrawal ; in either case out of five Military students annually admitted we may always expect that some of them will not remain to qualify themselves as Overseers ; the only remedy for this will be to increase the number of the Bangalore class from five to seven in order to provide for the contingency of men not completing their course at the college. It can only be by such means that we shall be enabled to provide annually the regulated number of qualified Military Overseers.

European Military Students.

There are at present at Bangalore only four students studying the vernacular.

At the entrance examination held this month there were only nine candidates for the six vacant scholarships.

We have always experienced very great difficulty in obtaining men for these scholarships, and I cannot believe that it is caused by any unwillingness on the part of the men themselves to take employment. The Public Works Department offers such great advantages to deserving soldiers that

I am convinced that numbers of such would be only too glad to take advantage of the scholarships were no obstacle thrown in the way of their coming forward to compete for them.

Surveying Class.

The first or senior division, who were candidates for Surveyor's certificate at the late examination, comprises four students; this class is somewhat below the average this year. No first-class certificates have been granted; three students obtained second-class certificates and eight third class. Three failed altogether. I am sorry to have to report that the drawing of this class is very unsatisfactory and very far inferior to that of the other classes.

No student in this class has acquitted himself sufficiently well to be deserving of a prize.

Drawing Class.

This class comprises forty-three students, of whom nineteen students were examined for certificates. Of these, one obtained a first-class certificate, three second class, and two third class, and 13—an unusually large number—have failed this year. Of these, however, eight are considered to have shown sufficient proficiency to justify being permitted to continue their studies in the College with a view of being examined on a subsequent occasion. H. Streenevasa Row gains the prize.

Photographic Class.

Consists of six students. The pictures exhibited on this occasion show that the usual amount of success has attended the efforts of the pupils.

Sapper Scholarships.

There has been as usual no application this year from the Sappers and Miners, and therefore these ten scholarships are still vacant.

Civil Scholarships.

In consequence of many of the papers of distant stations not having yet arrived, the result of the examination for the five civil scholarships not vacant is not yet known.

Extracts from Reports of Examiners.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic.—The Rev. E. H. DuBois. "They have done capitally; some do not show their working, and so lose marks." Average per cent. 60.

Algebra.—George Duncan, Esq. "The knowledge of the subject displayed by the class is in my opinion very creditable both to the students and their teachers." Average per cent. 41.

Euclid.—W. Ross, Esq., M.A. "I consider the performance of the class exceedingly creditable. The book-work was neatly, clearly, and fully done;

a large proportion of the deductions also was done by many of the class." Average per cent. 74.

Mensuration and Trigonometry.—Captain R. P. Pennefather, R.E. "Both papers were characterized by general slovenliness in the method of answering. Many of the figures were small and crowded. There was an absence of calculations by short methods." Average per cent. Mensuration 42, Trigonometry 32.

Statics.—P. Ranganada Moodaliyar, M.A. No report. Average per cent. 25.

Civil Engineering.

Building Materials and Construction.—College paper. Average per cent. 40.

Earthwork and Strength of Materials.—F. B. Hanna, Esq., C.E. "In Strength of Materials the answering was certainly above the average. The answers in Earthwork were not so good." Average per cent. Earthwork 43, Strength of Materials 62.

Roads, Bridges, and Irrigation Works.—Colonel E. A. Foord, R.E. "The answers on the whole are not so good as usual. The illustration sketches are very bad, and the incorrectness of some of the answers may be attributed to the rough and hastily-drawn plan and sections." Average per cent. 42.

Hydraulics.—College paper. Average per cent. 33.

Surveying and Levelling.

Chain and Compass Survey, Levelling.—Lieutenant W. H. Coaker, R.E. "A very useful class; no student shows very high proficiency, but the marks obtained give an exceedingly good average." Average per cent. 60 in each subject.

Theodolite and Box Sextant.—College paper. Average per cent. 40.

Traverse.—College paper. Average per cent. 72.

Drawing from Specification.—Major H. M. Vibart, R.E. "Among the whole of the twenty-seven plans there was not one which I consider very satisfactory. Not one of the twenty-seven candidates stands out as a really good Draughtsman. The plans are decidedly mediocre, and some are bad. The scales in nearly all the plans are inaccurate." Average per cent. 38.

Estimating.—Captain Ross Thompson, R.E. "The paper of A. Mooroogasen Moodelly, who stands first, is particularly neat in every way. The average mark may be considered high." Average per cent. 60.

Language.—Walter Joyce, Esq. "The students have done remarkably well this year. The passages given for translation from and into the vernacular the main test of proficiency were very creditably rendered by almost every single student." Average per cent. 82 in each paper.

APPENDIX A.

No. V.

From T. MARDEN, Esq., B.A., Inspector of Schools, Fifth Division, to Colonel R. M. MACDONALD, Director of Public Instruction, dated Kodicanal, 16th June 1875, No. 336.

I HAVE the honor to submit my Annual Report on Education in the 5th Division for the year 1874-75.

2. The following table gives the Districts, Circles, and Inspecting Schoolmaster's Ranges comprised in the Division, and also shows the Municipalities. The district of the Nilghiris is still under the supervision of the Deputy Inspector, North Coimbatore.

Districts.	Circles.	No. of Inspecting Schoolmasters.	Ranges of Inspecting Schoolmasters in Taluqs.	Areas of Ranges.	Population of Ranges.	Municipality.
Coimbatore.	Nilghiris ...	1	Nilghiris	426	49,501	Ootacamund. Coonoor.
	North Coimbatore.	1	Coimbatore... ...	1,623	413,911	Coimbatore.
			Sathiamungalum ...			
			Bowani	1,498	336,377	Erode.
			Erode			
		None.	Kollegal	1,400	90,830	
	South Coimbatore.	1	Udumalapetta ...	1,218	291,196	
			Pollachy			
		1	Caroor	1,437	393,152	Caroor.
			Darapuram			
		1	Palladam	815	237,808	
Madura.	Madura ...	1	Madura	978	360,401	Madura.
			Melur			
		1	Shivagunga Zemindari.	1460	434,253	
		2	Ramnad Zemindari.		504,131	
	Dindigul ...	1	Dindigul	2,098	509,197	Dindigul.
			Palani			
		1	Periyakulam ..	1,818	458,633	
			Terumungalam ...			
Tinnevelly.	Tinnevelly ...	1	Ottapidaram ...	990	530,722	Tinnevelly. Palamcottah.
			Tenkarai			
		None.	Tinnevelly	2,413	517,925	Tuticorin.
			Sathur			
			Strivilliputhur ...			
	Shermadavi ...	1	Nangunery	1,123	341,293	
			Ambasamudram ...			
		None.	Tenkasi ..	650	304,019	
			Sankaraninarcoil ...			

3. The next table will show the state and progress of education in the division as regards (*a*) number of schools and (*b*) standard, together with number of pupils and increase or decrease in such numbers.

Schools.	Schools.		Pupils.		Increase in schools.	Increase in pupils.	Decrease in schools.	Decrease in pupils.
	On 31st March 1874.	On 31st March 1875.	On 31st March 1874.	On 31st March 1875.				
(*a*) Government Schools.	9	9	687	756	...	69	...	...
Army do. ...	2	2	45	45	...	...	...	...
Union do. ...	2	2	61	75	..	14	...	...
Schools on Salary Grant System ..	135	59	6,335	4,156	...	...	76	2,179
Schools on Results System	1,244	1,436	35,512	40,543	192	5,031	...	...
Not receiving aid ...	575	646	10,250	11,449	71	1,199	...	.
Total ...	1,967	2,154	52,890	57,024	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Higher-class Schools.	3	3	946	954	...	8	...	...
Middle-class do. ...	101	123	5,465	6,185	22	720	...	...
Lower-class do. ...	1,858	2,024	46,091	49,536	166	3,445	...	...
Normal Schools ...	5	4	388	349	...	...	1	39
Total ...	1,967	2,154	52,890	57,024	...	...	...	...

4. As last year there has been a considerable increase of schools on the whole, and the only decrease which appears is in the number of schools aided on the Salary grant system, almost all of this class in the Shermadavi Circle having been transferred to the Results system. As regards Circles, there has been on the Nilghiris an increase of two schools, and in North Coimbatore a decrease on the whole of seventeen schools, but a considerable increase in the number of Aided schools of both the Middle and Lower classes, the decrease being solely in Unaided Lower-class schools. In South Coimbatore the increase in the number of schools is seventeen. In the Madura Circle we have an increase of fifty-nine schools and of fifty-six in the Dindigul Circle. The Tinnevelly Circle shows a decrease on the whole of twenty schools reckoning both aided and unaided, but an increase of six of the former class, whilst in the Shermadavi Circle we have an increase on the whole of 101 schools.

5. The following table exhibits the number of schools and pupils in each Circle of the Division at the end of the last official year.

Circle	Number of Pupils in						
	Government Schools.			Aided Schools.			Unaided Schools.
	Higher Class.	Middle Class.	Lower Class.	Higher Class.	Middle Class.	Lower Class.	
Nilghiris	..	.	..	..	390	218	189
North Coimbatore...	.	75	50	353	433	3,908	1,001
South Coimbatore.	...	194	32	...	468	4,303	2,858
Madura ..	301		..	..	950	5,808	2,575
Dindigul ..		104	.	.	483	4,103	1,699
Tinnevelly ..	...	...	...	548	2,009	11,557	1,730
Shermadavi ..	...	...	...	...	802	8,374	1,363

6. The principal thing to be noted in the above table is a decrease in the number of lower-class pupils in the Tinnevelly Circle, there having been at the end of 1873-74 12,063 pupils in Aided schools and 2,643 in Unaided schools, against 11,557 and 1,730 at the close of the past year. The explanation is to be found chiefly in the restrictions imposed on these schools by the Local Fund Board through want of funds—restrictions which excluded from grant nearly 200 schools which were ready for examination—and in the prevalence of the "water-drinking disease" in the cotton soil portions of the district.

7. The next table exhibits the area and population of the circles, and shows the amount expended from public funds on the different classes of schools.

Circle.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Amount expended on								
			Higher Class.			Middle Class.			Lower Class.		
			RS.	A.	P.	RS	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Nilghiris .	426	49,501	. .	..	.			*	630	0	0
North Coimbatore .	4,521	841,118	5,959	0	0	3,237	4	5	6,124	9	1
South Coimbatore	3,470	922,156	.		...	5,521	7	4	4,264	8	6
Madura	4,338	1,298,785	8,173	1	5	7,112	3	9	7,900	15	0
Dindigul	3,916	967,830	. .		...	3,009	9	8	5,536	2	6
Tinnevelly	3,403	1,048,647	8,018	14	8	10,079	15	0	21,814	0	0
Shermadavi ...	1,773	645,312		. .	..	4,652	0	0	14,623	8	0

8. On the above figures I note that whilst expenditure on Middle-class education in the Coimbatore District has remained almost stationary, being Rupees 8,758, against Rupees 8,159 in the preceding year, the sum devoted to Lower-class education has diminished from Rupees 14,481 to Rupees 10,388. In the Madura district the amount expended on Middle-class education is much what it was in the preceding year, or Rupees 10,121 against Rupees 10,565; but Lower-class education shows a slight increase, the figures being Rupees 13,436 against Rupees 11,330. In the Tinnevelly

* The Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum is not included.

District the expenditure on Middle-class education has risen from Rupees 13,324 to Rupees 14,731, and that on Lower-class education from Rupees 27,401 to Rupees 36,437.

9. *Schools of the Higher Class—District of the Nilghiris.* None.

10. *District of Coimbatore.—Coimbatore High School.*—The pupils were classified as under—

Matriculation Class	53
Fifth Class	73
Fourth do.	90
Third do.	141
Second do.	71

Since my inspection the branch school mentioned in the last report has been organized and now reckons 258 pupils, whilst the original school has 358 pupils.

11. At the late Matriculation examination the school passed seventeen students, three of them being in the first class.

12. In the fifth class I noted that Retranslation and Geography required more careful teaching, and that writing out in Geometry was still not what it should be.

13. In the fourth and third classes Tamil and History were unsatisfactory. There was observable throughout the school a general neglect of the Vernacular. With the exceptions above stated, the work of the institution was satisfactory.

14. *District of Madura.—Madura Zillah School.* The pupils were classified as under—

Matriculation Class, five, but there had lately been	40
Fifth Class	39
Fourth do.	77
Third do.	47

At the late Matriculation examination the school passed seventeen students two of them in the first class. This was the best result obtained by the Zillah schools of the Presidency. In the fifth class, division A did very poorly, in Geometry and Geography, and very badly in English and History. In other subjects they answered fairly. Division B acquitted itself very fairly in most subjects, but Algebra and Geometry were both very poor. The results in the fourth and third classes were similarly chequered. I thought it fair, however, to remark in my report that my examination was held earlier than it was expected, and also that it was perhaps in itself rather a stiff examination than otherwise. The school contained ten Mahomedans, of whom one was learning Tamil and the rest Hindustani. The number at the present time is forty-three, all studying the latter language.

15. *District of Tinnevelly.*—The Church Missionary Society's Institution at Palamcottah and the Gospel Society's Seminary at Sawyerpuram will be reported on hereafter under the head "Normal Schools."

16. *Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School.*—The pupils were classified as under—

Matriculation Class	None at time of inspection.
Fifth Class	48
Fourth do.	63
Third do.	60
Second do.	41
First do.	64

This school passed thirteen pupils at the Matriculation examination. The fifth class answered pretty fairly on the whole, the principal deficiencies being in Geometry and Geography. In the fourth and third classes also the boys were more or less deficient in the latter subject. In other respects the school passed in a generally satisfactory manner. It is a pity that the Managers had not sufficient funds to complete the new portion of the school-house.

17. *Schools of the Middle Class—District of the Nilghiris.*—The Male Branch of these Asylums contained at the time of inspection 336 lads, of whom seventy were little boys in the Nursery class, twenty-six were employed only in industrial occupations, and four were pupil teachers. The highest class of the school contained twenty-seven boys, who answered well in History and Arithmetic and fairly in English. The other classes did not do so well, and on the whole it appeared that, whilst the immediate work of the Head Master was very satisfactory, there was a great want of intelligent and careful teaching in the lower classes. The Nursery class was divided into three sections and taught by a Matron assisted by boys from the higher classes of the Upper school. The little fellows appeared to be making satisfactory progress.

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard as compared to a Zillah school.
Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch.	8	4	332	Fifth.
Do. Female Branch	6	3	58	Third.
Breeks Memorial School.	4		76	Fourth.

18. Industrial occupations were carried on much as usual. Telegraphy appears to offer the most remunerative opening to the boys. The Gymnastic class was stated to have been beneficial, but was at the time of inspection in abeyance. The Rev. O. Dene had succeeded the Rev. T. Bliss as Principal since the last inspection.

19. The Female Branch (which is now placed under a Ladies Committee) contained at the time of examination 60 girls. The classes were very small, and the number of teachers unnecessary. Nevertheless the work was unsatisfactory, especially in the highest class of four girls. The specimens of needlework shown me I thought very fair. I find that at the Teachers' Certificate examination in August three girls passed from this school for the second grade.

20. The Breeks Memorial school had just been opened at the time of my

visit. It contained fifty-seven boys, of whom thirteen were natives. The school receives a lump grant of Rupees 150 from Government, Rupees 50 from the Municipality, and Rupees 50 from Trust funds, and it was supposed that another Rupees 100 would accrue from fees. It has a trained Head Master on Rupees 300, and a pretty, though somewhat small, school-house. The standard has been fixed by Government at that of the fourth class of a Zillah school.

21. *Government Taluq Schools—District of Coimbatore—North Coimbatore Circle.*—The school at Erode continues to give satisfaction, but has not developed a fourth class as I thought at my last inspection might perhaps be the case. The Sathiamungalum school has three classes and fifty pupils, but its standard being only that of the second class of a Zillah school, it is now ranked as a Lower-class school.

School.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard as compared to a Zillah school.
Erode ...	4	4	75	Third.

22. *South Coimbatore Circle.*—The Cheyur school has two classes and thirty pupils, but, like the school at Sathiamungalum, is now classed as a Lower-class school. At Pollachy there was at the time of inspection a fifth class (fourth Zillah), and I considered the results of the examination and the position of the school decidedly creditable to the Head Master and his Assistants. I regret to add that at subsequent examinations by the Deputy Inspector the school was found to have fallen off so much that I have considered it necessary to reduce the pay of the Head Master. The Darapuram school has progressed fairly during the year, but that at Udumalapetta has suffered from change of teachers, the Head Master who joined after my examination having already left. At this last place, moreover, pial school teachers seem to possess considerable influence, which they of course exert against the Government school. At the Kangayam Union school I found an absurdly low rate of fee, and addressed the Local Fund Board on the subject. The Board raised the rates, but the fees are still below what boys have to pay elsewhere. The effect of increasing the fees seems to have been to diminish the strength of the highest class. The losses have, however, been compensated numerically in the lowest class. The school is on the whole making fair progress. The only other Union school in the district is that at Sulur. This school has long been highly unsatisfactory. It had only fifteen boys on its rolls at the end of 1873-74, but has lately doubled its numbers in consequence, it would seem, of

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard as compared to a Zillah school.
Pollachy ...	3	4	70	Third.
Darapuram	3	3	75	Do.
Udumalapetta ...	3	3	49	Do.
Kangayam Union..	3	2	45	Do.

information received by the people that the Local Fund Board had resolved on its abolition. It is now ranked as a Lower-class school.

23. *Schools aided on the Salary Grant System—North Coimbatore Circle.*—

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard as compared to a Zillah school.
Coimbatore London Mission Anglo-Vernacular School ...	9	9	220	Fourth
Coimbatore London Mission Girls' School.	3	4	48	Third.

There has been during the year under review an increase of forty boys in the London Mission Anglo-Vernacular school. At my inspection the highest class did but poorly, but from the Deputy Inspector's last report it seems to have much improved. The Coimbatore London Mission Girls' school is the only Middle-class Girls' school in the district. It received grants in August last, and was favourably reported on by the Deputy Inspector in March. The school at Karamadai mentioned in my last report now draws grant on the Results system.

24. *South Coimbatore Circle.*—The Carur Hindu school is a sort of High school to the Results' schools of the town and its neighbourhood, and has no elementary class. The answering of the school at my inspection was but middling, but it seems to have improved lately. The school suffered a loss in August last by the destruction of the school-house by fire.

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard as compared to a Zillah school.
Carur Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School ..	3	3	64	Fourth.

25. *Schools aided on the Results System—North Coimbatore Circle.*—The number of these schools has increased from six to ten by progress of Lower-class schools to a higher grade. The high percentages recorded for several of them indicate a satisfactory state of efficiency.

Schools.	Pupils on 31st March 1875.	Amount drawn.	Average amount gained per head.	Proportion of maximum obtained.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Ottachekar Anglo-Vernacular School, Coimbatore	30	122 8 0	5 9 1	·83
Sukkravarapetta A.-V. School ...	50	329 8 0	8 3 10	·88
Edyars' Street do. ..	44	158 8 0	5 7 5	·74
Singanullur do. ...	35	109 8 0	7 4 10	·71
Singanullur do. ...	8	173 8 0	7 8 8	·78
Samakolam do. ..	16	89 0 0	6 5 9	·58
Mettupalayam do. ...	57	121 8 0	5 8 4	·78
Gopichettipalayam do. ..	32	122 8 0	4 3 7	·48
Unjalur do. ..	27	134 0 0	6 11 2	·61
Bhowany do. ...	66	140 0 0 9 8 0	4 10 8 9 8 0	·57 Boys. ·6 Girls.

Schools.	Pupils on 31st March 1875.	Amount drawn.	Average amount gained per head.	Proportion of maximum obtained.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Carur	51	311 8 0	6 1 9	·5
Vangal* ...	23	271 0 0	11 12 6	·5
Nerur*	40	317 0 0	7 14 10	·5
Nanjapogalur ...	12	91 8 0	7 10 0	·46
Pallapalyam* ...	20	124 8 0	6 3 7	·5
Nanjathalyur ...	20	173 8 0	8 10 10	·54
Kolinjivadi ...	17	135 0 0	7 15 1	·5
Vellakovil ...	9	108 8 0	12 0 11	·6
Kaniyur ...	15	110 8 0	7 5 10	·46
Kadathur ...	30	216 0 0	7 3 2	·63
Salaiyur* ...	29	155 12 0	5 5 11	·57
Karatholuvu ...	20	143 8 0	7 2 10	·53
Uthukuli ...	13	125 0 0	9 9 10	·57

26. *South Coimbatore Circle.*—The Deputy Inspector observes that most of the villages in which these schools are situated are villages populated by Brahmins, and that the pupils presented were mostly of that caste.

27. *District of Madura—Government Taluq Schools, Madura Circle.*—None. *Dindigul Circle.*—At the Dindigul school the numbers have somewhat increased again, and the classes answered well at my annual examination. The last report of the Deputy Inspector is less satisfactory. At Pereakulam the strength has declined to thirty-five. The boys answered well at my inspection, but no school in an agricultural population—entirely indifferent to the *quality* of the instruction imparted—can contend successfully against Results schools charging much lower fees.

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard as compared to a Zillah school.
Dindigul	5	4	69	Fourth.
Pereakulam	5	3	35	Fourth.

28. *Schools aided on the Salary Grant System, Madura Circle.*—The Anglo-Vernacular school at Manamadura has been abolished during the year. With this exception the schools of this class in this district remain as they were. The Ramnad Anglo-Vernacular school aspires to be a school of the higher class and passed two pupils at the late Matriculation examination. Its Head Master is a graduate, and it has a new school building. The school is getting on well as regards attainments, but the average cost per head is some fifty per cent. more than at the Madura Zillah school. It seems question-

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard as compared to a Zillah school.
Ramnad S.P.G. A.-V.S.	6	7	167	Sixth.
Madura Hindu A.-V.S.	4	7	111	Fourth.
Do Christian A.-V.S.	5	5	67	Fifth.
Shevagunga A.-V.S ...	4	4	68	Fourth.
Sholavandan A.-V.S. ...	4	3	44	Fourth.
Paramagudy A.-V.S....	4	4	70	Fourth.

* Mixed Schools.

able whether in a locality such as this it would not be more economical to give a few scholarships to the Zillah station than to maintain a Matriculation class in the place itself. The Anglo-Vernacular school at Madura gave me much cause for dissatisfaction, and I recommended a reduction of the Head Master's salary, on which he resigned. An Unaided rival school seems to produce an injurious effect on this school. The Christian Anglo-Vernacular school is permitted to maintain a fifth class and thus compete with the Zillah school, whilst the school just named has been refused permission to do so. The grounds of the existence of this anomaly I am not acquainted with. I may observe that after my last inspection I recommended to Mr. Powell that both schools should be made to act merely as feeders to the Government institution. The Shevagunga school is doing satisfactorily, but requires a better school-house. The school at Sholavundum I thought was attempting rather too much; but here, as in so many of these schools, the boys are the real masters of the situation, and if they are not pushed on as fast as they like they summarily leave. The long talked of school-house is "promised" to be erected shortly. The Permagudy school has made creditable progress during the year.

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard as compared to a Zillah school.
Tirumungalum Anglo-Vernacular School..	4	4	49	Third.

29. *Dindigul Circle.*—There is but one school of this class in the Dindigul Circle. This has been maintained in good working order during the year.

Schools.	Pupils on 31st March 1875.	Amount drawn.	Average amount gained per head.	Proportion of maximum obtained.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Sodalamuthu Pillay's School, South Masi Street ...	49	237 8 0	7 10 7	·69
Venkataswariah's A.-V. School ...	50	185 0 0	6 6 1	·61
Arumugam Pillay's A.-V. School ...	29	58 8 0	3 14 5	·57
Muthuswamy Mudaliar's A.-V. Schl.	50	155 0 0	4 4 11	·57
Palanganathen A.-V. School		Closed.		
Nathem A.-V. Schl.	10	101 8 0	6 5 6	·75
Shevagunga do. ...	20	133 8 0	6 10 10	·62
Tiruppavanam do.	23	108 8 0	9 0 8	·61
Do. Rev. Tracy's A.-V. Schl.	36	161 0 0	7 0 0	·57
Mantapasalai do...	46	207 12 0	7 2 7	·58
Chokalingapuram A.-V. School ...	12	62 0 0	8 13 9	·67
Devicotta do. ...	10	93 8 0	9 5 7	·73
Ramnad do. ...	76	127 8 0	4 8 10	·40
Devipatam do. ...	12	67 0 0	8 6 0	·76

30. *Schools aided on the Result System, Madura Circle.*—Fourteen of these schools were examined during the year, but one having been closed, we have now thirteen against seven at the close of 1873-74.

Schools.	Pupils on 31st March 1875.	Amount drawn.	Average amount gained per head.	Proportion of maximum obtained.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Rev. Chester's English School, Dindigul	212	438 8 0	6 4 3	·7
Batalgundu Boys' Bg. School ...	35	172 0 0	6 5 11	·74
Batalgundu Krishnier's School .	27	99 8 0	7 1 9	·44
Anaiputty A.-V.S..	12	95 0 0	5 15 0	·59
Palany do. ...	41	119 4 0	5 6 9	·5
Krishnier's School, Palany	25	84 8 0	5 4 6	·47
Pereakulam Muthuswamy Pillay's School	22	78 8 0	3 5 5	·47
Chinnamanur A.-V. School	35	111 8 0	7 15 5	·7
Erasakanaikenur A.-V. School .	7	50 0 0	8 5 4	·78
Melmungalam A.-V School	Closed.			
Tirumungalam Boarding School..	18	106 8 0	8 14 0	·61

31. *Dindigul Circle.*—The number of these schools at the end of the official year was ten, the school at Melmungalam having been closed. This shows an increase of two schools in last year.

32. *District of Tinnevelly—Schools aided on the Salary Grant System, Tinnevelly Circle.*—

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard as compared to a Zillah school.
Tinnevelly C. M. S. A.-V. School ...	6	8	146	Sixth.
Strivillipatur do. ...	5	7	76	Fifth.
Tuticorin Subscription A.-V. School.	5	8	113	Fifth.
Satoor do. ...	3	1	19	Third.
Murappanad do. ...	5	1	28	Third.
Tachanullur do. ..	3	1	20	Third.
Strivigundum A. V. S.	4	3	55	Third.
Alwar Tinnevelly A.-V. School	5	3	25	Fourth.
Tentirapathy A.-V. S.	4	2	16	Third.
Mission Boarding School.				
Pannivalai Boys' Boarding School ...	4	2	25	Third

The first school on the list has maintained a Matriculation class during the year and passed five pupils at the late Matriculation examination. The question is still pending whether it shall be recognized as a Higher-class school when there is the Hindu Anglo-Vernacular school only two miles from it. The school exhibited many deficiencies at inspection, which is quite what might be expected when a Middle-class school sets itself to do the work of a higher one. At

Strivilliputur the upper classes were very weak, and I recommended that the school should confine itself to the standard of a fourth class. The Subscription school at Tuticorin has been making fair progress during the year, but a suitable building is still much required. There had here been considerable irregularity in the Head Master's accounts, and Mr. Powell reduced his grant. The Satoor school has been carried on satisfactorily during the year. The schools at Murappanad, Tachanullur, and Strivigundum are favourably reported on, but the two former are much in want of proper accommodation. The standard of the school at Alwar-Tinnevelly has been reduced from that of a fifth class to that of a fourth, and the strength has considerably declined. The Tentirupathy school is still unsatisfactory in strength and attendance. The Mission Boarding school at Pannivalai was satisfactorily reported on.

33. *Shermadavi Circle.*—The Ambasamudram school continues to preserve the highest place amongst these schools. The building is, however, not yet completed. At Nangunery the school is reported as improving, as is also the case with that at Shermadavi. On the other hand the Tenkasi school is rather falling off apparently from disputes amongst the Managers. At Vullioor examination results were very fair, but the attendance unsatisfactory. The Kadayam school was improving, but the report on Vizianarayanam is much the same as that on Vullioor. The Gospel Society's school at Radapuram is divided into two departments, and has twenty-three pupils in the Anglo-Vernacular department. These were found at examination to be making fair progress. The Church Missionary Society's school at Sunkaraninarcoil is very small, and does not seem to prosper, although there is no other English school in the taluq. The school at Tirukanankudi is supported by a Chuttrum Fund, and the Board has paid the Head Master a salary grant and the Second Master a results grant. This irregularity causes the school to appear twice in the returns of the current year. In reporting on these schools, the Deputy Inspector brings to notice the injury sustained by them from the mismanagement and interference of the so-called "Managers," and thinks that the power of these individuals should be considerably curtailed. I agree with the Deputy

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard as compared to a Zillah school.
Ambasamudram Anglo Vernacular-School.	4	3	51	Fourth.
Nangunery A.-V. Sch.	3	1	25	Third.
Shermadavi do. ...	4	1	26	Third.
Tenkasi do. ...	3	2	33	Third.
Vullioor do. ...	4	1	25	Third.
Kadayam do. ...	3	1	21	Third.
Vizianarayanam A.-V. School	2	1	15	Third.
Radapurum A.-V. Sch.	4	2	60	Third.
Sunkaraninarcoil A.-V. School	3	1	16	Third.

Schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March 1875.	Amount drawn.			Average amount gained per head.			Proportion of maximum obtained.
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Ettiapuram A.-V School ..	34	204	0	0	5	10	8	·39
Minneerpaliem do. ...	18	154	8	0	8	9	4	·85
Palâmadai do.	16	79	8	0	11	5	4	·70
Tinnevelly Tondaman Street A.-V. School	20	100	0	0	4	12	2	·49
Tinnevelly Municipal School.	42	260	8	0	5	5	1	·46
Tuticorin Roman Catholic School	130	412	8	0	4	14	6	·60
Sivagasi A.-V. School .	29	63	8	0	4	12	2	·62
Tuticorin S P.G. do. .	87	158	0	0	3	5	9	·70
Kolasagrapatam do. .	52	146	0	0	4	11	4	·70
Vullalenvalai Boys' Day Schl.	67	178	0	0	4	0	8	·82
Moodaloor do.	63	132	0	0	3	12	4	·52
Soobbramaniapuram do. ...	76	204	0	0	5	5	10	·66
Kaloothoor do.	25	115	0	0	5	7	7	·75
Palamcottah Boys' Bg. School.	40	245	8	0	6	13	1	·89
Sachiapuram do. ...	32	199	8	0	7	2	0	·68
Pannikulam do.	21	189	0	0	9	15	2	·85
Nazareth do.	97	298	0	0	7	1	6	·88
Puthiamputhur do.	36	255	8	0	8	8	3	·66
Nazareth Girls' Boarding Schl	107	475	8	0	9	14	6	·71
Puthiamputhur do.	20	148	4	0	10	9	5	·26
Mengnanapuram do.	66	620	12	0	13	12	8	·75
Mengnanâpuram Girls' D.Schl.	100	244	4	0	8	2	3	·75
Vellalenvalai do.	101	461	8	0	8	1	6	·77
Kadachapuram do.	67	207	12	0	7	15	10	·66
Mooduloor do.	68	407	8	0	9	4	2	·84
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker Institution	72	345	4	0	9	13	9	·60

Inspector in this view, but do not enter further upon the subject here.

34. *Schools aided on the Results System, Tinnevelly Circle.*—The number of these schools has increased to twenty-six from eleven in the preceding year. It will be seen that, with the exception of the Ettiapuram Anglo-Vernacular school and the Puthiamputhur Girls' Boarding school, all have secured a more or less satisfactory proportion of the maximum marks obtainable.

35. *Shermadavi Circle.*—This table shows that all the schools examined on the results system in this circle drew more than half the maximum amount obtainable, and that consequently the results may be regarded as satisfactory. As heretofore there is a considerable failure in Arithmetic in the fourth standard in which the test demanded is I consider too high.

Schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March 1875.	Amount drawn.			Average amount gained per head.			Proportion of maximum obtained.
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Arcasanullur A.-V. School...	37	159	0	0	4	4	9	·52
Karisalodamungalam do. ..	16	91	0	0	7	9	4	·65
Mala Paroor do. ...	22	130	8	0	4	3	4	·62
Thavanullur do. ...	16	58	8	0	5	13	7	·62
Kadayam do. . .	70	176	0	0	3	11	10	·71
Surandai Boys' Bg. School ..	22	182	8	0	8	11	0	·84
Nulloor do. ...	24	224	0	0	10	2	10	·86
Dohnavoor do. ...	19	141	0	0	7	13	4	·86
Ediengudy do.	86	373	8	0	8	8	10	·78
Tirukanungudy A.-V. School.	34	105	0	0	5	0	0	·61
Surandai Girls' Bg. School ..	19	221	12	0	11	10	8	·75
Nulloor do. . .	32	340	12	0	10	15	10	·65
Ediengudy do. ..	133	806	8	0	11	13	9	·66

36. *Schools of the Lower Class.—District of the Nilghiris.—Schools aided on the Salary Grant System.*—The Church Missionary Society's Anglo-Vernacular school at Ootacamund and the Bâsel German Mission schools at Kaity and Nerikombi receive grants on the salary system. The first of these has 104 pupils with five classes, and has been getting on pretty fairly. The Mission schools contain together about forty-four children. The grants paid for them amount to Rupees 240, which is in excess of what they are entitled to under existing rules.

37. *Schools aided on the Results System.*—Three schools were examined on this system, *viz.*, the Roman Catholic school and American Mission school at Coonoor and the Wesleyan school at Ootacamund. The grant to the American Mission school was refused for want of funds, and that to the Wesleyan school had not been paid at the end of the official year.

Statement of Examination Results.

Number of schools.	Standards.	Number of pupils presented for examination.	English.		Vernacular.		
			Number passed in Reading alone.	Number passed in Reading and Writing together.	Number passed in Reading alone.	Number passed in Reading and Writing together.	Number passed in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.
3	I.	40	...	...	...	5	22
	II.	16	..	...	...	2	5
	III.	3	...	3	...	3	...
	IV.	1	.	1	...	1	.

38. There is an Inspecting Schoolmaster on the Nilghiris, but for five months of the year he has been employed as a Teacher in the Breeks school, and is now employed as a Clerk in the Commissioner's Office.

39. *District of Coimbatore—Schools aided on the Results System—North Coimbatore Circle.*—There were on 31st March last 179 Aided and seventy Unaided schools, against 161 Aided and 109 Unaided schools at the close of 1873-74. This shows an increase of eighteen Aided schools and a decrease of thirty-nine Unaided schools.

40. I append a detailed comparative statement showing the cause of increase and decrease in Aided and Unaided schools for each Municipality and Taluq.

Inspecting Schoolmaster's Range.	Municipalities and Taluqs.	Remaining on the 31st March 1874.		Aided schools since abolished.	Unaided schools since abolished.	Aided schools raised to the Middle class since.	Unaided schools aided and raised to the Middle class since.	Aided Schools which became unaided since.		Unaided schools which became aided since.	Unaided schools which were since removed from the Returns on account of their unwillingness to teach the subjects of the Results System.	No. of schools brought under Inspection in 1874-75.		No. of schools which received aid in 1874-75.		No. of schools under improvement in 1874-75.
		Aided.	Unaided.					By not applying for examination.	By not receiving payment before 31st March 1875.			Aided.	Unaided.	Abolished before 31st March 1875.	Existing on 31st March 1875.	Existing on 31st March 1875.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Sathiamungalum Range.	Coimbatore Municipality	16	11	2	1	...	1	1	1	9	...	4	6	3	22	8
	Coimbatore Taluq. .	59	35	12	11	3	...	2	...	16	4	7	2	4	61	8
	Sathiamungalum Taluq	23	30	6	13	1	...	3	...	11	...	6	6	...	30	15
Erode Range.	Erode Municipality...	5	1	...	.	.	...	1	...	1	...	..	1	...	5	2
	Erode Taluq	43	27	11	7	1	..	3	..	17	...	5	20	5	45	26
	Bowany Taluq ...	15	5	4	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	10	...	16	11
	Total ...	161	109	35	33	6	1	10	1	57	4	25	45	12	179	70

41. The next table shows the different standards for which the above 191 schools were examined.

Number of Village Schools.	Under what Standard examined.
41	First.
6	Second.
1	Third.
1	Fourth.
53	First and Second.
46	First, Second, and Third.
17	First, Second, Third, and Fourth.
3	First, Second, and Fourth.
6	First and Third.
5	First, Third, and Fourth.
3	First and Fourth.
4	Second and Third.
3	Second, Third, and Fourth.
2	Second and Fourth.

Statement of Examination Results.

Number of schools.	Standards.	Number of pupils presented for examination.	English.		Vernacular.		
			Number passed in Reading alone.	Number passed in Reading and Writing together.	Number passed in Reading alone.	Number passed in Reading and Writing together.	Number passed in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.
201*	I.	1,028	...	...	31	43	612
	II.	802	..	...	17	106	428
	III.	436	3	65	7	95	189
	IV.	220	3	35	...	59	46

42. The Deputy Inspector has the following remarks on the progress of elementary education in the district:— "There are neither Local Fund nor Municipal schools of the lower class in my circle, the elementary education being entirely carried on under the system of Payment by Results. This system has been tried for 7 years from April 1868 and found to be best adapted to promote elementary education. In 1868-69 and 1869-70 the numbers of elementary schools which received Results grants were 131 and 128, respectively, in the Coimbatore district (including both North and South Coimbatore), of which I was in charge until the close of 1871-72. Their numbers began to increase from 1870-71, in which year 158 schools were aided. In 1871-72, when the district was divided into two circles, they increased from 158 to 252, 150 for South Coimbatore and 102 for North Coimbatore. From 1872-73 I have been in charge of North Coimbatore only, and the aided schools in my circle gradually increased from 102 to 142 in 1872-73, to 161 in 1873-74, and 179 schools at the close of the year under report.

"This gradual and steady increase in the number of elementary aided schools during the past seven years shows that payment by results is the best plan of educating the masses. The Results System, however, is not without defects. The chief of them are (1) want of a guarantee as to the stability of schools, and (2) the collection of school fee not being compulsory. But, as I consider the system still in its infancy, I think it would be too soon to endeavour to remedy the above defects."

43. The Deputy Inspector also records that he lately visited Collegal and succeeded in organizing a school at that place.

44. I annex the usual statistical tables for elementary schools in this circle, one regarding their number, and the other showing grants drawn.

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* Of these 10 were of the middle class.

Table showing Number of Elementary Schools examined during the year and their Attendance on 31st March 1875.

Taluqs and Municipalities.	Number of schools examined.	Attendance	Number of schools under improvement and not examined	Attendance.	Total schools	Total attendance	Remarks
Coimbatore Municipality	22	949	8	231	30	1,180	Sathiamungalum Range.
Coimbatore Taluq	61	1,202	8	139	69	1,341	
Sathiamungalum Taluq ..	30	398	15	207	45	605	
Erode Municipality	5	136	2	42	7	178	Erode Range
Erode Taluq ...	45	692	26	281	71	973	
Bhowany Taluq	16	273	11	101	27	374	
Total ..	179	3,650	70	1,001	249	4,651	

Table showing Amount of Grants drawn by Elementary Schools during 1873-74 *and* 1874-75.

Taluqs and Municipalities	1873-74						1874-75									Source of Payment
	Grant sanctioned and paid			Certifying Memorandum furnished, but grant not paid.			Grants drawn for the preceding year			Grants sanctioned and paid			Grant sanctioned, but not paid before the close of the year			
Girls' Schools	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	
Coimbatore Municipality				93	12	0	93	12	0							Provincial Funds
Boys' and Mixed Schools																
Coimbatore Municipality	1,000	0								947	9	1				Coimbatore Municipal Funds
Coimbatore Municipality													21	0	0	Do Provincial Funds. *Vide* G O No. 514, of 5th March 1875
													120	12	0	
Coimbatore Taluq	3,132	13	4	...						2,208	4	0				Local Funds.
Sathiamungalum Taluq	846	8	0							656	8	0				
Erode Municipality	206	8	0		...					168	0	0				Erode Municipal Funds.
Erode Taluq	1,259	4	0							1,512	0	0				
Bhowany Taluq	616	8	0	.			..	...	...	490	8	0				Local Funds
Total	7,061	9	4				.			5,982	13	1	141	12	0	

45. *South Coimbatore Circle* —I subjoin a table showing the distribution of Elementary schools in the three ranges and five taluqs composing the circle.

Ranges.	Taluqs.	No. of schools aided.		No. of pupils.		Aid sanctioned.						No. of schools unaided.		No. of pupils.	
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.			1874-75.			1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
						Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.				
Karur.	Karur ...	35	39	604	727	941	12	4	971	8	11	35	40	464	533
	Darapuram	21	26	468	423	691	0	0	923	3	9	27	19	325	181
Udumal Palladam.	Darapuram	14	18	229	242	343	15	7	434	13	4	20	24	208	239
	Palladam .	68	71	1,254	1,137	1,888	1	9	1,810	1	5	56	57	768	767
	Udumalpetta	51	47	964	839	1,677	12	7	1,381	14	3	36	40	519	552
Udumalpetta.	Pollachy ...	57	48	971	905	1,858	8	8	1,525	4	0	48	44	530	586

46. The total amount of Results grant sanctioned during the year was Rupees 7,046-13-8 from Local Funds, against Rupees 7,401-2-11 in the preceding year. This shows a diminution, the explanation of which is to be found principally in restrictions placed on schools of this class by the Local Fund Board.

I annex a statement showing the standards under which the pupils were presented :—

Number of Schools.	Standard for which appeared.
69	First.
93	First and Second.
37	First, Second, and Third.
7	First, Second, Third, and Fourth.
4	First and Third.
6	Second and Third.
6	Second, Third, and Fourth.
5	First, Third, and Fourth.
4	First, Second, and Fourth.
14	Second.
2	Third.
2	Third and Fourth.

Statement of Examination Results.

Number of schools.	Standards.	Number of pupils presented for examination.	Vernacular.			English.		
			Number passed in Reading alone.	Number passed in Reading and Writing together.	Number passed in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	Number passed in Reading alone.	Number passed in Reading and Writing together.	Number passed in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.
262...	First ...	1,288	68	141	833	...	...	...
	Second ...	930	47	187	478	...	...	...
	Third ...	349	3	49	177	13	15	64
	Fourth ...	239	...	59	74	6	34	54
	Total ...	2,806	118	436	1,562	19	49	118

47. *District of Madura—Madura Circle—Schools aided on the Salary Grant System.*—The Anglo-Vernacular School at Tiruppatur is now ranked as a Lower-class school. It has two classes and thirty pupils. The Preparatory Mahomedan school at Madura must also be placed in this class. It contains about 50 boys, and is held in a part of Tirumal Naick's palace. At the time of my examination there were no boys ready to join the Zillah school, to which this is a feeder; but from the considerable accession of Mahomedan students lately received at the former, I presume that, after the Christmas vacation, several were sent up. The boys here have to study three languages, and it struck me as anomalous that they should be made to learn Tamil in this school and then be allowed to drop it in the Zillah school. The Head Master is a Mahomedan Matriculate educated at the Zillah school.

Local Fund Salary Grant Schools.—There are four of these schools in the circle, of which one is doing well, and the rest are more or less failures.

48. *Schools aided on the Results System, Madura Circle.*—The following table shows the number of schools at the end of the year as compared with the number at the close of 1873-74.

Ranges.	Number examined in 1874-75.	Number not examined.	Number closed during 1874-75.	Number on 31st March 1875.	Number on 31st March 1874.	Increase.	Decrease.
Madura Range { Municipality ...	28	11	1	38	38	...	...
Madura Range { Remaining portion	46	22	6	62	55	7	...
Shevagunga Range	49	20	3	66	51	15	...
Tiruchuly do.	54	16	4	66	51	15	...
Ramnad do.	31	48	...	79	61	18	...

49. In explanation of the small increase in the number of these schools the Deputy Inspector mentions that twenty-eight were left unexamined for want of time at the end of the year, and that many schools brought under inspection were closed before being examined.

50. I also give a table showing amounts sanctioned and drawn in the different Taluqs.

Locality.	Number of schools examined during 1873-74.	Number of schools examined during 1874-75.	Amount sanctioned in 1873-74, but drawn in 1874-75.			Amount sanctioned in 1874-75, and drawn during the year.			Amount sanctioned in 1874-75, but not drawn.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Madura Municipality ...	28	28	...	...	..	1,318	8	0	...	.	...
Madura Taluq	29	35	...	...	...	1,154	8	0	...	.	...
Melur do.	6	11	...	...	..	226	12	0	...	...	...
Shevagunga Range ...	41	49	5	8	0	1,139	12	0	299	4	0
Tiruchuly do. ...	36	54	22	0	0	738	8	0	795	8	0
Ramnad do. ...	38	31	87	8	0	392	0	0	727	12	0

51. *Dindigul Circle.*—There has been during the past official year an increase of 49 schools and 1,804 pupils as shown in the following table.

	Number on the 31st March 1874.		Number on the 31st March 1875.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Dindigul Taluq	65	1,063	84	1,606
Palany do.	43	944	52	1,272
Perealkulam do.	56	751	67	1,392
Tirumungalum Taluq	30	622	42	917
Total ...	194	3,383	245	5,187

Of these 5,187 pupils, 5,068 are boys and 119 girls, and of the 245 schools, 65 belong to Mission Agencies and 180 are Indigenous Pial schools managed by teachers themselves. Again 154 of these schools giving instruction to 3,574 pupils were aided during the year, and the remaining 91 with 1,613 pupils were unaided.

52. The following table shows the amounts paid to these schools for 1874-75.

	On the 31st Mareh 1874.		On the 31st March 1875.		Grant for 1874-75.		
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Rs.	A.	P.
American Mission Schools ..	35	652	38	878	1,038	4	3
Christian Vernacular Education Society's Schools	1	16	7	124	120	8	0
Lutheran Mission Schools ...	1	37	1	38	60	12	0
Native Management Schools .	94	1,514	108	2,534	3,350	10	3
Total ...	131	2,219	154	3,574	4,570	2	6

Table of Pupils passed according to Ranges and Standards.

Standards.		Number of pupils examined.	Pupils passed in							
			Vernacular.					English.		
			Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	Reading.	Writing.	Grammar.
Dindigul Range.	Fourth Standard ...	7	4	7	...	4	2	6	7	3
	Third do. ...	84	60	75	38	19	29	20	23	...
	Second do. ..	295	169	253	187	...	...	..	...	...
	First do. .	583	417	472	438	...	...	...	...	...
Perealkulam Range.	Fourth do. ...	13	9	12	..	..	10	...	...	...
	Third do. ...	90	53	83	47	28	37	33	36	...
	Second do. ...	231	157	215	176	...	...	...	...	...
	First do. ...	509	379	417	418	...	...	...	...	..
	Total ..	1,812	1,248	1,534	1,304	51	78	59	66	3

53. The Deputy Inspector remarks:—The total number presented for examination in 1873-74 was 1,744; the number for 1874-75 was 1,812. Although this does not show a very large increase over that of the preceding year, the pupils presented showed a marked improvement in their Reading and Arithmetic.

"The pupils presented for the third standard, as also for the fourth, in Lower-class schools do not generally take up English, Grammar, and Geography; hence a small number in the columns against these subjects.

"It may not be out of place here to mention that nearly thirty schools, which were in good working order, and which were recognized by the Local Fund Board as entitled for grant, were either closed during the year, or were not prepared for examination when I visited them." The Deputy Inspector notes that a new school for Mahomedans was started in the town of Dindigul by Syed Mustapha Saib, the District Munsif, and other leading Mussulmans. The school was examined in November 1874 and obtained a Results grant of Rupees 65-8-0. The school has since been taken under the charge of the Municipality, from which it receives a grant of Rupees 10.

54. *District of Tinnevelly.—Schools aided on the Salary Grant System—Tinnevelly Circle.*—These are a school at Taruvai with thirty-seven pupils and the Mengnanapuram Boys' Boarding school with twenty-five pupils. There are also five schools lying within the Palamcottah Municipality, of which two are Mahomedan schools paid from Municipal Funds and three Girls' schools paid from Provincial Funds.

55. *Shermadavi Circle.*—The Suviseshapuram Boys' Boarding school is the only school now on this system. It has done pretty well, as indeed it ought with two teachers for a strength varying from seventeen to twenty-three.

56. *Schools aided on the Results System, Tinnevelly Circle.*—The accompanying table shows the number of Aided and Unaided schools, as well as the number of pupils attending them, distributed according to the Mission districts included in each taluq.

Taluqs.	Districts.	Number of Aided schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of Unaided schools.	Number of pupils.	Total schools.	Total pupils.
Tinnevelly.	Pyal Schools	31	1,427	...	...	31	1,427
	Palamcottah District	14	635	4	68	18	703
	Nulloor do. .	1	11	...	...	1	11
	Sarah Tucker Branch Schools	6	182	...	...	6	182
Tenkarai.	Pyal Schools	29	995	...	. .	29	995
	Mengnanapuram District ...	81	2,125	...	...	81	2,125
	Nullamalpuram do. ...	11	276	...	. .	11	276
	Panneivalai do. ...	20	639	4	100	24	739
	Suviseshapuram do. ..	3	76	...	..	3	76
	Nazareth do. ...	12	509	1	30	13	539
	Christianagarum do. ...	11	334	1	48	12	382
	Puthiamputhur do. ...	6	227	..	.	6	227
	Mudaloor do. ...	9	336	1	74	10	410
	Edyengudy do. ...	5	203	...	...	5	203
	Sarah Tucker Branch Schools .	5	137	...	...	5	137

Taluqs.	Districts.	Number of Aided schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of Un-Aided schools.	Number of pupils.	Total schools.	Total pupils.
Ottapidaram.	Pyal Schools	6	244	...	...	6	244
	Pannikulam District... ...	13	329	9	278	22	607
	Puthiamputhur do.	8	218	...	...	8	218
	Panneivalai do.	1	22	...	...	1	22
	Sachiapuram do.	2	60	...	...	2	60
	Chippiparai do.	25	635	47	967	72	1,602
	Sarah Tucker Branch Schools...	1	20	...	...	1	20
Sathur.	Pyal Schools	1	16	...	...	1	16
	Sachiapuram District	9	266	8	165	17	431
	Chippiparai do.	4	109	...	...	4	109
Strivilliputhur.	Pyal Schools	2	106	...	...	2	106
	Chippiparai District	5	139	...	...	5	139
	Sachiapuram do.	1	74	...	...	1	74

Statement of Examination Results.

Taluqs.	Aided schools.		Number passed in			Number of schools whose highest standard is the			
	Middle class.	Lower class.	Reading.	Reading and Writing.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
Tinnevelly	6	52	1,021	829	738	11	22	19	6
Tenkarai	12	192	2,625	1,918	1,512	10	61	109	24
Ottapidaram	6	56	799	540	417	19	28	6	9
Sathur	2	14	145	102	85	3	6	4	3
Strivilliputhur	...	8	90	75	71	1	5	2	...

57. *Shermadavi Circle.*—Table showing area and population of taluqs with number of schools.

—	Area in square miles.	Population.	Population per square mile.	Number of schools, both Aided and Unaided.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools aided.	Number of pupils.
Shermadavi Circle.							
Tenkasy Taluq	337	122,254	362	60	1,797	55	1,688
Ambasamudram Taluq ...	303	162,512	536	86	2,447	71	2,089
Nangunery do. ...	604	176,706	292	111	3,764	99	3,473
Tinnevelly Circle.							
Sunkaraninarcovil Taluq...	610	181,172	297	64	1,665	36	1,085

Of the Aided schools in	Tenkasi	...	...	16 out of	55
Do.	do.	Ambasamudram	...	36 do.	71
Do.	do.	Nangunery	... ...	31 do.	99
Do.	do.	Sankaraninarcovil	...	19 do.	36

are schools established by other than Mission agency.

Table showing Comparative Number of Lower-class Schools and Pupils.

Schools.	Receiving aid from	Number of schools on the 31st March 1874.	Number of schools on the 31st March 1875.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1874.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1875.	Increase of schools.	Increase of pupils.	Decrease of schools.	Decrease of pupils.
Salary grant-in-aid Schools ..	Local Funds.	76	1	2,204	25	...	...	75	2,179
Results System Schools ..	Do. ...	149	*261	4,683	8,335	112	3,652	...	...
Unaided	.....	...	60	...	1,338	60	1,338	...	...

58. The number of schools examined in the circle was 225, against 149 in the previous year. Thirty-three of these are Girls' schools paid from Provincial Funds. The amount realized by these 225 schools is Rupees 11,646-4-0, of which Rupees 1,469-8-0 is to be paid from Provincial Funds on account of Girls' schools, leaving an amount of Rupees 10,176-12-0, which exceeds the budget provision of the year (Rupees 7,500) by Rs. 2,676-12-0.

The number of pupils examined during the year including those of Middle-class Schools was 4,865, of whom—

138	appeared	for the	fourth	standard.
549	do.	do.	third	do.
1,809	do.	do.	second	do.
2,447	do.	do.	first	do.

Number of Schools.	Standard.	Number of pupils presented for examination.	Number passed in English Reading alone.	Number passed in English Reading & Writing together.	Number passed in Tamil Reading alone.	Number passed in Tamil Reading & Writing together.	Number passed in Tamil Reading, Writing, & Arithmetic.
274	First	2,447	...	...	80	259	1,298
	Second...	1,809	...	...	52	237	1,021
	Third	549	16	89	6	81	252
	Fourth...	138	12	65	4	80	23

* Thirty-three of which are Girls' schools receiving aid from Provincial Funds.

59. The Deputy Inspector remarks that the average grant for each school was last year Rupees 52, against Rupees 42 in the previous year. This shows an advance in efficiency.

60. Most of the Deputy Inspectors allude to the damage sustained in their work as regards elementary education by sudden resolutions affecting schools, deficiency of money, and delays in payment of grants. It would swell this report unduly to enter into these points here, but I cannot refrain from quoting a portion of the report of the Deputy Inspector, Tinnevelly Circle, where lower-class education has suffered the most. "Before quitting the subject of Lower-class schools, I cannot but call your attention to the severe blow that elementary education has received during the year that has just closed. I refer, of course, to the restriction imposed upon all new schools by the Local Fund Board. About the middle of the official year, when, after payment was made for a large number of schools of the previous year from this year's allotment, it was found that only a comparatively small sum was left to pay the schools of the year in question, the Local Fund Board, to meet the difficulty, resolved at one stroke to cut off all new schools. This fatal blow came down especially upon the Pyal Schoolmasters with such crushing force that it would be long before we could see them rise from the effects of it. All that had been done by the Deputy Inspector and his Assistant for many years past in persuading, or in fact coaxing them to place their schools under inspection was undone in a moment by the Local Fund Board. Many of them have gone back to their own habits and ways of teaching, but all have lost confidence in us and in our words.

"Seeing that this sweeping resolution of the Board would act most disastrously on the Northern Taluqs especially, *viz.*, Sathur and Strivilliputhur, where the number of aided schools the previous year was only fifteen and five, respectively, I took occasion to request the Board to modify their resolution as regards these two taluqs for the reason already stated, but was informed in reply that 'the Board saw no reason' to do so."

"I hear from authentic sources that at the last meeting of the Board it was resolved that new schools should be excluded from examination this year also, *viz.*, 1875-76. If such is the fate of new schools year after year, what progress could be expected in the elementary education of the district? Already it has suffered a severe shock this year, and the continuance of the restriction for another year or two would only make matters irretrievably worse. Unless the Local Fund Board are disposed to take a more favourable view of educational matters, our labours would all prove ineffectual. The present manner of recognizing only the old schools seems, in my humble opinion, quite an inequitable mode of distributing Local Funds. For a very large number of the old schools are Mission schools lying in insignificant Christian villages, mostly in the Tenkarai Taluq, and there is no reason why the local assessment raised largely in Hindu towns (where schools are absolutely refused) should go to pay Christian schools in unimportant villages where the cess is next to nothing. The same plan having been

adopted for the current year also, we cannot but regret the evil consequences resulting from it."

61. *Female Education—District of the Nilghiris.*—There are no purely Female schools on the Nilghiri Hills in connexion with the department, but sixteen girls are reading in Mixed schools.

62. *District of Coimbatore—North Coimbatore Circle.*—The Deputy Inspector reports : "There were in the town of Coimbatore seven Girls' schools at the close of the year under report, against three on the 31st March 1874. In the taluqs the girls read in the Boys' schools. From the following two statistics of the progress of female education you will find that the number of girls increased from 218 to 269 in the Girls' schools, and from 149 to 165 in the Mixed schools.

63. *Girls' Schools in the Coimbatore Municipality.*

Schools.	Number of girls on the 31st March		Hindus.	Native Christians.	Mahomedans.	East Indians.	Amount of grant drawn during 1874-75.			Remarks.
	1874.	1875.					Rs.	A.	P.	
Aided.										
London Mission Compound School.	...	48	...	48	..	...	171	1	6	Salary grant.
London Mission Caste Girls' School.	73	61	55	4	2	...	85	8	0	Results grant.
Roman Catholic School.	46	47	...	47	...	...	77	8	0	
Lutheran Mission do.	...	15	...	15	...	...	30	0	0	
Caste Girls' School ...	99	41	41	...	...	...	93	12	0	
Unaided.										
London Mission Caste Girls' School.	...	42	42	...	...	...	...	..		
Veeraswamy Mudaliar's School.	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	218	269	153	114	2	...	457	13	6	

"The London Mission Compound Salary Grant school belongs to the middle class, and the remaining six schools are of the lower class.

"The girls of the 'dancing girls' caste' are not admitted in the schools given in the above table except the last-named one, which consists mostly of the dancing girls.

"At a meeting held last month at Coimbatore a great majority were of opinion that family girls ought not to be educated along with the dancing girls."

64. *Mixed Schools in Municipalities and Taluqs.*

Schools.		Number of Mixed schools on the 31st March		Girls.		Hindus.	Native Christians.	Europeans.	East Indians.
		1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.				
Coimbatore Municipality	Aided ...	8	5	81	39	39	...	...	...
	Unaided...	2	3	3	57	21	...	2	34
Erode Municipality ...	Aided ..	1	2	2	8	7	1	...	...
	Unaided...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	
Coimbatore Taluq ...	Aided ...	4	7	8	10	10	...	...	..
	Unaided..	6	...	9	...	...	...	...	..
Sathiamungalum Taluq..	Aided ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided...	...	2	...	16	16	...	...	...
Erode Taluq ...	Aided ...	8	7	20	24	24	...	...	...
	Unaided...	2	..	5	...	..	...	...	...
Bhowany Taluq ...	Aided ...	3	3*	17	11	11	...	...	...
	Unaided...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

"All the above Mixed schools, except one in the Bhowany Taluq, are Results' schools of the lower class, and the girls reading in them are mostly of the 'dancing girls' caste.

"Under Order of Government, No. 514, of 5th March 1875, these schools are hereafter to have grants from two sources, *viz.*, from Provincial Funds for girls and from Local or Municipal Funds for boys.

"In conclusion I beg to append the statement called for in letter No. 232, of 17th April 1873, from your office.

Names of schools.	Classes.	Strength of the several classes on the 31st March 1875.					Whether Caste school or not.	Mission or Hindu.	Free or paying a fee.	Salary Grant or Results.	Day or Boarding.	Taught by master or mistress, certificated or uncertificated.
		1	2	3	4	Total.						
Aided.												
London Mission Compound Girls' School.	Middle Class.	23	12	7	6	48	Not	Msn.	...	Results. Salary.	Boarding.	Certificated masters and a Certificated mistress.
London Mission Caste Girls' School.	Lower Class.	30	20	11	...	61	Caste	Do.	Free		Day.	Uncertificated masters.
Roman Catholic School.	Do. ...	24	12	11	..	47	Not	Do.	Paying a fee.	Do.	Do.	Uncertificated mistresses.
Lutheran Mission School.	Do. ...	4	7	4		15	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Uncertificated master and Uncertificated mistress.
Caste Girls' School, Maderajah Mahal Street.	Do. ...	22	15	4	.	41	Caste	Hin.	Free	Do.	Do.	Uncertificated masters.

* This number includes a Middle-class Results school.

Names of schools.	Classes.	Strength of the several classes on the 31st March 1875.					Whether Caste school or not.	Mission or Hindu.	Free or paying a Fee.	Salary Grant or Results.	Day or Boarding.	Taught by master or mistress Certificated or Uncertificated.
		1	2	3	4	Total.						
Unaided.												
London Mission Caste Girls' School, Sukravara petta Street.	Lower Class.	22	20	..	...	42	Caste	Msn.	Free	...	Day.	Uncertificated masters.
Veeraswamy Moodelly's Street School.	Do. ...	7	5	3	..	15	Do.	Hin.	Pay in a fee.	...	Do.	Do.

65. *South Coimbatore Circle.*—The Deputy Inspector writes: "Of the 249 Lower-class schools that were examined, thirty-four were Mixed schools, the number of girls that were presented for examination was fifty-three, and that for capitation alone was thirty-eight, against forty-six for examination and thirty-three for capitation in 1873-74.

"The total amount of grants sanctioned in 1874-75 for examination was Rupees 286-12-0 and for capitation Rupees 101-14-8, against Rupees 218-4-0 for examination and Rupees 70-12-5 for capitation in the preceding year. The advance made is not unsatisfactory. The education of females cannot be expected to progress satisfactorily in districts where the education of males is not so."

The following is a statement of the several standards for which girls appeared for examination in the thirty-four mixed schools of the lower class and four mixed schools of the middle class.

Number of schools.	Number presented for the First Standard.	Number of schools.	Number presented for the Second Standard.	Number of schools.	Number presented for the Third Standard.	Number of schools.	Number presented for the Fourth Standard.	Number of schools.	Number presented for Capitation.	Total Number of schools.	Total Number of girls.	Remarks.
21	37	4	5	4	5	3	6	10	38	38	91	No girls knew needlework.

66. *District of Madura, Madura Circle.*—The report of the Deputy Inspector is as under: "I am glad to bring to your notice that the people in big towns are just beginning to appreciate female education. At the end of the year under report there were 277 girls reading in Girls' schools and 343 girls scattered in the Mixed schools in the circle, showing an increase of 157 girls over those at the end of the preceding year.

"At Madura there is a Hindu Girls' school with an attendance of ninety-one. The standard is low, but when it is remembered how difficult it is to get so many Hindu girls together, and that large girls will not attend public schools, the average age of the girls now in the school being 7·8, some

allowance may reasonably be made. There are four Results schools (three Mission and one established by Mrs. Palmer, for the present under Mission management). Of these one is a boarding institution. These four schools have 156 girls, while sixty (including some dancing girls) are reading in the Mixed schools in the town. At Pasumalai the wives of the Catechists, receiving theological instruction, form a school. The present number is thirteen women. At Shevagunga a Caste Girls' school thrives well under the patronage of the Ranee. The present of a necklace worth 35 Rupees made by the Head Assistant Collector to the best girl has done much to encourage the people to send their children to the school. The Mixed schools in the town have fifteen girls. The Ramnad Mission Girls' school with twenty-two girls has been considered a Mixed school on account of the few little boys reading in it. The same remarks apply to another school with twenty-three Brahmin girls, started last year in the town. The total number of girls examined during the year under the different standards was 147, including sixty-one in the Madura Municipality, and I hope that the number will be much increased for the current year. The result of the examination was pretty fair. No needlework is taught except in the Mission schools."

67. *Dindigul Circle.*—The following table gives statistics of the state and progress of female education during the past year.

Girls' schools.	Number on the 31st March		Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pariahs.	Grant sanctioned for 1874-75.		
	1874.	1875.					Rs.	A.	P.
Aided.									
Mrs. Chester's Hindu Girls' School, Dindigul.	60	53	16	37	...	...	136	12	0
Vencatasesha Aiengar's Girls' School, Dindigul.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	4	0
American Mission Girls' Boarding School, Batalgundu.	21	23	23	...	. .	...	147	8	0
American Mission Female School, Mallanginar.	31	10	8	2	...	...	†94	4	0
Unaided.									
American Mission School, Ammapatty...	10	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Mission Hindu Girls' School, Batalgundu.	21	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
Sankaranarayana Iyer's Girls' School, Batalgundu.	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
Rev. Chester's Compound Girls' School, Dindigul.	...	21	19	...	...	2	...	...	...
Rev. Chester's Mahomedan School, Dindigul.	...	15	...	...	15	...	...	..	...
Ramakristnier's School, Anaiputty ...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	..	...
Ponnuswami Pillay's Hindu Girls' School, Palany.	...	19	...	19	...	...	...	..	...
In 42 Boys' Schools	. .	122	41	81	...	...	...		...
Total ...	143	313	116	180	15	2	403	12	0

* Closed in February 1875. † Not drawn.

68. The Deputy Inspector remarks: "The year 1874-75 is marked by an addition of seven schools for girls and the appearance of fifteen Mahomedan girls in the statement above given.

"At Batalgundu and Anaiputty an effort has been made among the Brahmin community to afford some instruction to their female children, but it is only a beginning."

69. *District of Tinnevelly, Tinnevelly Circle.*—I quote from the Deputy Inspector's report: "Missionary enterprise has conferred a very great boon on the people of this district in the way of female education, not to speak of the incalculable benefits derived by them in other ways. The District of Tinnevelly takes the lead among all the districts of the Presidency in this respect excepting only the Town of Madras, and this precedence is to be attributed to nothing else but the early diffusion of Christianity in the land. When converts became many, thus forming large congregations, a necessity arose for schools to be established to teach the children the Christian principles. Such is the history of the greater portion of Girls' schools in the district, though there are also a few which are established among heathen populations, but with the same object of religious instruction.

"Thus it happens that the vast majority of the school-going girls study in schools established by either of the Missionary Societies labouring here. Not only have schools been established, but what is more encouraging to contemplate salutary rules have been framed by them which tend a good deal to the promotion of female education. For instance, a rule is said to prevail in some of the Mission districts in the south to the effect that no girl shall be married who is a Christian unless she has remained in a school till the very date of her marriage; so that we see big grown-up girls still studying at an age when Hindu girls are generally the mothers of a couple of children or more.

"Going further than this in a few exceptional cases after the introduction of the Results System, it was observed that girls were married conditionally, and made to attend school till the examination was over. Such a rule especially prevails in the Mengnanapuram district, and to it, I believe, may be attributed partly the high average grants generally gained by its schools. For there is the double advantage both of quantity and quality. Not only are *all* girls compelled to study, but studying till a mature age they necessarily take up the higher subjects and secure high grants. It seems to me that if all Missionaries were to adopt the same rule, as I believe it lies in their power to do so, female education would be further promoted.

"Leaving aside Mission schools for Christian pupils, we come to the few schools established for heathen children. Such schools generally lie at Palamcottah and Tinnevelly. The three schools in the former town have a pretty fair attendance, but the same cannot be said of the Tinnevelly schools, which show a very poor attendance compared with the population of the town. So I beg to suggest to you that in places where religious influence or caste prejudice is so strong as to repel the most vigorous efforts of Missionary zeal, such towns as Trichendore, Tinnevelly, Alwar-Tinnevelly, &c., whether they are not fit places for girls' schools to be established by Government, a

trial of this sort seems nothing but fair and reasonable, as there is not a single Government school in the district nor a single Hindu school established apart from all religious considerations as will be shown further on. The following table gives a detailed statement about all the Aided schools in the circle, divided according to their classification, their management, and the pupils attending them.

Taluqs.	Salary grant.		Result grant.		Mission schools.	Other schools.	Caste.	Not Caste.	Total.
	Middle class.	Lower class.	Middle class.	Lower class.					
Tinnevelly	...	3	1	7	11	...	8	3	11
Tenkarai	...	...	6	33	39	...	1	38	39
Ottapidaram	...	...	1	4	4	1	...	5	5
Sathur	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Strivilliputhur...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Total ...	...	3	8	46	55	2	10	47	57

"It is to be remarked that the one Middle-class Result school in the Tinnevelly Taluq (see the above table) is the Sarah Tucker Training institution at Palamcottah which supplies schoolmistresses to Village schools and supports from its funds many Branch Girls' schools in various parts of Mission districts.

"It will be seen that there are only two non-Mission schools against fifty-five belonging to Missions, and these two (*viz.*, the Tuticorin Roman Catholic Girls' school and the Strivilliputhur Caste Girls' school), though not established by any Missionary Society, are still more or less connected with Missions, the latter being established by a Church Mission agent, Mr. F. H. Ignatio. Hence it will be seen, as pointed out in paragraph 74, that in fact there is no Hindu Girls' school properly so called throughout the circle.

Taluqs.	Number of schools.	Girls in Girls' schools.				Girls in Mixed schools.				Grand Total.
		Hindus.	Native Christians.	Others.	Total.	Hindus.	Native Christians.	Others.	Total.	
Tinnevelly	11	137	168	...	305	63	65	1	128	433
Tenkarai	39	143	1,283	...	1,426	146	795	...	941	2,367
Ottapidaram	5	9	135	...	184	25	64	...	89	273
Sathur	1	...	40	...	40	3	2	...	5	45
Strivilliputhur	1	29	2	2	33	5	4	...	9	42

"The above table gives particulars as to the pupils attending not only Girls' schools, but also Mixed schools; for, the omission of the latter would, in my opinion, curtail an important part of female education.

" It will be seen what a disproportionately large number of the pupils are Native Christians. The pupils marked as Hindus are to a great extent of the lower caste, who study in the non-Caste Mission schools. It is satisfactory to observe that even Mahomedans are beginning to educate their girls ; for the three pupils given under the head of " Others " are Mahomedan girls just beginning their studies."

70. *Shermadavi Circle.*—All the Girls' schools in this circle have been established by Mission agency.

The following table compares the number of schools and scholars with those of the preceding year.

Taluqs.	1873-74.		1874-75.		Remarks.
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	
Tenkasi	3	53	13	252	Including Boarding schools.
Ambasamudrum	5	122	12	215	
Nangunery	11	342	12	367	
Sankaraninarcovil	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	19	517	37	834	

It will be seen from the above that there has been an increase of eighteen schools with 317 pupils.

71. The Deputy Inspector reports : " The number of girls that attended Boys' schools during the year 1874-75 is 662, against 583 during the year 1873-74. So there has been an increase of seventy-nine girls.

" The number of Hindu girls reading both in Girls' and Boys' schools has increased in the twelve months from 237 to 459, *i.e.*, by 222. During the year 1873-74 there was not even one Mahomedan girl attending any of the schools, but during the past year three have been learning in Mission schools. The number of Native Christian girls has increased from 851 to 1,034, *i.e.*, by 183.

" Two out of thirteen Girls' schools in Tenkasi Taluq are Boarding schools which brought up children for the fourth standard. The sum gained by the two schools during the year 1873-74 when they were amalgamated together is Rupees 340-4-0, but during the past year the Nulloor Girls' Boarding school alone had Rupees 340-12-0 by results, while the other one at Surandai Rupees 221-12-0.

" In Ambasamudrum Taluq there is no Girls' school which has reached the fourth standard.

" The Edyengudy Girls' Boarding school is the only school in Nangunery Taluq which has attained the fourth standard under Results System.

Its grant for the past year is Rupees 806-8-0, against Rupees 624-8-0 for the year previous to it.

" The above said three Middle-class Girls' schools in this circle have done very fairly in every subject, except Arithmetic which they failed in. None

of the three professed to have learnt English Grammar. In Edyengudy Girls' Boarding school only five out of twenty-four girls were presented to be examined in English Reading and Writing.

" Sunkaraninarcovil Taluq is the most backward of all the taluqs with regard to female education, there having been no Girls' school of any kind during the past year.

" One out of the eleven Lower-class Girls' schools in Tenkasi Taluq is supposed to be a Caste Girls' school established by the Rev. Mr. Lash, taught by a Vellala mistress (trained in Sarah Tucker institution at Palamcottah) and her husband. This is the only school which is pretty well attended by high caste Hindu girls. There is a chance of its attendance becoming larger.

" The other ten schools in this taluq brought up children only for the two lower standards on an average presenting two or three in each standard. Had it not been for the capitation grant gained for regular attendance, the results produced by them would have been very small.

" Ambasamudrum Girls' school, one of the twelve schools in that taluq, is another school established by the same gentleman, Rev. Mr. Lash. It is also pretty well attended by high caste Hindu girls, the children of some of the officials there. It presented girls for even the third standard, and passed a very fair examination, realizing Rupees 92 by results. As the District Munsif of the place has expressed to me in person, it would have been better attended by high caste girls, had the mistress been a high caste woman equally qualified as the present Shanar mistress.

" The other eleven schools in this taluq on the whole did pretty fairly.

" One of the twelve schools in Nangunery Taluq is the Vadavancolum Roman Catholic Mission school which is solely attended by Vellala Native Christian girls. Eleven girls were presented for the second standard. They did well, obtaining a result of Rupees 100-12-0. The other schools in this Taluq did generally very fairly.

" One of the thirty-seven schools in this circle was left unexamined, as it was not ready for examination. The amount of grant gained by the thirty-six schools examined was Rupees 2,838-8-0, against Rupees 1,877-4-0 gained by nineteen schools during the year 1873-74.

" In conclusion I beg to submit that now-a-days civilized men in civilized places, such as Shermadavi, Ambasamudrum, Elenjy, &c., appreciate the value of female education and are quite willing to send in their children to such schools as are provided with respectable high caste efficient mistresses. Some of the leading men of Shermadavi, Ambasamudrum, and Elenjy have expressed to me a great desire of opening girls' schools in those places partly at their own cost, provided if I could manage to get mistresses of the said description and get them Government grant-in-aid. Owing to want of such schools many respectable men send their girls to Boys' schools taught by old Masters who are generally very popular. One or two Boys' schools are even attended by Brahmin girls. Some of the people are so much interested in educating their girls as to employ private teachers to teach them at home."

72. *Normal Schools.*—The Palamcottah English institution is rather a general school than a Normal one. It has however a Normal department, and receives thirty scholarships of Rupees 2-4-6 each. There are two classes for "Method," which I examined in that subject, but the results were very poor, partly seemed from want of a sufficient supply of the text book. The institution passed two students at the late Matriculation examination and four for the fourth grade and twenty-seven for the fifth grade at the Teachers' Certificate examination. During the past year fifteen students passed out for employment. The general examination results at inspection were somewhat poor. The Sawyerpuram seminary is not more distinctly a Training institution than that just reported on, but the senior students study "Method," and "Criticism Lessons" are given once a week. The institution sent up three candidates to the late Matriculation examination and two more appeared of their own accord, but all failed: one student passed for the fourth grade and seven for the fifth grade at the late Certificate examination. Seven students have passed out for educational and two for other service during the past year. Examination results at inspection were generally satisfactory. The Dindigul institution has been carried on in a very creditable manner during the past year by the Native master in charge. Eleven students appeared for the fifth grade, and all passed and have all been provided with appointments on salaries ranging from Rupees 5 to Rupees 10. At the time of inspection there were thirty-eight students on the rolls, of whom twenty-three were Society's students and fifteen belonged to the American Madura Mission. The students passed a satisfactory examination. The Sarah Tucker institution at Palamcottah is a Female Normal school, and receives thirty scholarships, aggregating Rupees 60. In other respects it is on the Result system. The amount gained at examination was Rupees 345-4-0. Eighteen girls appeared at the last Certificate examination and eleven passed in the third grade. During the past year twelve girls have left to take up teachers' situations.

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard as compared to a Zillah school.
Palamcottah English Institution..	5	9	148	Sixth.
Sawyerpuram Seminary	5	7	100	Sixth.
Dindigul Training Institution ...	2	2	29	Second.
Sarah Tucker Female Institution.	4	0	72	...

73. *Army Schools.*—These schools were examined in my Tinnevelly tour, when I found them in a generally satisfactory state. The suggestions regarding their management contained in my former report appeared to have received attention.

Names.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.
24th Regiment M.N.I.			
Hindustani school ...	4	1	24
Telugu do. ...	3	1	21

74. *Minor Wards.*—The Samatur Minor was not examined when I visited Coimbatore, as he was sick. He was a pupil in the fourth class of the Pollachy Taluq school, but stood near the bottom I was given to understand that he did fairly in Tamil and was regular and well conducted, but dull. The two first-named Madura Minors were examined in their classes in the Madura Zillah school. They were both in the fourth class, but in different divisions. From the results of the examination it appeared that the Uddappanaickenur Minor did much better than his compeer, and that both were very deficient in the important subject of Arithmetic. The former Minor is reported as regular and painstaking, but the latter as irregular and inattentive, though well behaved. The Genduppanaickenur Minor is a little boy of seven, and had, when I saw him, just been admitted into the Dindigul Taluq school. He could read a little, and appeared to be an intelligent child.

Districts.	Estates.	Names.
Coimbatore.	Samatur	Colundavalu. Vanavaraya Counden.
Madura ...	Bodinaicknur ...	Coomara Raja. Pandia Naick.
	Uddappanaickenur...	Uddappa Naick.
	Genduppanaickenur..	Tiroomalai Gendama Naick.
Tinnevelly..	Ettiyapuram ...	Muthujegaveerarama-Kumara Ettappa Naick.
	Singumputty	Sivasubbramania Tever.
	Maniachi	Subbramania Talavur.
	Urkaad	Kotilinga Seturayer.

75. Of the Tinnevelly Minors the Ettiyapuram Zemindar, who is in appearance a man, declined to be examined on the ground that he had been sick. The Singumputty Minor made the same excuse. He is nominally reading in the Tinnevelly Hindu Anglo-Vernacular school, but had been absent some two months at the time of my examination. He was reported to be dull and to be at the bottom of one of the divisions of the third class. I was informed that the Maniachi Minor had not been very regular in his attendance. He passed fairly in what he professed, but is still in the lowest class of the Tinnevelly Hindu Anglo-Vernacular school, though he is thirteen years old. The Urkaad Minor was fairly up in the subjects of the third class of a Zillah school, which he learns in the Anglo-Vernacular school at Ambasamudrum.

APPENDIX A.

No. VI.

From L. GARTHWAITE, Esq., Inspector of Schools, Sixth Division, to Colonel R. M. MACDONALD, Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated 17th June 1875, No. 1,000.

I HAVE the honour to report on the state and progress of education in the Sixth Division, Malabar and Canara, during the official year 1874-75.

Plan of this Report.

2. In the opening portion of the report I shall give the usual statistical statements, with a general view of the results of the year. A brief notice of each of the more important schools or groups of schools will follow.

Extent and Population of the Division.

3. The Sixth Division consists of the whole Western Coast of the Presidency. It comprises two districts, Malabar and South Canara. The former district is divided into two circles, Tellicherry and Calicut; South Canara forms only a single circle. North Canara, which was formerly part of the Division, was transferred to the Bombay Presidency in 1863. Malabar contains five Municipal towns—Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Palghaut, and Cochin; and South Canara, one, Mangalore.

(*b*). The total area of the Division is 9,905 square miles, and the total population, according to the last census, 3,179,612. The population of Malabar alone is 2,261,250—1,574,577 in the Calicut Circle and 656,673 in that of Tellicherry. Canara contains 918,362 inhabitants.

(*c*). Of Malabar it is remarked in the late census report: "The climate and seasons, the manners and customs* of the people, the revenue system pursued, are all essentially different from any district to the eastward of

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* To give one instance: property descends not to the son, but to the sister's son, there being no marriage tie among Malayalis. A Malayali cannot prosecute for adultery, because the courts refuse to recognize any woman as his wife.

the ghauts." One social peculiarity is that "there are no clusters of buildings answering to the general idea of a village." "Almost every house" remarks the report "stands detached in the middle of its own lands and rice fields." "What are called villages are merely sub-divisions of a taluq of much larger extent than is usually the case, containing on an average 15 square miles of area as opposed to 2·4, which is the average size elsewhere."

(*e*). The above remarks apply to a great extent to Canara also. I mention these facts, because the marked physical and social peculiarities of the division demand, and to a certain extent have obtained, a corresponding peculiarity in the educational system in practice in it.

(*f*). One of the educational difficulties under which the division labours is the number of languages current in it. In Malabar, although Malayalum is the language of the great majority, there is a large proportion of Tamil-speaking people in the Palghaut Taluq ; also in the Calicut and Cannanore Municipalities Tamilians are common. In Canara four languages divide the bulk of the population among them. Canarese (which is the official language, but which is vernacular only in the north of the district), Tulu, Malayalum, and Konkani, a language akin to Mahratta. There is also a small Hindustani-speaking population. There are schools in which each of these vernaculars is respectively taught; and, although Malayalum and Canarese are the vernaculars of the great majority of the schools, it is a fact that to many of the children in these schools they are foreign languages and not vernacular. I should not omit to mention that in the Municipalities there is a large East Indian population, whose vernacular is Portuguese; they have to attend English Schools, of course, at a great disadvantage.

(*g*). The division is remarkable as being the one containing the largest number of Mahomedans. The Mahomedan population (664,787) is, in fact, more than one-third of the whole Mahomedan population (1,857,857) of the Presidency. Of the above Mussulman population 612,533 are Mappilas—546,912 in Malabar, nearly a fourth of the whole population there, and 65,641 in South Canara. The Mappilas "in character are energetic and independent" (Census Report), but they are "very ignorant," and perhaps in consequence very fanatical and often turbulent.* I have often urged

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* "*Mappilas.*—The hybrid Mahomedan race of the Western Coast is confined almost exclusively to the country on the western side of the ghauts. In the districts on the eastern side they are numbered by units and tens, while in Malabar alone there are upwards of half a million of them. All the races indigenous to the western side of the Peninsula are passionately attached to their country, and none will leave it if they can avoid doing so. Not very many years ago these districts were cut off from the eastern side of the Peninsula by impassable forests and mountains, and in the early days of the English settlement in India, the only communication with Malabar was by sea. The Arabians possessed the entire trade between India and the west for many centuries before the Portuguese established the long sea route, and they undoubtedly formed many trading colonies or settlements along the Indian coast, and were numerous and powerful in the days of the early travellers to India. The Mappilas were originally partly of Arab extraction, but, as in the case of all other hybrid races, the stronger element has prevailed, and they are now almost purely aborigines of the Western Coast. Their numbers are certainly being added to by conversion of the slave castes of Malabar.

that even on grounds of mere political expediency, it is necessary to give this race such enlightenment as our education can impart. Mappila outbreaks cost much more than Mappila education would.

(*h*). Another remarkable population of the division is found in the slaves; for to quote again the Census Report, "slavery no longer exists in the eyes of the law, but practically the inferior tribes of Malabar" (and Canara also) "are in bondage to their masters." "The positions of the cultivator and labourer are reversed from what generally obtains in other districts. Ordinarily speaking, a man owns or tills land on his own account, but in Malabar the 'Nairs' mostly hold the land and employ slaves to do the drudgery of the farm-work."* So also in South Canara.

(*i*). Towards the education of this large servile population nothing has yet been done; perhaps nothing will be done in this generation.

(*k*). The Sixth Division contains also a very large Christian population, 90,900, the great majority of whom are Roman Catholics, and very ignorant.

"The Mappilas must naturally be a source of considerable anxiety to the Government. They are not only zealous Mahomedans, but many of them, who are recent converts, have old grudges against their former Nair masters, who have ousted them from their holdings, and the ill feeling between the landowners and the Mappilas occasionally crops up, as in the instance of a recent outrage.

Character of the Mappilas.

"The Mappilas are usually a hard-working, plodding, and frugal people, temperate and simple in their lives, and striving their best to live honestly and decently. They are almost entirely uneducated, and their religious fanaticism is, under these circumstances, a source of danger to the public peace. Under the influence of religious excitement they are reckless of their own lives and of others, and the presence of European troops in the district has always been considered essential to the preservation of peace. For a period of nineteen years, the Mappilas have been quiet, but the recent outbreak shows that the old feuds have been smouldering. In no other part of the country is there exhibited such contempt and hatred by the Brahmins and Nairs for their inferiors as in Malabar, and while this caste intolefance continues on the part of those who should know better, it is no cause for surprise that the Mappilas will now and then seek to retaliate." Census Report, p. 172, vol. i.

Condition of slave castes in Malabar.

* "Slavery is now illegal in British India, but nevertheless a large part of the population of the lower castes is in a state infinitely worse. These miserable people are agricultural labourers, and the tyranny of their Hindu landlords is boundless. Nor is this all: the mere approach of the poor wretches involves ceremonial pollution to their masters, and men and women are also forced to go almost naked. Their only hope is in the Mahomedans or Christians who can give them a religion worthy of the name, and also remove their reproach of caste; but this their masters will never allow. Their gross fetishism is encouraged; but, if they turn to a purer faith, they are ejected at once from their plots of barren ground which are their chief means of subsistence.

"Even where, as is mostly the case on the Coromandel Coast, the Government is nominal proprietor of waste land, it is always assigned to the landlords by preference, and they will never allow a low-caste man to hold any; but, should such a person make an application, they will procure it for themselves even at a loss. In Malabar the land is all private property, owing to the ignorant and ridiculous notions of the early British administrators who imported European aristocratic notions, entirely repugnant to the prevailing Mahomedan law. Converts, therefore, amongst the agricultural labourers are practically martyrs, especially if they turn Mahomedans, and this was the cause of the Mappila insurrection in Malabar nearly twenty years ago, which ended with the murder of the Collector, Mr. Connolly." Census Report, p. 172, vol. i.

The Sixth Division ranks third after the Fifth and Fourth Divisions in the number of its Christian inhabitants.

(*l*). I shall draw but for one fact more on the report I have so frequently had occasion to quote. In Malabar only 5·7 and in Canara only 3·5 of the population, making but 4·6 for the whole division, are reported as being able to read and write. Evidently public instruction has still much to do.

Progress of Education.

4. Nevertheless the educational progress of the Sixth Division has been rapid. Ten years ago (1864-65) when only provincial funds were available for education, the number of schools was only twenty-two and of scholars 1,666; at the close of 1869-70 when I went on furlough, there were 272 schools and 14,383 scholars. On my return in 1872, I found the number of schools increased to 288, but the attendance slightly less, 13,949. The number of schools and scholars is now nearly double the numbers last mentioned.

Increase in the number of schools and scholars.

5. Circumstances have prevented the year being marked by an extension of education as large as that of some previous years. That this would probably be the case I indicated in my last report, paragraph 6. Nevertheless, making due allowance for the difficulties the division has had to contend with, there has been an increase not altogether inconsiderable both in the number of schools and the number of scholars. Had the necessary inspecting agency been provided, a really large increase might have been looked for. Unfortunately the Local Fund Boards have lost the house-tax, their principal means of providing for educational expenditure; and, without an increased grant from Provincial funds, they are not able to venture on increased expenditure. The case is perhaps worse in the great centres of population. The Municipalities are not able to provide funds for any large extension of education; but in their case it is not so much that they have lost the income available for education as that they have never had any worth mentioning. Take for instance Mangalore. That Municipality for the year under report had (deducting a balance from the previous year) an income of a little over 20,000 Rupees. Out of this it allotted to education (including inspecting agency) a sum of Rupees 1,860, or between nine and ten per cent., certainly not an illiberal proportion and quite as much as the Municipality was able to afford. The population of Mangalore is 30,000. How can a town of that size be properly provided with the means of even the most elementary education for £180 a year?

Increase why not greater.

Much further increase not under present circumstances to be expected.

6. Hence it appears to me that, as regards this division, until additional educational funds are made available for lower-class education, we cannot look for much further increase whether in the number of schools or in the number of scholars.

7. The following tables give—Table I. the number of schools under inspection on the 31st March last, classified according to the sources whence they are supported; Table II. the same schools classified according to standard.

The tables give the statistics for each circle separately and also for the whole division. The statistics of the former years are given for comparison.

TABLE I.

—	Calicut Circle.		Tellicherry Circle.		Canara Circle.		Total.	
	On the 31st March 1874.	On the 31st March 1875.	On the 31st March 1874.	On the 31st March 1875.	On the 31st March 1874.	On the 31st March 1875.	On the 31st March 1874.	On the 31st March 1875.
Government Schools... ..	4	6	4	4	7	7	15	17
Government Schools under the control of the Local Fund Boards.	18	17	7	8	12	5	37	30
Private Schools aided from Provincial Funds.	9	10	10	15	9	14	28	39
Private Schools eligible to be so aided, but that have not received a grant during the year.	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Municipal Schools	4	3	...	...	...	...	4	3
Private Schools under the control of the Local Fund Boards.	12	12	12	1	12	18	25	31
Private Schools aided from Local or Municipal Funds.	119	161	138	167	47	44	304	372
Private Schools eligible to be so aided, but that have not received a grant during the year.	23	48	49	22	16	21	88	91
Total ...	189	257	220	218	103	110	501	585

Table II.

	Calicut Circle.				Tellicherry Circle.				Canara Circle.				Total.				Increase.		Decrease.	
	Population 1,574,577.				Population 686,673.				Population 918,362.				Population 3,179,612.							
	1873-74.		1874-75.		1873-74.		1874-75.		1873-74.		1874-75.		1873-74.		1874-75.					
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
College ... Government...	1	247	1	245	...	...	...	...	1	257	1	231	2	504	2	476	...	...	..	28
Higher Class. Government ...	...	...	...	...	1	176	1	137	...	...	...	...	1	176	1	137	...	...	...	39
Higher Class. Local Fund ...	1	152	1	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	152	1	162	...	10	...	. .
Middle Class. Government ...	2	163	2	175	3	222	3	227	5	293	5	267	10	678	10	669	...	...	...	9
Middle Class. Local Fund ...	17	844	16	770	7	399	8	340	12	687	5	368	36	1,930	29	1,478	...	...	7	452
Middle Class. Municipal ...	4	337	3	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	4	337	3	253	...	...	1	84
Middle Class. Others ...	6	671	6	628	8	753	13	992	7	463	8	638	21	1,887	27	2,258	6	371	...	...
Lower Class. Government...	...	...	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	1	50	1	50	...	...
Lower Class. Local Fund ...	12	392	12	371	1	41	1	38	12	288	18	577	25	721	31	986	6	265	...	...
Lower Class. Indigenous ...	133	5,120	200	7,771	178	8,859	180	7,970	49	1,367	56	1,481	360	15,346	436	17,222	76	1,876	...	...
Lower Class. Others ..	8	286	8	238	8	351	9	391	9	284	9	266	25	921	26	895	1	...	..	26
Female. Middle Class...	3	281	3	283	2	193	2	209	2	165	1	121	7	639	6	613	...	. .	1	26
Female. Lower Class...	1	17	2	39	1	29	1	27	5	171	6	238	7	217	9	304	2	87	...	..
Government Normal Schools ..	1	16	2	42	...	...	...	...	1	32	1	34	2	48	3	76	1	28	. .	...
Total ...	189	8,526	257	11,027	209	11,023	218	10,331	103	4,007	110	4,221	501	23,556	585	25,579	93	2,687	9	664

		Higher.	Middle.	Lower.	Special.
Total for 1874-75 ...	Schools.	4	75	503	3
	Pupils.	775	5,271	19,457	76

8. It will be observed that the number of schools has risen from 501 to 585, being an increase of 84 and the number of scholars from 23,556 to 25,579, being an increase of 2,023.

Amount of Increase.

9. The increase in the number of schools and scholars is the more satisfactory that it is in the quarter, where in this division a development of education is most needed, mainly among that fanatical and turbulent race, the Mappilas. Previous to the year 1872-73 there was not a single Mappila school and not a dozen Mappila pupils under inspection. It must be remembered that schools for the instruction of children in secular subjects never existed among the Mappilas, and that they held aloof from the Hindu and Christian schools. Now there are under inspection 170 Mappila schools, with an attendance of 6,017 Mappila scholars. Although the instruction in these Mappila schools is at present very elementary, and is characterized by many defects, it is a great thing that the Mappilas have been induced to accept at our hands even a small amount of that secular instruction to which they have hitherto been so hostile. If all Mappila boys of school-going age (six to twelve years old) were at school, there would be about 45,000 Mappila scholars. That in three years out of that number nearly 6,000 have been for the first time brought under inspection is rapid progress.

Direction of Increase.

10. As regards the efficiency of the instruction given in the various classes of schools under inspection, the year has been, I think, one of some progress.

Increased efficiency of instruction.

11. The Higher-class schools have all passed a somewhat larger number of students at the University Examinations; the Palghaut Local Fund High School especially so, and in their junior classes—hitherto almost always unfavourably reported on—a sensible amount of improvement has been effected, partly owing to a

In Higher-class schools.

(1.) The decrease of twenty-eight pupils is mostly in the Mangalore Provincial School, Mr. Moss without any authorization having abolished the third class.

(2.) The Zillah School at Tellicherry has lost thirty-nine pupils.

(3.) Of the thirty-six Local Fund Middle-class schools of the previous year, seven of the least successful in the Canara Circle were transferred to the lower class (mostly for want of funds) and one in the Calicut Circle at Kulattur was temporarily closed from causes connected with the Mappila outbreak there. One Mappila Middle-class school was opened in the Tellicherry Circle. The decrease of 452 pupils is to a great extent rather a transfer.

(4.) One school in the Calicut Municipality was closed for want of sufficient attendance.

(5.) The six additional "Middle-class other schools" are the Result Grant schools newly transferred to the middle class, five in Tellicherry Circle, and one in South Canara.

(6.) The additional Government Lower-class school is the practising branch of the Palghaut Normal School.

(7.) Two Local Fund Lower-class schools were opened in South Canara, seven Middle-class Local Fund schools were, as already mentioned, transferred to the lower class in the same district, three were closed. Thus there are now six more schools of that class.

(8.) Of the seventy-six additional indigenous schools, sixty-seven are in Calicut Circle, two are in the Tellicherry Circle, and the remaining seven are in South Canara.

(9.) One Middle-class Girls' school was transferred to the lower class in South Canara, and one more was opened.

(10.) The one additional Normal school is that at Palghaut for Pyal Schoolmasters.

stricter supervision having been exercised over the monthly examination papers, specimens of which are forwarded by the Head Masters.

12. The important College of the Church Mission Society at Kottayam, Travancore, was inspected by me for the first time, and, according to a recent report of the Principal's, the inspection is considered to have done good, one result being a more advantageous arrangement of classes.

In Middle-class Schools.

13. In Middle-class education the application of the "combined system" to all Local Fund and Municipal Middle-class schools has told favourably on them, especially in Canara. In Malabar small-pox has much interfered with regularity of attendance, and hence the system has not yet had a fair trial. Still in those places where the attendance has been least irregular, a fair degree of improvement is discernible. Specimens of the monthly examination papers are now forwarded regularly to the Deputy Inspectors from all Middle-class schools, consequently the work on paper is beginning to be more attended to and better done.

In Lower-class Schools.

14. In most of the Lower-class schools that have come under my own observation, I found the instruction better, and that my endeavours to secure more intelligence and more thoroughness had met with a fair amount of success. The Deputy Inspectors report to the same effect of most of the schools examined by them. I think that most schoolmasters now are convinced that, to secure their pupils passing under the Result Grant rules, they must give intelligent and not merely mechanical teaching. In those branches that are more mechanical, such as writing, I have tried to ensure that the results paid for are such as will be most practically useful. For instance, in the two higher standards writing on the slate is not accepted, writing on paper is now demanded. I have often seen bad writing on paper or on the palm-leaf from boys who could write a good hand on the slate.

Improvement of Indigenous Teachers.

15. One hopeful sign in connexion with Lower-class education is that the indigenous or '*pyal*' schoolmasters are beginning to be anxious to improve their schools, and even to improve themselves. A few of the abler and more energetic have, by their own endeavours, assisted in some cases by the Inspecting Schoolmasters, passed the Teachers' Certificate Examination, obtaining certificates of the fifth grade. I had long ago advocated the establishment of Normal schools for this class of men, and in the year under report permission was at last given for the opening of two such, one at Palghaut and the other at Tellicherry. That at Palghaut (which is for the Calicut Circle) was opened in September, when no less than eighty candidates presented themselves, and a number probably as large are awaiting the opening of the sister institution in Tellicherry. In Canara indigenous teachers are few, but at a meeting I held in Mangalore of the indigenous teachers in the Municipality a considerable proportion were induced to undergo a year's teaching and training at the Normal school there. In both cases a preliminary examination of a very easy character was held, the results of which showed the lamentable ignorance of this class of men. To be able to work the easiest arithmetical

problems, to know any thing of the grammar of their own language, or even to write a good hand, were very rare accomplishments.

Mahomedan (Mappila) Education.

16. The subjoined table gives particulars regarding the number of Mappila schools and pupils, and the amount of grant earned. The details will be given when the progress of education in each circle is noticed separately. It will be observed that on the whole there is a nett increase of sixty schools and 2,383 pupils. That the amount earned in result grants has risen by only Rupees 898 is owing to the greater number of schools newly brought in not having been examined yet for a grant.

TABLE III.

Mappila Lower-class Schools

Circles.	1873-74.								1874-75							
	Schools.	Pupils.	Grant.			Stipends, &c.			Schools.	Pupils	Grant			Stipends, &c.		
			RS.	A	P	RS.	A.	P.			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Calicut Circle..	50	1,896	1,526	14	0	1,713	8	7	110	4,382	1,816	0	0	3,915	12	0
Tellicherry do..	46	1,712	1,005	0	0	1,283	0	0	46	1,635	1,614	4	0	2,262	0	0
Total	96	3,608	2,531	14	0	2,996	8	7	156	6,017	3,430	4	0	6,177	12	0

Female Education.

17. As regards female education, progress is necessarily slow, but there has been some. The number of girls under inspection has increased from 2,417 to 2,673. The increase has been chiefly owing to the Mappila schools newly brought under inspection.

TABLE IV.

Female Education.

Districts	Nations							Language studying					The number of schools for girls only and the attendance thereat is as follows:—
	Europeans	East Indians	Native Christians	Hindus.	Mahomedans	Parsees	Total	English	Malayalam	Canarese	Telugu	Tamil	
Malabar	29	239	392	1,047	537	4	2,248	500	1,857			68	
South Canara	8	26	275	116			425	162		211	104		
Total for 1874-75	37	265	667	1,163	537	4	2,673	662	1,857	212	104	68	
Total for 1873-74	27	224	697	1,240	225	4	2,417	473	1,618	449	31	29	

Districts	Schools	Attendance
Malabar	8	540
SouthCanara	7	359
Total	15	899

As regards the instruction imparted, most of the Girls' schools in the division, particularly the Convent Schools, have more or less improved. I may mention, too, that in the German Mission Girls' schools female teachers have, to a large extent, superseded male teachers, and that the Mission is making an effort to train Native Christian female teachers. At the late Teachers' Certificate Examination no less than ten female candidates were presented by the German Mission at Calicut, of whom six passed for the third grade. The Mission would, I am informed by their School Inspectors, not be unwilling to train respectable Hindu females as teachers if candidates were forthcoming. I fear, however, that there would be some difficulty as to religious instruction.

18. The necessity and practicability of establishing more Girls' schools and of training female teachers for them has been considered by the several Local Fund Boards and Municipal Commissions in the division, and the result of their deliberations was laid before the late Director for submission to Government. There was a general conviction that there were favourable localities in which schools if opened would be attended, and the localities were indicated. It was considered desirable that training schools for female teachers should be established, and Palghaut in Malabar and Mangalore in Canara were thought to be the best places.

Educational operations of the Local Fund Boards.

19. Of the chief educational features of the year in the Canara Circle I shall give an account further on. In Malabar the work of the year has been chiefly to carry out the plans adopted in the previous year and that before. For the present things work smoothly, but it would be premature yet to attempt to pronounce generally on the success of the schemes now at work. Details respecting each class of school and each of the more important schools will be found further on under the proper heads. I have to acknowledge with thanks the cordial co-operation I have met with from each of the Boards. My suggestions, even if not always adopted, have been received in an appreciative spirit, and have received careful consideration.

Education under the Municipalities.

20. As the Sixth Division contains a large number of municipal towns, I submit here a few particulars bearing upon their educational position.

(1.) *Calicut*, the capital of Malabar, is the largest of the Municipalities. Its population is 47,962. The total number of children at schools under inspection is 1,485. Calicut has a Provincial school, a Normal school, four Middle-class schools for boys and two for girls (one of the latter is a Convent school) and eleven indigenous Elementary schools—total nineteen schools. The total municipal estimated income last year was Rupees 38,765, of which Rupees 2,320, or six per cent., was assigned to education.

(2.) *Cannanore* ranks next in population. It has 31,070 inhabitants, of whom 1,306 (exclusive of those at the European Regimental schools) are at school. It has an important Government Anglo-Vernacular school verging on the higher class, three Mission Middle-class schools for boys, and one, a Convent school, for girls, and ten Lower-class schools, one of which is for

girls. There are also seven schools connected with the Native Regiments. The municipal income (estimated) was last year Rupees 27,530, and the assignment for education Rupees 2,115, or seven per cent.

(3.) *Palghaut.*—Next in size and importance comes Palghaut, also in Malabar. The population is 30,752, and the number of school-goers 1,109. The schools are twenty-one in number, comprising a Local Fund High school, a Government Normal school for Pyal Schoolmasters, a Municipal Middle-class school, and two others of that class, all for boys, together with fifteen Lower-class schools, only one of which is a Girls' school. The total estimated income of the Municipality for last year was Rupees 22,323, of which twelve per cent. (Rupees 2,750) was assigned to education.

(4.) *Tellicherry.*—The Tellicherry Municipality has a population of 20,504, of whom 1,128 attend school. The schools number seventeen, of which one is a Government Zillah school and two (both Mission schools, Protestant and Roman Catholic, respectively,) are Middle-class schools for boys; the remaining fourteen are Lower-class schools for boys, two being Mission schools, seven Hindu, and five Mappila Indigenous schools. There are no separate schools for girls, but 101 girls attend at the Lower-class schools for boys. The municipal income for last year was estimated at Rupees 16,591, and the assignment for education Rupees 2,000. The Municipal Commission at Tellicherry is the only one in the division that has shown an indisposition to co-operate cordially with the department in measurers for the improvement and extension of education.

(5.) *Cochin* is the least populous of the municipal towns of Malabar. Its population numbers only 13,840, of whom only 221 are at schools under inspection. There is a very large proportion of Christians. There is an important Middle-class school for boys, supported by the Municipality and chiefly attended by children of the East Indian section of the community. There are also two Grant-in-aid schools under the Chaplain, one for boys, the other for girls. There is only one Lower-class school, and that is for girls. The Municipality should endeavour to do something in the way of elementary education, but it has not hitherto been able to spend more on education than it is actually doing. The municipal funds were estimated last year at Rupees 11,730, and the grant for education was Rupees 3,180.

(6.) *Mangalore.*—This town, the capital of South Canara, has a population of 29,712, of whom 1,598 are attending school. It has a Provincial school, a Government Normal school, six Middle-class schools for boys, and one (a Convent school) for girls, besides eighteen Lower-class schools, of which five are for girls. The total number of schools is twenty-seven. The desire for education both for boys and for girls is, I think, stronger in Mangalore than in the other Municipalities in the division, and the above statistics tend to confirm this opinion. The estimated municipal income and the allotment therefrom to education have been already mentioned. The Mangalore Municipality is the only one in this division that has an Inspecting Schoolmaster of its own.

21. I have to notice here that in the year under report the "combined system" of result and salary payments has become a somewhat general rule throughout the division. Last year it was adopted by the Calicut and Tellicherry Circles and the Calicut and Tellicherry Municipalities. In the year under report the Palghaut and Cochin Municipalities adopted it for their important Municipal schools, and the Canara Circle for both its Middle and Lower Class schools. The schools maintained or aided directly by Government and Hindu indigenous schools with uncertificated teachers are now the only ones not on the combined system. Of the latter class there is of course a large number, but the efforts now being made to induce present incumbents to pass, or to supersede them by passed men, will in a few years considerably reduce the number. I may explain that, as a general rule, stipends in addition to full result grants are given only to certificated schoolmasters.

The "Combined System" of paying Schoolmasters now in use throughout the division.

22. It is convenient to give here the particulars of the radical changes the year under report has witnessed in the educational arrangements of the Canara Circle. The system now adopted is the latest and most complete adaptation of the principle of the payment of schoolmasters by a combination of fixed stipends and result grants, and it presents also the first instance of an attempt to grade the lower officers of the Educational Department, and to assure them certain prospects of promotion. In October 1873 I submitted to the Canara Local Fund Board a sketch of the scheme, in which I proposed to curtail educational expenditure in one direction by reducing to the lower standard such Middle-class schools as had not been decidedly successful, applying the saving thus made to the improvement of those that had promised well, and to organize a system of elementary education that, as funds became available, should be capable of gradual extension over the whole circle. I proposed also to make the pay of the masters in all schools depend more or less upon the results of their work, but to make their position more satisfactory to themselves by constituting the masters of Middle-class schools into a service duly graded,* with salaries regulated according to the grade, an annual increment of salary up to certain limits being allowed in each grade. Lower-class schoolmasters, if duly qualified, were to be eligible for promotion to Middle-class schoolmasterships. As the schools would, I calculated, be rendered much more efficient by these arrangements, I further proposed to double the rates of school fee. This scheme was adopted by the Local Fund Board in December 1873, and after being on the whole favourably reviewed by the Revenue Board was approved

New educational arrangements of the Canara Local Fund Board.

* In connexion with the above, the following from G. O. of the 5th October 1872 may be noted.

"The remarks made by Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald in the seventeenth paragraph of his letter are very just. The want of a regular system of promotion, such as obtains in almost every other department, is a great drawback. In other branches of the public service young men of good attainments enter on low salaries, induced by the prospects of promotion which are open to them."

of and sanctioned by Government in G. O., dated 7th July 1874, No. 1,126. The Canara Local Fund Board Middle-class schools were accordingly in October last reduced in number from twelve to five, the seven reduced being converted into Elementary schools. Arrangements were made for opening sixteen new Elementary schools at the commencement of the current official year, so that in this year the Board will have thirty-five Local Fund Lower-class schools and five Middle Class against ten Lower class and fourteen Middle Class of 1873-74.

ii. The following extract from the Board's Proceedings exhibits that part of the scheme which constitutes an educational service.

"1. That henceforth schoolmasters in the Board's Middle-class schools shall be graded in four grades according to the classes they shall be put in charge of, and that maximum and minimum salaries be assigned to each grade as follows.

Grades.	Minimum.	Maximum.
	RS.	RS.
First or lowest (in charge of the first class) ...	10	12½
Second do. (do. second do.) ...	12½	15
Third do. (do. third do.) ...	15	20
Fourth do. (do. fourth do.) ...	20	25

"The salaries to rise in five years to the maximum by equal increasements of 1 Rupee in the two higher and half a rupee in the two lower grades; the master in charge of the highest class of the school to be the head master, and to be in charge of the whole school and responsible for the efficiency of every class, and, therefore, to receive as head master an extra allowance of fifty per cent. on the pay of his grade. Also that the masters of Middle-class schools shall, in addition to the fixed monthly salaries, be entitled also to annual payments fluctuating with the results of the annual inspection by the officers of the Educational Department, such payments to be met from the General School Fee Fund of the Board, and the amount of such payments to be regulated according to the Notification *infra*.

"2. That the Board do hereby recommend to the President that existing incumbents be graded as follows." (Here a graded list was given)

On this the Board of Revenue remarked: "The details of the maximum salaries which will probably be obtained are as follow

	Head Master.	Second Master.	Third Master.	Fourth Master.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Fixed stipend (maximum)	32½	20	15	12½
Result Grant	9	4½	3	1½
Total .	41½	24½	18	14

"For Lower Class schools with a single master, and an attendance of not more than thirty boys, the result grant it is calculated will not exceed

Rupees 100; this, with a stipend of Rupees 6 and, say, Rupees 1¼ a month for school fees, would enable a very successful schoolmaster to earn about Rupees 15 per mensem. The expense to the Board of such a school will not exceed Rupees 172 per annum, or a little less than Rupees 6 for each child. The average will of course be less."

iii. The following notification gives the scale of Results grants and Scheme of studies for the Board's Middle-class schools and the whole of the new arrangements for Lower-class schools.

"The following outline of the new system of payment to schoolmasters in Local Fund schools is published for the information of those concerned.

"2. Some measure has long been wanted, by which there should be held out sufficient prospects of reward to diligent schoolmasters and of penalty to the negligent, while yet there should be offered a fixed income enough to prevent men being harassed by pecuniary anxieties. It was required that this measure should not make too great a transition from the present state of things, either on the one hand by too great a reduction on the present rate of fixed salaries, or, on the other, by an expenditure greater than the Board is prepared to meet.

"3. The present scheme endeavours to present such a measure. In Middle-class schools a proportion of the schoolmaster's income (between one-fourth and one-third) has been taken, and made to depend on the results of the annual inspection. By so much, then, his pay is temporarily reduced, but on the other hand should the schoolmaster, as with ordinary diligence he may be expected to do, pass from one-half (in the highest class) to two-thirds (in the lowest) of his pupils, he will not only receive back the one-fourth or one-third temporarily deducted, but in addition a bonus of about one-fifth and upwards of his present pay. And the scheme has been so arranged as to tell most favourably in the case of those masters whose pay is already low, since those who are already highly paid, as long as they are no losers, have no cause to complain. Of course, while the Board will view with approbation a grant earned by successful work, and whilst the Budget provides a liberal provision for each school, the total amount, as in the analogous case of the Government grant-in-aid, will not be allowed to exceed the sum at the disposal of the Board, *i.e.*, the total of the School Fee Fund. But, if the schoolmasters get even up to that limit, they will be better paid than they are now, and will have considerable ground for satisfaction, while, on the other hand, they will not, unless they decidedly neglect their duties, get less than what they now draw; so that they will have no cause for complaint. It is to be observed, that every master will now have a direct interest in increasing the attendance in his class.

"It will be observed that from the Result earnings of the lower masters a deduction has been made which is added to those which the Head Master obtains from the highest class. This is necessary, because the Head Master is not only the teacher of the highest class, but is also responsible (in general) for the state of the school and of every class in it, and to exercise strict supervision over the teaching of the lower classes is a most important

part of his duties. It was, therefore, thought desirable to give him a direct interest in their efficient condition by assigning him a proportion of their earnings, *viz.*, one-fourth. Moreover the highest class is necessarily the smallest, so that without this addition the Result earnings of the Head Master would be too small, unless the rate of payment for each pupil in the highest class were made disproportionately high.

" The following table shows the Result payment for each standard. Standard I. corresponds nearly to the first class of a Zillah School or the second class of a Taluq School, the studies of which are those laid down in the curriculum for the second class of Middle-Class schools. The preparatory standard corresponds to the lowest class of a Taluk School.

" *N.B.*—All claims to payment are subject to the limitation that the Board's School Fee Fund is not to be overdrawn on.

Middle-class Schools.

Standards.	First Language (Canarese).			General.			Second Language (English).				Total.	Remarks.
	Reading.*	Grammar.†	Dictation.‡	Arithmetic.§	Geography.‖	History.	Reading.*	Grammar.†	Dictation.‡	Translation.¶		
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
Preparatory.	0 8	... ...	... ...	0 8	. ...	... . .	... ...	... ...	. ...	. . .	1 0	The subjects and text books of examination to be those in the annexed curriculum.
First ...	0 12	... ...	0 4	1 0	0 4	. ...	0 12	... ...	... ..	. . ...	3 0	
Second ...	0 12	0 8	1 8	1 4	0 8	... ...	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12	6 0	
Third ...	1 0	1 0	0 8	1 8	1 0	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 8	1 0	9 0	

" One-fourth of the grants earned in the lower classes to go to the Head Master for general charge of and supervision over the school.

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* Reading to include meaning and subject-matter as in Standard I.; the outlines of Grammar also. In thepr eparatory standard it will also include ability to copy from the Reading Book.

† Grammar to include Parsing and Analysis.

‡ Dictation to include Writing and Spelling on paper.

§ Arithmetic will always include " Problems " and Mental Arithmetic.

‖ Geography to include ability to draw a sketch map.

¶ Translation to be both from English into Canarese and *vice versâ*.

N.B.—1. No pupil to be examined who has not been in regular attendance at the school for at least six months before the inspection.

2. After December 1875, no pupil to be examined twice in any standard.

3. In every subject, results will be demanded in accordance with the printed " Standing Directions for teaching in Middle-class schools in the Sixth Division, Educational Department."

"CURRICULUM FOR MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOLS, SOUTH CANARA.

(To commence immediately after the Annual Examination.)

Classes	Standards.	Subjects.	Text Books.	Portion, &c.
I. ...	Preparatory.	Canarese.	Garthwaite's First Book.	The whole. The meaning to be explained by the pupil and the subject-matter, exclusive of the stories, to be known sufficiently well for questions on it to be answered without book.
			The Second Book of Lessons.	The first 25 lessons as above. Parsing to be taught *vivâ voce* in connexion with the Reading Book.
		Arithmetic.	Garthwaite's Arithmetic, Part I.	Multiplication table up to 16 times 16; Pie and Anna tables. The Four Rules in Rupees, Annas, and Pies; easy problems to be taught.
		Geography.	Outlines of Geography.	The Geography of the district and of the Madras Presidency as in the Canarese "Outlines of Geography," and the broad outlines of the Geography of India, with elementary notions of general geography, as in the 19th, 39th, 42nd, and 44th lessons in the Canarese Second Book.
II....	I. ..	English ...	The First Book of Reading.	The whole. Etymological parsing and simple analysis of sentences, to be taught orally. Pupils to be able to answer in English questions (also in English) on the subject-matter.
		Canarese.	The Second Book of Lessons.	The whole. The meanings of words to be illustrated and the subject-matter (exclusive of the stories) to be answered on without book.
			The Minor Poetical Anthology.	Stanzas 1 to 36—Repetition, explanation, and paraphrase.
			The First Catechism of Canarese Grammar.	The whole. Syntactical parsing and analysis. Analysis of sentences and analysis of inflected words to be taught orally in connexion with the Reading Book.
		Translation.	The Canarese Translator.	25 lessons. Sentences made up from the English Reading Book will also be given for translation and re-translation, *i.e.*, either in English for translation into Canarese or in Canarese for translation into English.

"CURRICULUM FOR MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOLS, SOUTH CANARA.—(*Continued.*)

(*To commence immediately after the Annual Examination.*)

Classes	Standards.	Subjects.	Text Books.	Portion, &c.
II. .. *Contd.*	I.— (*Contd.*)	Arithmetic.	Garthwaite's and Bradshaw's Arithmetics.	The Four Compound Rules and Practice. Miscellaneous problems of a practical kind will be given in the examination, and should form part of the daily lesson. Ability to calculate and make out Bills of Parcels will be expected.
		Geography.	Short Account of the Madras Presidency. Canarese Outlines of Geography.	The Madras Presidency as in the new "Short Account of the Madras Presidency." "Geography of India as in the English "Outlines of Geography," and General Geography as in the Canarese "Outlines of Geography." The Geography of Standard I. to be revised.
III .	II.	English ..	The Second Book of Reading.	The whole. The meanings of words and phrases to be illustrated. Ability to answer questions in English on the subject-matter will be expected.
			Morgan's Grammar (for the present).	The whole. Analysis and Syntactical Parsing to be taught orally in connexion with the Reading Book. The exercises to be done on paper as home work.
		Canarese.	The Third Book of Lessons.	Lessons 3 to 20, both inclusive, and the lessons on Geography and History, i.e., lessons 46 to 58, both inclusive.
			The Minor Poetical Anthology.	Stanzas 37 to 209.
			School Grammar.	Etymology. Analysis as above, and Syntax to be taught orally in connexion with the Reading Book.
		Translation.	The Canarese Translator.	The whole. Also from the Reading Book as above. The translation of short stories as in the first twelve stories in the "Seventy Stories" will be demanded at the examination.
		Arithmetic.	Bradshaw's Arithmetic.	Vulgar Fractions, Proportion* and Proportional parts. Miscellaneous practical problems of a more difficult nature to be given.

* Interest to be worked by Proportion.

"CURRICULUM FOR MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOLS, SOUTH CANARA.—(*Continued.*)

(*To commence immediately after the Annual Examination.*)

Classes	Standards.	Subjects.	Text Books.	Portion, &c.
III.—*Contd.*	II.—(*Contd.*)	Geography.	The Canarese Account.	India as in the Canarese and English "Manuals," Europe as in the large print of the "Manuals;" a familiar acquaintance with the Map of the World will be expected. The Geography of the previous standards to be revised.
		English ...	Chambers' Moral Class Book.	For 1874-75. (The selections will not be the same every year.) Pages 127 to 179 (omitting the poetry, text and pages 139 to 142, 155 to 158, and the upper half of page 159). Pupils should be able to state the substance in their own words, to illustrate the meanings of words and phrases, and to answer in English readily and correctly on the subject matter and allusions Ability to write a short letter on some familiar topic selected by the Examiner will also be expected.
			Morell's Elements of Grammar.	The whole.
		Canarese.	The Third Book of Lessons.	"Zoology," *i.e.*, lessons 21—45, both inclusive. "Astronomy," *i.e.*, 59—63, both inclusive. "Machines, &c.," 77.
			The Minor Poetical Anthology.	Stanzas 301 to 482.
IV...	III ...		School Grammar.	Syntax and Analysis. Illustrative examples to be given by the pupils from the Reading Book.
		Translation.	The English Reading Book. Seventy stories.	The whole. The chief construction of both languages to be compared so as to enable the pupils readily to turn one language into the other.
		Arithmetic.	Bradshaw's Arithmetic.	The whole subject to be finished (omitting duo-decimals). Ability to calculate Revenue Accounts will be expected.
		Geography.	Manual of Geography.	The whole of the large print of the "Manuals."
		History ...	.....	Up to the fall of Seringapatam more in outline, and the subsequent parts in detail.

"In Lower-class schools the master if passed and trained will be entitled to a monthly stipend of Rupees 6 per mensem. In addition to this he will be entitled to the school fees, the amount of which he may fix at his own discretion. He will also be entitled to an annual Result payment at the amounts laid down in the Government Result Grant rules for Lower-class schools. As a rule, a stipend will not be allowed unless the attendance in general reaches the limit of thirty pupils. On the other hand, if a regular attendance of forty or above can be secured, a stipend of Rupees 4 per mensem will be allowed to a passed assistant master.

"Previous to a Lower-class school being established at any place a school-shed should in general be provided by the inhabitants. But in any case the Board does not hold out any hope that, in the present state of its funds, it can help in the provision of school buildings, although where a Board school-house exists, and is not required for a Middle-class school, the Lower-class school will be allowed, on condition of the master keeping the building in repair, to occupy it. Similarly as regards furniture and maps. A black-board and stand, and Maps of the World, of India, and of the district will be required in every school, but in other respects Lower-class schools will probably be able to dispense, as indigenous schools do, with much of the apparatus in use in Middle-class schools. In any case the Board does not undertake to supply furniture, or to be at any expense beyond the above stipends and the usual Result payments.

"*Curriculum and Result Payments for Lower-class Schools of the Local Fund Board.*

Standards.	Subjects.	Books, &c.	Result Payments. RS.	A.	P.
I.	Canarese.	Garthwaite's First Book (taught as in the Preparatory Standard of Middle-class Schools).	1	0	0
		Writing and Spelling from the above; short sentences ...	0	8	0
	Arithmetic.	Multiplication table to 10 times 16, and Anna and Pie tables. Addition (to include addition of Rupees, Annas, and Pies).	1	0	0
II.	Canarese.	The Second Book. The first half (taught as in the Preparatory Standard of Middle-class schools).	1	8	0
		Writing and Spelling from Dictation common words and short passages.	1	0	0
	Arithmetic.	As in the Preparatory Standard of Middle-class Schools ...	1	8	0

Standards.	Subjects	Books, &c	Result Payments.
			Rs. A. P.
III.	Canarese.	Canarese Reading as in the First Standard of Middle-class Schools Ability to read running hand will be demanded also.	2 0 0
		Canarese Grammar	1 0 0
		Writing and Spelling (any ordinary document from dictation)	1 0 0
	Arithmetic.	As in the First Standard of Middle-class Schools	2 0 0
	Geography	As in the First Standard of Middle-class Schools	

"NOTES.—1. Pending the orders of Government, English will be allowed in the Third Standard of Lower-class schools. Such a knowledge of the English First Book and Translation as is demanded in Standard I. of Middle-class schools will entitle to a payment of Rupees 2 per head, and ability to write (on paper) neatly from dictation words and passeges out of the Reading Book to a payment of Rupee 1.

"2. No pupil to be presented who has not been six months in regular attendance at the school.

"3. No pupil to be passed twice in the same standard."

23. Before bringing this portion of my report to a close, I wish to draw attention to the unsatisfactory educational position of South Canara as compared with Malabar.

TABLE V

Schools and Scholars classified by Districts.

Districts		Area in Square Miles	Population by last Census.	Estimated Local Fund Income.	Allotment for Education.	Lower Class.		Above Lower Class	
						Schools	Scholars	Schools.	Scholars
				Rs	Rs.				
Malabar ..	1874-75...	6,002	2,261,250	6,07,400	79,840	414	16,895	61	4,463
	1873-74		...	...	.	342	15,095	56	4,454
SouthCanara	1874-75	3,902	918,362	1,79,640	17,860	89	2,562	21	1,659
	1873-74	..	..		. .	75	2,110	28	1,897
Total for	1874-75	9,904	3,179,612	7,87,040	97,700	503	19,457	82	6,122
	1873-74	...	.			417	17,205	84	6,351

It will be observed that while Canara has over six-tenths (or nearly two-thirds) of the area of Malabar with about four-tenths of the population and with an estimated Local Fund income of about three-tenths of that of the latter district, the amount allotted by the Local Fund to be expended on education during the year under report was only about two-and-a quarter-tenths of that of Malabar, while the total number of scholars was less than two-tenths, and those receiving elementary education less than one-and-a-half-tenths. The rate of increase in the number of schools and scholars is also much slower in Canara than in Malabar. With the best intentions the Canara Board is not able to allow much increased educational expenditure, and without money new schools cannot be set up. If Canara were educationally as developed as Malabar, there should be some eight or nine thousand children at school, that is double the present number. But the Canara Board will, apparently, have to wait long before it can make available funds to provide schools for that number. Meanwhile the vast mass of the population of the circle is sunk in the grossest ignorance. Out of a population of nearly a million, the Census returns give only about 32,000 as able to read and write, and that number is probably considerably in excess of the fact. A fair proportion of persons able to read and write would be sixty per cent. as among the Eurasians of Madras.

Working of the Result Grant System.

24. The schools under the Government result Grant rules, the vast majority of which are indigenous schools, continue to improve. The amount of Result grant earned during the year in each circle and in the whole division is stated beneath.

TABLE VI.

RESULT GRANT LOWER-CLASS SCHOOLS, SIXTH DIVISION.

Circles.	1873-74.			1874-75.		
	Schools.	Pupils.	Grant.	Schools.	Pupils.	Grant.
			RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.
Calicut Circle ...	142	5,393	5,037 12 0	210	8,048	4,222 8 0
Tellicherry do. ...	187	9,250	9,044 8 0	190	8,388	9,437 4 0
Canara do. ...	63	1,822	1,948 0 0	71	1,985	1,886 1 0
Total ...	392	16,465	16,030 4 0	471	18,421	15,545 13 0

Table VII. shows the standards reached.

Table VII.

Standards reached by Result Grant Schools.

[This table does not include the schools that have not come up for examination this year.]

Malabar.			Canara.		
Number of Schools.		Standard under which passed.	Number of Schools.		Standard under which passed.
1873-74.	1874-75.		1873-74.	1874-75.	
90	64	I. Standard	7	12	I. Standard.
69	104	I. and II. Standards.	24	20	I. and II. Standards.
55	72	I., II., and III. do.	12	15	I., II., and III. do.
31	32	I., II., III., and IV. Standards.	8	6	I., II., III., and IV. Standards.
...	1	III. and IV. Standards..	...	6	I., III., and IV. Standards.
1	...	II., III., and IV. do.			
1	6	II. and III. do.	1	...	III. Standard only.
...	1	I. and III. do.	1	2	II. and III. Standards only.
1	...	IV. Standard alone ...			
1	...	I., II., and IV. Standards.	1	1	IV. Standard alone.
			3	1	III. and IV. do.
...	2	II. Standard alone .	1	...	I. and III. do.
			1	...	II. Standard only.
249	282		59	63	

It will be observed that out of 345 schools examined, only 76 were so low as the first standard as against 97 out of 308 of the previous year, while 143 or about two-fifths of the whole had reached or overpassed the full standard of an elementary school, the figures for the previous year being 118 out of 308. The total number of schools examined, it will be noted, increased from 308 to 345.

25. The next table shows the number of pupils presented and the portion passed.

Table VIII.

Pupils passed in Result Grant Schools.

	Number of Pupils passed in				Total.	
	I. Standard.	II. Standard.	III. Standard.	IV. Standard.	Passed.	Presented.
			Malabar.			
	2264	1,699	561	282	4,806	6,459
			Canara.			
	338	263	87	59	747	1,085
1874-75	2,602	1,962	648	341	5,553	7,544
1873-74	3,067	1,442	629	391	5,529	...

It will be noticed from the above table that in both districts about three-fourths of the pupils presented were successful. The number of those successful in the more important branches will be found in the following table.

TABLE IX.

Statement showing the number of pupils passed in the several subjects of each standard of the Result Grant rules.

Standards.	Passed in			Total passed in A, B, & C.
	A. Reading only.	B. Reading and Writing.	C. Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	
First	51	407	1,893	2,351
Second	49	257	1,246	1,552
Third	28	99	267	394
Fourth	38	32	56	126
Total	166	795	3,462	4,423
1873-74	71	461	3,611	4,143
1872-73	48	525	3,350	3,923

26. Of those that passed in "the 3 R's," upwards of three-fourths passed in all three, and between a fifth and a sixth in the two most essential, while less than one-twenty-seventh passed in Reading only. These results are, I submit, in themselves satisfactory, and especially so when the difficulties with which many of the schools have had to labour, owing to the prevalence of small-pox, are considered. Apparently the amount of grant drawn in the Calicut Circle should have been larger, looking at the increase in the number of schools during the year. But many of the new schools had not been sufficiently long under inspection to prepare for a grant while of the old schools, twenty-five were temporarily closed during the prevalence of small-pox in their respective neighbourhoods and their pupils were unable to make up the requisite attendance. The increase of grant (spite of decrease of attendance) in the Tellichorry Circle may fairly be set down to increased efficiency, many of the schools in that Circle having decidedly improved in instruction. The decrease in the Canara Circle is too slight to need explanation.

Expenditure on Education.

27. Table X. shows the year's expenditure on education in the Sixth Division.

TABLE X.

Heads of Expenditure.	1873-74.			1874-75.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
(a.) On Government schools managed by the department.	48,633	0	0	50,920	3	1
(b.) On Government schools managed by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.	35,582	0	0	35,278	12	8
(c.) Salary grants from Provincial Funds. ...	2,570	0	0	2,887	7	3
(d.) Do. from Local Funds	2,584	0	0	10,642	0	5
(e.) Result grant from Provincial Funds ...	6,650	0	0	7,183	12	0
(f.) Do. from Local Funds	16,552	0	0	15,148	12	0
(g.) Inspection	23,370	0	0	24,438	4	6
Total ...	1,35,941	0	0	1,46,499	3	11

The increase in (*a*) is almost entirely caused by the new Normal School at Palghaut. The increase in (*c*) consists of a grant to a Mistress for the Protestant Girls' School, Cochin. In (*d*) the increase is due partly to the larger number of Mappila Schoolmasters now receiving stipends, and partly to the introduction of the 'Combined system' into the Lower-class schools under Local Fund management. The decrease in grants from Local Funds (*f*) has already been accounted for. That the charges for inspection (*g*) were less last year than in the year under report is owing to the fact that the appointment of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Tellicherry Circle, existed only four months of that year. It will be noticed that, as was the case last year, the cost of inspection is only seventeen per cent. of the whole expenditure.

Inspecting Agency.

28. The Inspecting agency of the division comprises one Inspector, three Deputy Inspectors, and twelve Inspecting Schoolmasters. An additional Inspecting Schoolmaster for Canara was sanctioned just at the commencement of the current year. An additional Deputy Inspector for that circle is greatly needed. The work even at present is beyond what can fairly be expected from one man on small pay—and there can be no question that for any extension of education in that benighted province, there must be additional Inspecting agency provided.

Work done by Inspecting Officers.

Table XI. gives the work of actual inspection done by myself and the Deputy Inspectors. As I remarked in last year's report, the actual inspection of schools is by no means all the duties that such officers have to perform.

TABLE XI.

Designation.	Number of schools inspected.	Number of scholars examined.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
Inspector of Schools, Sixth Division,	161	6,773	214	1,706½
Deputy Inspector of Schools, Tellicherry Circle.	198	5,855	195	1,494
Deputy Inspector of Schools, Calicut Circle.	190	5,768	233	3,520½
Deputy Inspector of Schools, South Canara.	148	4,665	207	1,581

29. I shall now conclude the general portion of this report. In the following pages I shall endeavour to give all the necessary information regarding each of the more important schools individually, and in the case of those of minor importance by groups. In so doing, I shall deal first with Higher-class schools, next with Middle-class schools Circle by Circle, and then, similarly, with Lower-class schools. Female schools and Mappila schools will be treated of separately, and at the end the Regimental schools and Jail schools under my inspection will be briefly noticed.

Plan of concluding portion of this report.

HIGHER-CLASS SCHOOLS.

PROVINCIAL SCHOOL, CALICUT, MALABAR.
(Established in 1854.)

Standard reached ... ... F.A.

Number of			Cost.			
			Total.		To Government.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.
			College Department.			
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			6,807 0 2	243 1 8	5,418 0 2	193 8 0
9	245	10	*School Department.*			
			6,958 13 2	38 3 9	1,924 5 2	10 9 2

Head Master C. M. Barrow, Esq., B.A., Oxford, Rs. 500.

30. The *Calicut Provincial school*, under the able direction of Mr. Barrow, continues to hold the high place it has held ever since that gentleman took charge of it. The staff of teachers as shown in the margin is a tolerably strong one, and their labours, especially in the higher classes, have been fairly successful.

Name.	Grade.	Pay.	Length of time in the school.		Length of previous service.	
		Rs.	Y.	M.	Y.	M.
C. M. Barrow, Esq	B. A., Oxford.	500	3	10	1	10
N. Sarvothama Rau	B. A.	150	7	10	...	
J. R. Scott ..	B. A.	100	2	10	...	. .
S. Narayanasami Aiyer	B. A.	60	..	2	...	...
S. Selvanayagam	F. A.	50	10	1	...	..
G. Verghese	Matriculation.	45	1	2	12	8
A. Padmanabha Aiyer	F. A.	30	1	2	..	..
V. Gopala Menon ...	F. A.	30	1	..	2	10
M. Krishnan	F. A.	30	.	2	...	...
P. Raman	F. A.	30	. .	2		...
F. Cabral (Clerk, &c.)	None.	25	8	4	..	..

31. The subjoined is a statement showing the results of, and the actual number of pupils who have gone up from the Calicut Provincial school for the First in Arts and Matriculation examinations since 1860.

Years.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Total.
First in Arts.																
Passed	.					2	1	3	2	...	1	6	4	8	9	36
Failed ...						5	5	2	6		.	2	3	3	6	32
Total examined ..	.	.				7	6	5	8	.	1	8	7	11	15	68
Matriculation.																
Passed		1	1	1	10	17	10	11	5	11	16	15	28	29	30	185
Failed . ..	1		.	..	10	12	10	13	20	12	7	5	5	17	17	129
Total examined .	1	1	1	1	20	29	20	24	25	23	23	20	33	46	47	314

32. On the results of last December's examination of the Matriculation and F. A candidates from this school, Mr. Powell remarked as follows. "From the above return it appears that the Calicut Provincial school sent up forty-seven pupils to the Matriculation and fourteen to the F. A. test; of the former, thirty passed, two taking places in the first class, and of the latter nine were successful, one being ranked in the first class. These results are very creditable to the Head Master of the Provincial school and his senior assistants. It would be well, however, for Mr. Barrow to try and diminish the number of failures by exercising greater severity in testing lads before admitting them into the senior classes" I too should be glad to see the proportion of failures to passes reduced in coming years. One thing that would operate strongly in that direction would be more attention to the instruction in the lower classes.

33. The attendance is good. There were at the close of the year 245 pupils, against 247 of last year, although there is no class lower than a fourth class This number may be favourably compared with that of 1872-73, when,

with a large third class numbering 47 pupils, there were only 243 pupils. This tends to show the soundness of the policy of cutting off those classes in High schools that do only middle-class work. Such work I consider better and more cheaply done in Middle-class schools. Moreover, the High school being set free for its own proper work does it more efficiently, and both causes tend to fill its classes. And as the higher the class the higher the fee: a High school with only higher classes and those well filled pays a much larger proportion of its expenses than when it goes out of its proper sphere.

34. The amount of school fees collected* during the official year 1874-75 was Rupees 5,965-8-0, against Rupees 5,801 for the preceding year. The total expenditure on the school, including Masters' salaries and contingencies, was Rupees 13,765-13-4, against a total expenditure of Rupees 13,331-9-2 for the year 1873-74.

35. I regret to have to state that the seventh class, that which must supply next year's F. As., has fallen in number from twenty-four to fifteen. This is a very serious diminution, and promises a corresponding falling off next year in the number of F. As. from this school. Mr. Barrow seems to apprehend that the tendency to diminution will continue. I append in a note† his opinion as to the cause and its remedy. The present eighth or F.A. class contains twenty-two pupils.

36. I inspected the lower classes of the Calicut Provincial School in December last. Of the instruction in the classes below the Matriculation standard, I reported as follows:—"Reviewing the several branches of instruction throughout the school so far as under report, English appears to be the subject best taught, and the instruction in that subject (spite of defects I still have to notice) may be considered fair. Of the other subjects, I was not able to speak quite so favourably." In the same report I observed—

"1. Not a few boys, although regular attendants at the school for at least six months, are allowed to attend without being made to learn.

"2. Much of what is taught is allowed to slip out of memory.

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* The fees, though collected during the year under report, were paid into the Treasury only at the opening of the current year. However, as to have omitted to take the fees into account would have shown the whole cost of the school as borne by Government, which is not the case, the fees have been credited to Government in the table *supra*.

† "The seventh class, as compared with last year's seventh (our present eighth), is a very small one, and, as I had the honour to point out to you in my letter No. 27, of 12th March last, the falling off in numbers is due to the fact of the Rajah's High school at Ernacolum having opened an F.A. class, in which the fee charged is only Rupee 1 per mensem, or lower than that charged in our lowest class. As the Ernacolum High school is not under the Madras Educational Department, I see no real remedy for this state of things, but would respectfully suggest that the best course to pursue would be to induce the Madras Government to address both the Travancore and the Cochin Sircars on the subject of fees, with a view to inducing them to see that education should, as far as possible, be made self-supporting, while the practice of charging paltry fees, both at the College, Trevandrum, and the High school, Ernacolum, tends rather to make it of an eleemosynary description.

"Some subjects, *e.g.*, Geography, Malayalum, and Handwriting are treated as of no importance."

37. The comparatively unsatisfactory state of the classes below the Matriculation standard must partly be attributed to the very low salaries assigned to the teachers. Out of seven teachers employed for these classes none get over Rupees 50, and five not over Rupees 30. For that amount, men of ability and energy cannot be retained. The remedy is to pay for better men, or to abolish at least the fourth class.

38. I have dwelt somewhat at length upon the Calicut Provincial School, as in view of its relation to the large and important province of Malabar. I consider it the most influential Higher-class school in the division. On the other Higher-class schools I must touch more briefly.

39. The *Mangalore Provincial School.*—Mr. Moss has only very lately been confirmed in the HeadMastership of the school. The Second Master has been on leave on medical certificate the greater part of the year, and there have been other changes in the masterships. This unsettled state of the teaching staff has of course been disadvantageous to the school. Nevertheless, the College department has been decidedly successful, and the School department has made some advance.

Provincial School, Mangalore, South Canara. (Established 1866.)

Standard reached ... ... F.A.

Number of			Cost.			
			Total.		To Government.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.
			College Department.			
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			5,891 0 0	267 12 4	5,093 0 0	231 8 0
9	231	9	*School Department.*			
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			6,499 1 9	37 2 2	1,681 1 9	9 9 8

Head Master J. Moss, Esq., B.A., Rupees 500.

40. Mr. Powell's remarks on the University results were as follows. "From the above return it appears that the Mangalore Provincial School sent up nine candidates to the F. A. and twenty-four to the Matriculation examination, and that eight of the former and fifteen of the latter were successful; also two of the successful F.A. youths were placed in the first class, and one Matriculate also obtained a position in the first class.

"2. The result at the F.A. examination is very satisfactory, and that at the Matriculation test is very fair, though the number of failures is rather large.

"3. The Director of Public Instruction considers the success of the school to be creditable to Mr. Moss and his senior assistants."

In November 1874

41. Of the instruction in the lower classes I was not able to report very favourably when I last inspected the school. One cause is, I think, that the Entrance examination is not strict enough, boys being admitted who are not fit for the class they get into. Another is that the teaching they get afterwards is not as efficient as it should be. The teacher of the lowest class has been several times complained of as not competent for the work he has to do, and some of the others do not exert themselves sufficiently. It is so far satisfactory to know that Mr. Moss is quite alive to the necessity of considerable improvement being effected in the state of the lower classes of his school, and that he is making a decided effort in that direction. Indeed, although my report at last inspection was not a favourable one, I was able to say that I found the classes slightly better than they were at the previous inspection.

42. The total attendance is 231, against 257 last year, and 244 and 233 of the two previous years. The lowest class at present is the fourth class. The eighth or F.A. class is a tolerably large one, numbering eighteen pupils. The seventh class is even weaker than that at Calicut, having only nine pupils. As, however, there is a strong Matriculation class numbering fifty pupils, the seventh class of next year will be a very large one.

43. The amount of school fees collected during the year was Rupees 5,616, against Rupees 5,540 for the preceding year. The total expenditure on the school, including masters, salaries, and contingencies, was Rs. 12,390-1-9, against a total expenditure of Rupees 12,756-4-10 for the year 1873-74.

44. The *Brennen Zillah School, Tellicherry.*—The state of the Tellicherry Government school is not in all respects what I would desire. The number of pupils on the rolls is much smaller than what the school opened with, and also much smaller than what it should be for a place so populous as Tellicherry (21,000 inhabitants), where there is so great a demand for education. Not only so, but the tendency of the attendance appeared at one time to be towards a decrease rather than an increase. Nor does the school altogether bear that high reputation which a Government school should. It attracts few scholars from outlying places, while Tellicherry boys on the contrary are attracted to distant places, and its praises are not in the mouths of the inhabitants of Tellicherry Yet this unpopularity is now not altogether deserved. That there

Zillah School, Tellicherry, Malabar. (Established 1872.)

Standard reached . ... . Matriculation.						
Number of			Cost.			
			Total.		To Government.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.
6	137	7	Rs A. P. 6,987 3 3	Rs. A. P. 61 4 8	Rs. A. P. 4,114 7 3	Rs. A. P. 35 15 6
Head Master J. R. Thomas, Esq., B.A., Rupees 300.						

was for some time after the school opened a lack of energetic hearty work which justified the bad impressions then formed I do not doubt. Yet for the past twelve months at least the masters have been endeavouring to do better, and at my last inspection I was able to report a decided improvement in the state of the school; still it is much easier to get a bad character than to get rid of it, and the confidence of the people does not yet appear to be won. The Head Master has an uphill piece of work before him, especially as some of his assistants are not the right men. Government has, however, decidedly refused to allow such additional expenditure as would enable me to employ better. So, too, the want of accommodation and the miserable state of the school building, on which Government refused to spend any money, have undoubtedly been causes that have co-operated to diminish the attendance. The Tellicherry school sent up seven men to the Matriculation and passed five (two in the first class) against four of last year. The classes below the Matriculation standard were examined by me in December last, and I had the pleasure of reporting that there were signs of progress in nearly every class. Strenuous effort, however, is still required before the instruction can be reported as being in a decidedly satisfactory state.

The attendance is 137, against 176 at the close of the last official year and 188 the previous year.

45. The total annual expenses were Rupees 6,987-3-3 and the total fee receipts Rupees 2,416-12-0. There is also an endowment of Rupees 440 per annum.

46. The *Palghaut High School.*—The Palghaut High school is a Board school maintained by the Calicut Local Fund Board at a cost of Rupees 5,340 per annum. The attendance is 162, against 152 of last year. The school is of the standard of a fully-developed Zillah school, *i.e.*, it has a well-attended Matriculation class, from which every year a considerable number matriculate. At the Matriculation examination in December 27 went up for examination, of whom fourteen passed, one in the first class. I inspected the school in August 1874, the President of the Local Fund Board and the Chief Member of the Sub-Committee being present during part of the inspection. The results were somewhat disappointing in Class V. and partly in the two sections of Class IV., but on the whole the instruction appeared to be improving. The written work especially was better done than in former

Palghaut High school, Malabar. (Established 1866)

Standard reached . .. . Matriculation.						
Number of			Cost.			
			Total.		To Government.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.
6	162	7	RS. A. P. 5,339 11 2	RS. A. P. 37 2 6	RS. A. P. 2,998 3 2	RS. A. P. 20 13 2
Head Master, J. C. Elsworthy, Esq., Rupees 200.						

years. In the Proceedings reviewing the report of my inspection it is remarked that "this school is beginning to occupy a much more important position than it formerly held."

47. In some remarks made in G. O. No. 247, of the 13th of July 1874, it was stated that the actual cost to the tax-payer of educating each pupil in this school was higher than that of any Zillah school, except that at Kurnool. But comparison, I submit, was not altogether fairly to be made except with the Madura Zillah school, which, like the Palghaut High school, had no classes below the third. Not the High school, Palghaut, *alone*, which has no lower classes, but that institution and the Municipal Middle-class school next door to it, which supplies the place of the lower classes of the High school, would have been found to correspond to most of the Government Zillah schools, with their classes from Matriculation down to classes reading the First or Second Book of Reading. If the two, the High school and Municipal, be taken together, the actual cost to the tax-payer educating a single pupil at what in Palghaut takes the place of a Zillah school would have been found to be only Rupees 18-8-2, which is less than that of several of the Zillah schools and less than the average cost to Government (Rs. 20-15-4) at those institutions.* I take this opportunity of pointing out that in the case of Salem Zillah school there appears to be an error in the printed tabular statement. The cost to Government as I calculate it should be Rupees 10-12-3, instead of Rupees 2-15-0, which is perhaps a misprint.

Total expense of both schools (Rs. 5,449 + Rs. 1,138) = Rs. 6,587.
Deduct fees of both schools (Rs. 1,669 + Rs. 513) = Rs 2,182.
Dividing it by the daily attendance of both schools, (129 + 109 = 238) = Rs 4,405.
Actual cost to tax-payer of educating one pupil = Rs. 18-8-2.

48. In your Proceedings No. 1,705, of the 19th September, reviewing my report on this school, it is objected—more correctly than in the above case—that the percentage of fee-income to total cost is less in this school than in the Zillah schools. This I find is the case even when the High school and the Municipal Middle-class school are taken together. This may be put in three ways—that the expenses, *i. e.*, the salaries of the masters, are high, or that the fees are low, or that the attendance is small. But the salaries paid are not excessive for this coast, being only Rupees 200 80, 50, 30, although perhaps in the Tamil country men as well qualified might be got for less. The fees, those prescribed for Aided schools in the Mofussil, are as heavy as the place can bear. Many deserving boys leave when their turn for promotion comes, because they cannot give the higher fee which promotion entails. The comparative smallness of the attendance is due to the rate of fee. Boys whose parents are poor go across the border, the Head Master tells me, into Cochin territory to the Rajah's school at Ernacolum, where they are taught for almost nothing, and, if Brahmins, can

* In the year under report the total cost of even the High school alone is *less* (by Rupees 240) and the fee income is *more* (by Rupees 679) than in the year criticized by Government, so that some progress is being made in the desired direction.

get fed for nothing, and may expect the gift of a cloth or a piece of money on festive occasions. I am not prepared to recommend to the Board to raise the school fees. Nor is it possible to reduce the expenses, which are, I consider, at their minimum. It is probable that, with the increasing success of the school at the University examinations, some increase in the attendance may be looked for, especially if the local sub-committee interest itself in the matter. But it must be remembered that, even in the so-called towns of Malabar, habitations are much more scattered than on the Eastern Coast, and that to get a large attendance in a single school will never be as easy as in the crowded cities of the Carnatic. A small school means fee-income small in proportion to expenses. And it must be remembered that the conditions of education in Malabar are in many other respects peculiar, so that many allowances must be made when comparison is made with schools on the other side of the ghauts.

49. *Church Mission College, Cottayam, Travancore.*—This school, although out of my division, in fact in foreign territory, was placed by the late Director of Public Instruction under my inspection at the request of the Secretary to the Church Mission Society, Madras Branch. I inspected it in August last and found it on the whole in a satisfactory state. Nine scholars of this institution matriculated in December last, four in the first cslsa.

50. *Normal Schools.*—There are now three Normal schools at work in this division, two of the ordinary kind at Calicut and Mangalore, and one at Palghaut for masters of *Pial*, that is to say, Indigenous schools.

51. *The Calicut Normal School.*—This represents the Normal school formerly at Cannanore. It is a very important institution, as upon it all the numerous Middle-class schools and to some extent even the Higher-class schools of the populous and

Normal School, Calicut, Malabar. (Established 1872.)

Standard reached ...																
Number of					Cost.											
Classes.		Pupils.			Total.						To Government.					
Normal Branch.	Practising Branch.	Normal Branch.	Practising Branch.	Masters.	Annual.			Of educating each pupil.			Annual.			Of educating each pupil.		
					RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1	6	15	129	8	3,069	11	3	21	5	1	2,544	9	9	17	10	8

Practising Branch.					
Classes	IV.	III.	II.	I.	Total.
Pupils	15	22	23	69	129

Mr. J. P. Lewis, F.A., Training Master in charge, Rs. 85.

important province of Malabar have to depend for a supply of teachers. For the work it has to do, the money laid out on it is small. Its work corresponds nearly to that of the Vizagapatam Normal school, while the amount annually assigned to be expended on it is less than that for Lower-class Normal schools like Trichinopoly or Vellore. As in this world nothing can be had without being paid for (by some one), there are shortcomings in this school which, with a teaching staff on a higher scale, might not exist. Making, however, due allowances, the school may be considered to be working fairly. It is on the new system, that is, the students are not prepared for a literary test; that they must have passed before being admitted; they are simply trained as teachers, and, when considered to have had sufficient training, they are put through an examination to ascertain their capacity as teachers, and, if found fit, are appointed as masters in some school, or, if there is no vacancy, and they are not wanted in the Practising Branch, they leave the school to wait till an appointment is at disposal. Exceptions to this rule are very rare, although occasionally, as in the case of a Mappila admitted to be trained as an Inspecting School-master, they have to be made. In such cases the men are allowed a little time for study and receive some help from the masters when they are at leisure, or from the passed students. The new system has worked well so far, fourteen matriculates, eight fourth grade and ten fifth grade certificated teachers having been sent out from this school since it was opened in June 1872, and thirteen matriculated, one fourth grade, and two fifth grade students are now under training. There is considerable difficulty in getting a fresh supply of matriculates, and hence those that the school does obtain are not such as one would choose, but such as can be got—F.A s we do dot get,* although trained F.A.s are much wanted. These facts point to the present system requiring to be supplemented by some means for providing the Normal school with passed men.

52. When the school was opened in 1872, the plan of employing the whole time of students and masters in professional training had not, as far as I am aware, been tried in any Normal school either at home or in India. Hence every arrangement was necessarily more or less tentative. Experience has gradually led me to an organization which appears, on the whole, to be working well. The main difficulty is that even the best of the students, spite of their being passed men, have little sound knowledge, little general information, little taste for general reading, and few ideas, and those very crude. Owing to these deficiencies, the matter of their teaching is not found to improve as much as the manner, that is to say, their training has been more successful than their previous education. Till the education given in schools is better, we cannot have better teachers. It would seem at first sight that better education was not to be got without better teachers, and that there would be no escape from this vicious circle. But on this point, I would respectfully beg to refer to other communications of mine in which I recommend one immediate resource against the ignorance of the teachers,

* One has joined the school since the above was written.

and that is to put into their hands books specially prepared for them, which shall supplement their deficiencies and provide them with such systematic outlines of lessons as a well-informed and skilful teacher would prepare for himself. To a certain extent I am having this done at Calicut, but the labour is very great. I find no one very willing to undertake it, except myself; hence the plan has been only partially carried out. So far as carried out, however it has resulted in much more interest being taken in the lessons by both teacher and taught. The latter see their teacher bringing forth out of his treasures things both new and old and are struck to see their daily lessons building up a complete and systematic structure of knowledge, while the teacher feels confidence and pleasure in addressing his class, knowing that he is going to teach knowledge he can rely on, and that in a way that will enliven his class and lead them by easy steps to a thorough understanding and remembrance of his instruction.

53. I make it a point to visit this school several times during the year, and by my orders the Deputy Inspector of the circle does the same. It was last inspected by me in December 1874, and I was favourably impressed with both the Normal and Practising branches. The main difficulty the school was then labouring under was a deficiency of Normal students, and even now the supply is not equal to the demand.

54. The Practising branch is popular as a Middle-class school. The want of a building is beginning to be a serious inconvenience. The Provincial school cannot well spare the space, and the Normal school is cramped for want of room.

55. The annexed table gives a list of the appointments taken up during the year by students from this school.

Names	Grade or certificate held.	Fixed salary+ a Result Grant	Date of leaving the school	Appointed
		Rs		
1. S Venkateswarayyan	Third Grade	20	1st April 1874	Head Master, Local Fund School, Kottai
2 S Venkataramayyankar	Do do.	20	Do.	Head Master, Local Fund School, Peruvambu
3 R Krishna Sastri	Fifth do.	10	Do	Third Master, Local Fund School, Kollangode
4 J. Ittiyara	Third do.	*25	1st May 1874	Head Master, Mission School, Tellicherry
5 Karunakara Menon	Fifth do.	6	1st June 1874	Master, Polpalli Elementary School
6 P Sankunni Variyar	Third do	20	9th June 1874	Head Master, Local Fund School, Kattur
7 K Kannan	Fourth do.	10	3rd Sept 1874	Second Master, Kallai Mappila School.
8 K. Krishna Variyar	Fifth do	6	Do	Head Master, Elementary School, Tazhakod
9 S Ramaswami Ayyan..	Third do	20	4th October 1874	Head Master, Local Fund School, Tanur.
10 K Pytal Nair	Fifth do	10	Do	Third Master, Local Fund School, Angadipuram
11 K P Achchuta Menon	Third do	15	Do	Third Master, Local Fund School, Manjeri
12 S Venkitachala Pattar	Do. do.	15	8th March 1875	Second Master, Municipal School, Calicut

* No result grant.

56. *The Normal School at Mangalore*, has never worked as well as I wish. The man whom I put over it when it was founded, Mr. A. R. Watson, would have made it a thoroughly useful institution, but he died shortly after taking charge. His successor, the present Head Master, is an able man, and would be a good teacher in a Higher-class school, but he is only now learning how to train teachers. His own experience has not lain among Middle-class and Elementary schools, such as his students are appointed to, and I have to put him in the way of what he should do to train men for their future work. Hence, when I returned from Europe in 1872, I found a very successful Matriculation class in this institution, but very little of the real work of a Normal school. To some extent a more satisfactory state of things has been brought about, and during the year under report some effort has been made to produce better teachers than before. It must be remembered that, owing to the low state of education generally in Canara, it has not been found possible to place the Mangalore Normal school wholly on the new system. Only a few passed men are willing to enter the Normal school. These are generally Matriculates. For the fourth and fifth grades—and there is a demand in Canara for men of these grades—a demand likely to grow too, men have to be taught and passed for the literary test as well as trained. It has always been found that where such an arrangement prevails, the training suffers.

Normal School, Mangalore, South Canara. (Established 1867.)

Standard reached.												
Number of					Cost.							
Classes.		Pupils.			Total.			To Government.				
Normal Branch.	Practising Branch.	Normal Branch.	Practising Branch	Masters.	Annual.		Of educating each pupil.		Annual.		Of educating each pupil.	
					RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
3	5	34	141	3	5,093	8 1	29	1 8	3,352	10 1	19	2 6

Practising Branch.						
Classes ...	V.	IV.	III.	II.	I.	Total.
Pupils	20	33	34	45	9	141

Head Master, A. Ganapati Ayyar, F.A., Rs. 150.

57. The Mangalore Normal school contained on March 31st of the year, thirty-five students, one F.A., four matriculates, twelve fourth grades, and twenty-one unpassed men, of whom four are studying for the fourth grade and seventeen for the fifth grade. Of these students, a larger proportion have this year been got from out-stations, entrance examinations having for the first time been held, not only in Mangalore, but also at the other chief towns of the district. In former years the Normal school was filled almost entirely with Mangalore men. These men were always discontented

when sent to appointments in distant places, and great difficulties hence ensued. The country students are, no doubt, at first inferior in attainments to those from Mangalore, but education will improve them, and in them we shall have men who will be willing to stay in small rural schools. The Mangalore men never do stay.

58. I inspected the above school in November last. The Practising branch I found a flourishing Middle-class school, moderately well taught and doing best in Canarese, next in English, and worst in Arithmetic and Geography. It is well thought of by the people, and largely attended in consequence. The school-fee collections of this school for last year nearly paid the scholarships of the students who acted as teachers in it, so that it may be considered a self-supporting institution. Of the Normal branch I was able to report somewhat more favourably than in former years. I quote the following remarks from my report:—"The actual lessons given were much better in their manner than in their matter. On the whole, however, the students are the better for their training, and that is so far satisfactory. The want of ideas and want of resources that I consider their chief faults are, I fear, common to the students of all Indian Normal schools and arise from their very imperfect general education."

59. The following is a list of the Normal students who left the above school during the year under report with the appointments which they took up.

Number.	Names.	Grade or certificate held.	Fixed salary* a Result Grant.	Date of leaving the school.	Appointed.
			Rs.		
1	R. D'Souza	Fourth Grade	6	April 1874	Head Master, L F. school, Navoor
2	N. Rama	Do. ..	10	Aug. 1874	Second Master, Tq. school, Ullala
3	Y. Ganapati .	Matriculation	6	Nov. 1874	Head Master, L F. school, Barkur.
4	M. D. Subba Row..	Fourth Grade	6	Do. .	Head Master, L. F. school, Madbidri
5	P. B. Somaya ..	Fifth do.	4	Do. ..	Second Master, L. F. schl, Madbidri.
6	M. Venkata Row..	Fourth do.	4	Do. ..	Second Master, L. F. school, Manjeswar.
7	T. Luxminaraina..	Do. do. .	6	Do.	Head Master, L. F. school, Malpe.
8	M. Ramakrishna	Fifth do.	6	Do. ..	Head Master, L. F. school, Basrur
9	Seshgiri	Fourth do.	6	Do.	Head Master, L. F. school, Udayavar.
10	J. M. D'Souza ...	None. .	8	Jan. 1875	Head Master, Parish school, Wamanjur.
11	J. Lobo	Fifth Grade	6	Feb. 1875.	Head Master, L. F. school, Mangalpati.
12	Srinivasa Row	Fourth do.	10	Do. ..	Asst Master, Sareswat school, Mangalore.
13	A. Laxuman Row.	Fifth do. ...	6	Mar. 1875	Head Master L. F. school, Karkala.
14	K. Gopala Row ...	Do. do. ..	4	Do. ...	Second Master, L. F. school, Karkala.

* No result grant.

60. *The Palghaut Normal school* for the masters of Indigenous schools. —The want of means of training the masters of Indigenous schools had been long felt in Malabar, where such schools are very numerous and a large proportion of them are under inspection. Many of the Indigenous schoolmasters were anxious to improve themselves and their schools, and were willing to be trained. One of the first things I did on my return from England in 1872 was to press on the Calicut Local Fund Board the establishment of a Training school for these men. The establishment of such schools was an important feature of my general plan for elementary education—a plan favourably viewed by Government. Accordingly the Calicut Local Fund Budget for 1873-74 provided for such school being opened by the Board, subsequently owing to a misconception the provision was expunged by Government from the Local Fund Budget. In August 1873 I brought the matter again to the notice of Government through the late Director of Public Instruction, and on the 8th May 1874 a Government Order (No. 800) was made, sanctioning, as an experimental measure, the establishment of a Government Elementary Training school at Palghaut for the Calicut Circle and of another at Tellicherry for that Circle.

Normal School, Palghaut, Calicut Circle. (Established 1874.)

Standard reached								
Number of					Cost.			
Classes.		Pupils.			Total.		To Government.	
Normal Branch.	Practising Branch.	Normal Branch.	Practising Branch.	Masters.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.
2	1	27	50	2	Rs. A. P. 1,493 9 2	Rs. A. P. 19 6 6	Rs. A. P. 1,493 9 2	Rs. A. P. 19 6 6

Practising Branch.		
Classes.	I.	Total.
Pupils.	50	50

Head Master, Mr. M. Mattu, Matriculate, Rs. 40.

61. That at Palghaut was opened in September last. The opening of that at Tellicherry is waiting the necessary authorization from you. It may not be out of place here to give some details respecting the object and character of these Normal schools as proposed by me, and of the course of action pursued in opening the first one. The object is to bring in for training the actual Pial schoolmasters, the younger ones being encouraged to come themselves and the older ones to send substitutes selected by themselves, and of their own class, generally their sons or nephews. The men after training to return to their own schools, for the temporary charge of which some relative or connexion will generally be available. The men are first to receive substantive instruction ; technical training is to follow. The course it is

calculated will take about a year and a half. The subjects of instruction are to include Handwriting, Spelling, and Reading, Grammar, the elements of Arithmetic, of Geography, and of the History of India, and the subject-matter of the Departmental Vernacular Reading Books, but not English The men are to pass for a Teacher's certificate, after which they will receive professional training in a large Practising school. The expense per annum, exclusive of building or house-rent, furniture, and other preliminary expenses, is not to exceed Rupees 2,500 for each school distributed as in the margin. This is exclusive of buildings and furniture. On the 1st of August last a notice, inviting applications (see foot-note), was published in the *District Gazette*.

Particulars.	Amount.
	Rs.
Head Master, Rs. 40 per mensem	480
Second do. Rs 25 do.	300
Scholarships Rs 125 do.	1,500
Servants,&c, Rs. 18½ do. ..	220
Total ...	2,500

62. The following list shows what classes of men I proposed to admit and in what order of preference.

(1) Actual Indigenous schoolmasters, and by preference those who are fair Sanskrit scholars. The amount of indigenous education a Malayali has had, and the probable degree of popularity he will have as an Indige-

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"Notice is hereby given that Government is about to establish at Palghaut a school for Gurukkal schoolmasters

At this school they will be taught Arithmetic, Geography, the History of India, Malayalum Grammar, and so much elementary general knowledge as is necessary for the understanding of the Malayalum Reading Books in use in Elementary schools under Government inspection. The Malayalum language will be used as the medium of instruction, English will not be taught.

The Gurukkals will be prepared for the Teachers' Certificate examination, fifth grade. They will also be trained in teaching, so as to render them able to teach efficiently the subjects taught in Elementary schools. The period occupied in teaching and training will be from one to one and a half years.

Students at this school will receive stipends not exceeding Rupees 5 a month.

None will receive stipends but men who come from actual employment in Indigenous schools, or who are to be so employed at the end of the period of their training.

Every applicant should state in his application the school in which he is at present employed, or which has engaged to receive him after he is trained.

By recent resolution of the Local Fund Board Gurukkals who have passed the Teachers' Certificate examination, fifth grade, are eligible to a monthly stipend of Rs. 3. They will also be entitled to Result grants on the usual condition. It is to be expected that Gurukkals who have been taught and trained will earn larger grants than others. Gurukkals, therefore, who desire to improve their circumstances will do well to join the above school.

Applications may be made personally or in writing to the Deputy Inspector of Schools, or to M. Mattu, Head Master of the above school, or to any one of the Inspecting Schoolmasters.

nous schoolmaster, may be measured by his knowledge of Sanskrit, instruction in that language being the only education given in schools of the genuine indigenous type.

(2.) Men as above, who, although not actually in employ, have a written agreement from the Manager of a Village school to employ them as assistants after they have been trained.

(3.) Men whose hereditary profession is that of Indigenous schoolmasters.

(4.) Sons or nephews of actual Managers of Village schools.

(5.) Young men who have studied in Middle-class schools and with whom the Manager of some Indigenous Village schools has entered into a written agreement to employ them as assistants when their period of training is over.

63. Most Indigenous schoolmasters being densely ignorant, some test was wanted, which, while not so severe as to deter men wanted, would retain only those who had some modicum of knowledge. I devised an entrance examination in which every subject was optional. The subjects being as follows.

1. Malayalum Writing and Spelling on paper.
2. Do. Grammar do.
3. Malayalum Poetry *vivâ voce.*
4. Arithmetic on paper.
5. Geography *vivâ voce.*
6. Subject-matter of the Second Book do.
7. Sanskrit Grammar do.
8. The Amerasum (Sanskrit Vocabulary) do.

Each class of candidate would find some of the above subjects suitable. Any candidate who could not in one or other achieve success was to be rejected.

64. In all, eighty candidates presented themselves, of whom sixty were teachers and managers of Indigenous schools.

65. Thirty-three of the candidates who did best in the above examination were admitted on probation, three as unpaid volunteers.

66. As the students on joining had to be grounded in every subject they had to teach, I did not at once open a Practising branch, it being necessary to wait till at least some of the more able of the students had themselves acquired sufficient knowledge of the subjects that the children would have to learn from them. But a small Practising branch has been lately started, perhaps somewhat prematurely. The Normal students have now been divided into two branches, one under substantive instruction only, the other receiving professional training. The teaching is entirely in the Vernacular, not a word of English is used, and only four students know any English, and that very little.

Middle-class Schools.

(1.) *Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools, Malabar.*

Names of Schools	When established.	Highest class.	Number of classes	Number of pupils.	Number of masters	Head Master's grade.	Head Master's salary	Annual cost.											
								Total				Of educating each pupil.			To Government.				
															Total.			Of educating each pupil		
							Rs	Rs	A	P		Rs.	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
Tellicherry Circle.																			
Cannanore ..	1872	V.	5	111	5	Second Grade.	85	2,609	10	3		24	2	7	1,694	0	3	15	10	11
Calicut Circle.																			
Chowghaut	1860	IV.	4	46	4	Matriculation.	40	1,190	8	9		32	2	7	955	0	3	25	12	11

67. The *Cannanore Anglo-Vernacular school* is the representative of the Zillah branch of the old Cannanore Government school. It is maintained on a somewhat more expensive scale than other Government Anglo-Vernacular schools, in order that a better staff of masters may be kept and better instruction given. The demand at Cannanore is for Higher-class education, and Government was pledged to a certain extent to satisfy that demand

68. The school is popular and the instruction fair, the masters working hard. I inspected the school in December last and reported favourably of its state. It is to be hoped that the school will maintain its present flourishing condition. When it is remembered that the present school opened in June 1872 with an attendance of only twenty-seven boys, and that at first it had to contend with a strong opposition and to rid itself of the evil repute that under the late Head Master of the Cannanore Normal school had attached to the name of the Government school at that place, I consider credit is due to Mr. Nanu Ayyan for the present state of the school.

69. The *Chowghaut Anglo-Vernacular school* did satisfactorily at my inspection. The school was closed for nearly five months in the first half of the year 1874, in consequence of the prevalence of small-pox in and near Chowghaut. Five of the pupils fell victims to that disease. The school was re-opened in May last, and is gradually recovering a good attendance. Small-pox, however, still prevails, and deaths from it are still happening.

70. The Deputy Inspector reports as follows.

" I anticipated a better attendance at the end of the year. Though small-pox has again appeared in the neighbourhood, the masters have been able to keep up the attendance to its present figure. The teachers are all pains-

taking men and discharge their duties with zeal and energy. The school has made some improvement in instruction, especially in Arithmetic, Spelling, and Handwriting."

(2.) *Taluq Schools, Malabar, Tellicherry Circle.*

Names of Schools.	When established.	Highest class.	Number of classes.	Number of pupils.	Number of masters.	Head Master's grade.	Head Master's salary.	Annual cost.											
								Total.			Of educating each pupil.			To Government.				
														Total.			Of educating each pupil.		
							Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Badagara ...	1857	V.	5	72	5	F. A. ...	40	1,278	13	9	19	6	0	659	10	9	9	15	11
Koilandi ...	1858	IV.	4	44	3	Matriculate.	25	671	10	0	20	5	7	410	8	0	12	7	0

71. At the Taluq school, Badagara, the attendance is now a trifle more than it was at last inspection. The school is fully developed, having a fifth class corresponding to the fourth class of a Zillah school.

72. I inspected the school in December last, and reported as follows. "The instruction in the school is very good. In only one subject did the average of marks obtained in any class fall below one-third, and in most upwards of one-half marks were obtained. Even two-thirds or nearly two-thirds was not uncommon, and one class in Arithmetic got nearly full marks. These results speak well for the teachers and for the supervision of the Deputy Inspector."

73. I extract the following from the Deputy Inspector's report :—"This school has a decent building and all the necessary furniture and maps. The attendance fluctuates between seventy and eighty. At present the lower class has not yet received the usual additions owing to the prevalence of small-pox in the Kurumbranad Taluq. The Head Master and the Second Master keep up the position of the school, the others are intelligent and hard-working, but of low attainments."

The *Taluq school, Koilandi*, is at present a little lower than usual in attendance and standard. It has, in fact, not yet recovered from the effect of the bad management of a former Head Master. The present Head Master works diligently and is popular, and it is to be hoped will bring the school up to its former attendance of some fifty boys. All the masters work hard, and their classes did well at my inspection in December last.

74. There are no Taluq schools in the Calicut Circle.

(3.) *Taluq Schools, South Canara.*

Names of Schools.	When established.	Highest class.	Number of classes.	Number of pupils.	Number of masters.	Head Master's grade.	Head Master's salary.	Annual cost.											
								Total.				Of educating each pupil.			To Government.				
															Total.			Of educating each pupil.		
							Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Kasragode ...	1857	III.	2	30	2	Matric. ...	30	667	0	10	26	10	10	449	4	10	17	15	6
Ullala ...	1860	III.	3	16	2	Fourth Grade.	25	456	15	7	31	12	3	357	14	7	25	9	0
Udipi ...	1860	IV.	4	44	2	Matric. ...	30	575	11	6	13	6	2	282	15	6	6	9	3
Karkala ...	1857	III.	3	36	3	Do. ..	30	669	13	7	25	12	2	444	8	7	17	1	6

75. The four Taluq schools at Kasragode, Ullala, Udipi, and Karkala, with the Practising school at Mangalore, are the only Government Middle-class schools in Canara. The last named has been reported on in connexion with the Normal school.

76. The attendance in these Taluq schools on the 31st March 1874 was 140, and on the 31st March last 126. Lower-class schools have been established in each of the Taluq school stations, except Ullala. I have encouraged this as the Lower-class schools will relieve the Taluq schools of the elementary portion of their work, and will at the same time act as feeders to them, though the immediate result is of course a decrease. That the decrease is so slight says something, I think, in favour of the Taluq schools. They are all (except Ullala) doing fairly, and, though the standard at Kasragode and Karkala is low at present, it has not always been so low, and may be expected to rise again.

77. The *Kasragode school* was inspected in September last. I reported on it as follows. "On the whole, if the fourth class be considered (as it really is) a section of the third, the school may be said to be in fair working order. I hope by my next inspection to be able to form an efficient fourth class of ten or eleven boys. Even that is a small class, but in a district like Canara, where the people do not congregate in large towns (Mangalore is the only large town in the district), but live each in his homestead, the schools and classes are necessarily small, especially in Government schools where the high rate of fees keeps out many of the children of the poorer of the middle class who would gladly send their children if they could afford it."

78. The *school at Ullala* must be closed.* It has never got over the high rate of fees, and is now low in numbers and in standard.

79. I inspected the *Udipi Taluq school* in October. I remarked in my report: "The Head Master is a very good teacher. Both he and the Second Master appear to be painstaking, and have succeeded fairly in working up the school, which, about a year ago, was in a very languishing condition, and was even closed for three months." The Deputy Inspector in

* Since writing the above, I have received permission to close the Ullala Taluq school

lately reporting on the school speaks in favourable terms of it. The Karkala school also was inspected in October. I reported: "The instruction given in the fourth class is on the whole very satisfactory, that in the second class middling, and that in the first class indifferent.

Local Fund Middle-Class Schools, Tellichery Circle.

Names of Schools.	When established.	Highest class.	Number of classes.	Number of pupils.	Number of masters.	Head Master's grade	Head Master's salary.	Annual cost.										
								Total.			Of educating each pupil.			To Government.					
														Total.			Of educating each pupil.		
							Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Kavvoi .	1865	V.	5	42	4	Third grade.	25	894	0	4	21	4	6	837	8	4	19	8	0
Taliparamba..	1869	IV.	4	50	4	Fourth do.	20	979	2	9	20	6	4	928	13	9	19	5	7
Anjarakandi..	1872	III.	3	28	3	Matric	20	757	12	9	39	14	1	738	15	9	38	14	3
Kottayam ...	1864	IV.	4	50	4	Fourth grade.	18	807	5	7	18	12	4	779	11	1	18	1	11
Peringolam ..	1864	IV.	4	49	4	Do. do. .	20	932	2	2	25	3	1	884	7	6	23	14	1
Payyoli . .	1869	IV.	3	35	3	Do. do. .	20	1,798	13	2	66	9	11	1,769	8	0	65	8	5
Manantoddy..	1868	III.	3	46	3	...	. .	929	14	11	30	15	11	929	14	11	30	15	11
(Mappila School) Kallai.	1874	II.	2	40	2	Fourth grade.	18	314	15	9	11	3	11	314	15	9	11	3	11

80. At the *Kavvoi school* there is a decrease in the attendance, which is, however, still respectable, and, if exertion is made in the proper quarter, may yet rise.

The Local Fund Sub-Committee should be stirred up to see that the school is properly supported as to attendance. It was once, as a Rate school, very largely attended, but that was when the chief member took more interest in it.

I inspected the school in the end of January last, and the result payment earned was Rupees 99 out of a 'possibility,' *i.e.*, the utmost that could have been earned if every boy presented had passed in all his subjects, of Rs. 203. The instruction in the two highest classes is good, but bad in the others, where the masters are men of low attainments. There is a difficulty in getting men of education to go to this out-of-the-way corner of Malabar.

The school-house is a large and permanent building.

81. At *Taliparamba* a new school-house has been built and occupied It is in every way suitable, and appears well constructed. Like all Department Public Works buildings it has been rather expensive for its size. The school is one of the old Rate schools.

The attendance has considerably decreased, owing chiefly, I believe, to small-pox having been prevalent.

I inspected the school in the end of January last. The amount of payment earned was Rupees 218½, against Rupees 188½ of last year. The utmost sum that could have been earned, supposing each boy presented to have passed in all his subjects, was Rupees 367½. Thus, spite of a decrease in

the attendance, the result earnings are thirty per cent. higher than before, and nearly two-thirds of the maximum, a satisfactory symptom that the instruction on the whole is middlingly good. It certainly is somewhat intelligent. The Acting Vice-President was present at part of the inspection, and was favourably impressed. The school is at present the best of its class in the Tellicherry Circle. Several of the boys from it have passed the General Test and Teachers' Certificate examination, and others have gone to Higher-class schools.

82. The *Anjarakandi school* (established by the Local Fund Board) is a very fair little Middle-class school. If it were moved to a more populated part of the Amsham, and supposing the masters worked as well as they do now, it would probably secure a large attendance. I inspected it in March, and reported that the instruction was very good.

The Deputy Inspector reports as follows. "The school-house is a beautiful little building. The masters are all intelligent young men, but the attendance is very poor, and has gradually came down from forty-two to twenty-eight. I had a meeting of the Sub-Committee convened to discuss the cause of this decrease. The Tahsildar and the Adhikaries of the adjacent Amshams were present, and all agreed to try their best to raise the strength, and little good has resulted as yet. The chief cause of this fall is, I think, the unfavourable position of the school, which was intended by the local authorities to be equally distant from all the surrounding villages. By this arrangement it has become removed from all and put near to none. Besides there being no Nair houses near the place, boys that come from a distance of two or three miles are put to much trouble and difficulty."

The result earnings at my inspection were Rupees 91½ out of Rupees 111, the utmost that could have been obtained with the present attendance.

83. The *Local Fund school at Kottayam* is the oldest of the ex-Rate schools of Malabar. The removal of the Court and of the Taluq Cutcherry from the neighbourhood reduced its importance. But it will probably always have about fifty attendants, and is comparatively a cheap and useful institution. I inspected the school in January. The late Head Master had neglected the school, but the instruction was improving under the new Head Master, a hardworking young man. The result payment earned was Rupees 106½ out of Rupees 202½, the maximum possible. Last year's grant was only Rupees 35.

84. At *Peringolam* a tolerably substantial and spacious building of temporary materials is now completed, one which will serve very well for several years to come. I inspected the school in the middle of January, and the result payment earned was Rupees 171 out of a possible maximum of Rupees 257. This grant is more than twenty per cent. above that of last year. The masters are men of low attainments, but they did their best during the year, and the instruction was on the whole satisfactory. This school also was an old Rate school.

85. I did not inspect the *Payyoli school* this year, small-pox prevailing at Payyoli to such an extent that it had been found impossible to get the school

properly prepared for examination. This school was formerly a Rate school.

The Deputy Inspector reports as follows. "The school-house has been pulled down by the officers of the Public Works Department, but has not yet been rebuilt." (The school is now held in a small house.)

"The attendance is next to nothing, being about eight to ten boys every day. This is owing to the small-pox which rages very fiercely in the Kurumbranad Taluq, and especially so at Payyoli.

86. *Local Fund School, Manantoddy.*—The Deputy Inspector reports as follows. "The strength of the school formerly was 100 pupils, but, owing to the constant changes in the Head Mastership and the consequent confusion into which the discipline of the school is thrown, and owing to the difficulty in getting competent men to go to that unhealthy place, the strength has now come down to about fifty."

87. At *Kallai*, close to Mahé, there is now a newly-established Local Fund Middle-class school, opened on the 13th September 1874 at the request of the influential Mappilas of the place. It is a purely Mappila school, the first instance of a Middle-class school established for Mappilas and of a combined movement among them to give their children an English education. The school is in its infancy yet. I inspected it in January last; it had then made a fair beginning, and that was all. The attendance is small.

Local Fund Middle-class Schools, Malabar, Calicut Circle.

Names of Schools.	When established.	Highest class.	Number of classes.	Number of pupils.	Number of masters.	Master's Head grade.	Master's Head salary.*	Annual cost.			
								Total.	Of educating each pupil.	To Government.	
										Total.	Of educating each pupil.
							RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. Mayanad	1868	III.	3	60	3	Fourth Grade.	11	669 1 3	11 15 1	627 0 3	11 3 1
2. Ponnani	1869	IV.	3	35	3	Third do.	25	763 12 4	40 3 2	724 1 4	38 1 9
3. Bettatnad	1867	IV.	3	43	3	Do. do.	25	974 12 6	44 4 11	923 12 11	41 15 10
4. Tanur	1871	III.	3	36	2	Do. do.	20	703 0 1	28 1 11	680 12 1	27 3 8
5. Trittala	1869	III.	3	25	2	Fourth do.	15	446 11 0	40 9 8	439 0 0	39 14 6
6. Triprayar	1869	II.	2	29	2	Do. do.	15	393 1 1	23 1 11	389 1 1	22 14 2
7. Enamakkal	1869	III.	2	28	2	Do. do.	15	750 11 4	46 14 8	738 0 4	46 2 0
8. Manjeri	1866	V.	5	66	4	Third do.	30	1,299 4 11	22 6 5	1,171 1 11	20 3 0
9. Malapuram	1872	III.	3	38	2	Fourth do.	15	566 8 9	17 2 8	523 2 3	15 8 9
10. Angadippuram ...	1866	III.	3	50	3	Do. do.	15	704 10 1	20 11 7	672 15 1	19 12 8
11. Cherpalcheri	1866	IV.	4	54	4	Third do.	25	1,173 9 11	26 10 9	1,104 10 5	25 1 8
12. Alattur	1868	V.	4	82	4	Second do.	25	1,546 9 4	24 2 7	1,425 0 4	22 5 6
13. Kollangode	1868	IV.	3	44	3	Third do.	20	883 7 5	30 7 5	833 4 5	28 11 8
14. Koduvayur	1869	III.	3	72	3	Do. do.	20	709 1 5	13 14 5	610 14 5	11 15 7
15. Kongad	1870	III.	3	58	3	Fourth do.	15	682 1 0	14 11 0	644 1 0	14 0 0
16. Kottayi	1869	IV.	3	44	2	Third do.	20	796 13 0	20 15 6	748 6 0	19 11 1

* Besides an annual payment on results.

88. The *Local Fund school* now at *Mayanad* was formerly at Chattamangalam. The location was bad and the attendance small. At Mayanad the attendance is good and the school is doing well, although the standard is still rather low.

The Deputy Inspector reports as follows. " The school was lately closed for two weeks on account of the prevalence of small-pox. The attendance, which had reached a hundred in the last quarter, dwindled down to sixty. It may probably regain its strength when the epidemic subsides. The school did creditably at my late inspection. The Head Master is a hard-working young man, and is very popular."

89. *The school at Ponnani* is held in the Muzafarkhana. The school was virtually closed for nearly three months on account of small-pox, and when I inspected it in June last I found it in a very languishing state. The amount of result salary earned was only Rupees 48-2-0 out of Rupees 180, the full sum that it was possible to earn had each boy present passed in all his subjects.

The Deputy Inspector reports of its present state as follows. " My endeavours to improve the attendance of the school have been unsuccessful. At my late inspection the highest class did fairly in all subjects, except Geography and Malayalum. Class III. was middling and Class II. poor in all respects." The Deputy Inspector considers that one cause of the school doing badly is that the Head Master neglects it to attend to his private business.

90. *The school at Bettatnad* is lodged in a substantial and commodious school-house. The attendance and instruction have been much affected by the prevalence of small-pox. At the annual inspection the school earned a result payment of Rupees 87 out a " possibility " of Rupees 372. The Head Master then in charge has been removed.

The Deputy Inspector reports as follows. " The school is improving in attendance and instruction under the new Head Master. The last master is sickly; in other respects the school is well officered. Judging of the results of the monthly examinations, I must say that the school is making steady progress.

91. *The school at Tanur* has not increased in attendance, owing to the prevalence of small-pox. I inspected the school in June last, when the grant earned was only Rupees 79 out of Rupees 201.

The Deputy Inspector reports the present state of the school as follows. " The late Head Master who neglected his work was removed; a trained Matriculate from the Normal school has succeeded him. At the outbreak of small-pox the attendance went down; it is generally rising now. A decided improvement is apparent in the instruction. Both the teachers are zealous in the discharge of their duties. There is a good building.

92. The attendance at the *Irittala school* is low, and latterly has been little more than nominal. The prevalence of small-pox is the cause. The Deputy Inspector and the Head Master stated to me, when I inspected the school in June last, that no vaccinator had been here for a year or more. The school did not do well at my inspection. The teachers appeared to

have tried to do their duty, but circumstances had been against them. There is a large and well-built school-house.

93. At *Triprayar* the school was closed when I visited the neighbourhood. The Deputy Inspector's report is as follows. "This school, which was closed for nearly three months in the last year, owing to the prevalence of small-pox, was re-opened only in December last. The attendance is gradually rising. The Head Master is painstaking, but wants energy." The instruction was not favourably reported on.

94. The *Enamakkal school*, in common with all others in Ponnani Taluq, has this year again suffered much from small-pox. The attendance was in consequence small and irregular, and the third class was wholly lost. I inspected the school in August last and found the attendance low, but the instruction very efficient. The result payment earned was Rupees 79 out of a "possibility" of Rupees 114. The masters are very fair teachers. Apparently the school needs nothing but the cessation of the epidemic to come in due time into a highly satisfactory condition.

95. The *Manjeri school* was inspected by me towards the end of June last. I then reported that there had been an attempt to push the boys on to higher subjects than they were fit for. The Head Master, who had then not long been in charge, has since put the studies of his school on a more satisfactory basis. The result payment earned was Rupees 240-8-0, the utmost that could have been earned being Rupees 539-8-0.

The building is very good and in good repair. The Deputy Inspector's most recent report is as follows. "This school, which was doing rather badly at the beginning of the year, is now making satisfactory progress. It has a good staff of masters, men of experience and training, who are disposed to work hard."

96. At the *Malappuram school* the attendance is of a mixed character, partly Malayalis of the neighbourhood and partly foreign camp-followers of the European detachment. The standard of the school is low, nor can it be raised till sounder progress has been made. I inspected the school in June last, and the amount of result payment earned at the inspection was Rupees 85-8-0 out of a "possibility" of Rupees 200-8-0. Both the masters are tolerably well up to their work.

The Deputy Inspector reports as follows. "The attendance of this school has gone down in consequence of the prevalence of the common epidemic in the place. The boys are generally poor, and can ill afford paying fees. The results at my late inspection were generally fair, except in Arithmetic, which was more or less a failure throughout the school."

97. The *Angadipuram school* was not in a satisfactory state when I inspected it in June 1874. The attendance had decreased, and the standard was lower than before. The amount of result payment earned at my inspection was only Rupees 53-8-0 out of a possibility of Rupees 141-8-0.

The Deputy Inspector reports as follows. "The abolition of the Vernacular class, which was attached to this school for several years past, has brought down the attendance to fifty. At my late visit my impression of the whole school and of the teachers' work was good."

98. The *Cherpelcheri school* is in a healthy state. The numbers keep steady, and the boys make progress. Every year pupils from the highest class go to Higher-class schools to carry on their studies. I inspected the school in the end of June last, and reported that the instruction was of a fair quality. The Head Master is a careful teacher. The attendance is moderately good for a rural school, although below what it was in former years. The school-house is a good one and in fair order.

The Deputy Inspector reports as follows. "Though this school has only a fourth class, it is really better than those at Manjeri and Alattur. The instruction imparted is 'for the whole class.' The masters are all painstaking men. The instruction in the three higher classes is fair; improvement is apparent in almost all subjects."

99. The *Kalattur school* had a tolerably good attendance before the Mappila riot at the place. The school was under the patronage of the Kalattur Variyar, the chief whose house was attacked by the fanatics. After the outbreak, the chief removed his family to a safer part of the district. The withdrawal of his children from the school was gradually followed by that of many others—the children of his dependants, who thought it unsafe to send their children any distance from home. The attendance dwindled at last down to three, and in February the school was closed till further notice. It might do well in a more protected locality.

100. The *Local Fund school at Alattur* I consider a very flourishing school, the best of the Calicut Local Fund Board's Middle-class schools. I inspected the school in July last and reported the instruction as being in a fairly satisfactory state. The attendance is very good. The masters worked hard during the year previous to the inspection, especially the then Head Master. (He has since been promoted to be the Head Master of the Palghaut Normal school for Village Schoolmasters.) The school earned a result payment of Rupees 340-8-0 out of a "possibility" of Rupees 559-8-0. A school-house is greatly needed; the present building is only a shed.

The Deputy Inspector's report of the recent state of the school is as follows:—"The school has a fifth class which corresponds to the fourth class of a Zillah school. The school is doing fairly, but greater improvement would have been perceptible had there been harmony and co-operation among the masters." In another letter he reports that the Head Master, a Madras Normal student, has made himself very unpopular.

101. The *Kollangode school* I inspected in July last, and I then reported that the instruction (except in the highest class) was in a very unsatisfactory state. The Head Master's health was bad, and he had an insufficient number of assistants. The Head Master has since been superseded by a more active man.

The Deputy Inspector reports as follows. "The school at Kollangode, which was once a flourishing institution, has fallen off; the reasons you are already acquainted with. Under the new Head Master the attendance has now doubled. The Second Master, who was rather a fair teacher, fell a victim to a kind of malarious fever which prevails at Kollangode during the

hot weather. A matriculated teacher of some experience has succeeded him, and the school will ere long be able to regain its position."

102. The *Kodavayur school* is that formerly at Peruvambu. I inspected it in July last. The instruction then was not very good, the school having, while at Peruvambu, suffered much from irregular attendance. In its new location it had already begun to do a little better, though, according to the Deputy Inspector's last report, not sufficiently so.

The school has recently moved into a handsome and suitable school-house erected for it by the chief man of the place.

103. The *Kongad school* I inspected in July last. The instruction was of a fair quality, and the attendance good. The school is fairly efficient for its standard. The Head Master is a good teacher, but his attainments are only moderate. He works hard. The school earned a result payment of as much as Rupees 123-8-0 out of a possible maximum of Rupees 183-8-0.

The Deputy Inspector reports as follows. "The school is working satisfactorily, but the attendance in the lower classes fluctuates more than it should. The Head Master is a plodding man, and has already done his work faithfully."

104. At *Kottayi* the attendance is good for a Rural Middle-class school. The school appears likely to do well under its present Head Master. I inspected the school in the beginning of July last, and the amount of result payment earned at the inspection was Rupees 127, the maximum possible being Rupees 244. The Head Master had then only lately joined.

The Deputy Inspector reports as follows. "The standard has been raised from a third to a fourth class. The two upper masters are fair teachers, and are discharging their duties faithfully. The attendance suffered in consequence of the prevalence of small-pox in the neighbourhood."

Local Fund Middle-class Schools, South Canara.

105. As I have already mentioned, of the twelve Middle-class schools formerly supported by the Canara Local Fund Board, seven were reduced to the Lower class, leaving only five, *viz.*, those at Kundapur, Tonse, Mulki, Buntwal, and Puttur.

Names of Schools.	When established.	Highest class.	Number of classes.	Number of pupils.	Number of masters.	Head Master's grade.	Head Master's salary.	Annual cost.			
								Total.	Of educating each pupil.	To Government. Total.	To Government. Of educating each pupil.
							Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Mulki ...	1866	IV.	4	78	4	Third Grade.	40	1,163 7 10	19 9 10	751 12 4	12 8 6
2. Buntwal ...	1868	IV.	4	99	4	Do. ...	35	1,055 11 9	15 15 1	872 11 9	13 3 7
3. Puttur ...	1871	III.	3	77	2	Fourth Grade.	16	582 10 11	8 11 1	407 0 1	6 1 2
4. Tonse ...	1871	IV.	4	21	3	Do. ...	16	634 10 2	12 15 2	526 8 2	10 11 13
5 Kundapur	1869	IV.	4	93	4	Third Grade.	30	808 10 3	11 1 3	584 9 9	8 0 2

These are all good schools with a large and regular attendance.* All, except Puttur, give a tolerably complete Middle-class education. (See the curriculum in paragraph 22, iii., 3). At Kundapur, Mulki, and Buntwal there are large and handsome buildings of permanent materials. The schools at Puttur and Tonse are held in temporary sheds, but the Local Fund Board have resolved to erect a building at Puttur on the same plan as at other places, and have permitted the sub-committee to rent the vacant police station-house for present use.

106. I inspected all these schools in September or October last. I found them all well taught. I extract the following from my reports.

"*Kundapur.*—This is a very good school, and has been fully examined once by the late President and once by the Vice-President of the Local Fund Board, both of whom recorded in writing a very favourable opinion of the instruction and of the state of the school generally." The result grant earned was Rupees 106-12-0, being three-fifths of the possible maximum. The attendance is very good.

"*Tonse.*—The attendance" (then 75) "is good for a small out-of-the-way place like Tonse. It is a little less, however, than last year, and will probably temporarily decrease still further when the fees are doubled. The instruction given was fair, except in Arithmetic. The grant earned was Rupees 77½ out of a possible maximum of Rupees 141." I have already given the Deputy Inspector's explanation of the present low state of the attendance at this school.

"*Mulki.*—The standard of the school is good. The instruction is very fair. The written papers are exceedingly well done." It is doubtful whether this school or that at Kundapur is the best. Both are in a state that bear testimony to the diligence and skill of the masters.

"*Buntwal.*—The teachers, except the last master, are of fair attainments. All are untrained, which is a great disadvantage to the school. They have to find out slowly by experience those principles which the trained teacher starts with, and hence are often without resource. They suffer from the Buntwal fever too" (Buntwal is notorious for fever) "and are hence more apathetic than they should be." I was obliged to report unfavourably on the instruction in Language and Mathematics. The grant earned was Rupees 116¼ out of Rupees 331. The Deputy Inspector since reports the instruction as improved.

"*Puttur.*—This school suffered much from want of a proper staff of teachers, there having been only two teachers (both of low attainments) to teach nearly a hundred boys." The grant earned was only Rupees 36. Since my visit the school has been reorganized, and has now a proper staff of teachers, and is doing fairly. It is a good sign that, though the fee rates at

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* The following extract from the Deputy Inspector's report will explain why Tonse is temporarily an exception to the above statement regarding the attendance.

"The school is suffering from rivalry between the two principal members of the sub-committee. At my last visit to the place they were reconciled to each other. I hope the attendance of the school will rise after its re-opening after the annual recess."

these schools were doubled this year, the attendance has not been affected thereby.

Municipal Middle-class Schools, Malabar.

Names of Schools.	When established.	Highest class.	Number of classes.	Number of pupils.	Number of masters.	Head Master's grade.	Head Master's salary.	Annual cost.			
								Total.	Of educating each pupil.	To Government.	
										Total.	Of educating each pupil.
							Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Cochin ...	1873	V.	5	84	5	B. A. ..	110	3,139 1 3	29 9 9	2,230 4 3	21 0 7
2. Kalpatti ...	1869	IV.	4	109	4	Third Grade.	25	1,248 8 10	13 13 11	824 4 10	9 2 6
3. Calicut ..	1872	IV.	3	60	3	Do. ...	17	321 9 5	6 15 10	208 9 5	4 6 9

107. *Municipal School, Cochin.*—This school has been throughout the year in a more or less unsatisfactory condition, spite of its having had as Head Master during the early part of the year a graduate of Aberdeen University, and during the latter part Mr. R. Sheppard, who distinguished himself by taking the first place last year in the B.A. examination of the Madras University. The Second and Third Masters resigned, and the Second Master's post is not yet filled up. My report of the late inspection was highly unfavourable, and the results of the examination were described by you as "disgraceful." The former Head Master was only anxious to have large numbers and to reach a higher standard *per saltum*. He wholly neglected the important duty of supervising the teaching in the lower classes, and latterly did not pay very much attention even to his own class. The lower masters were much to blame for the state of their classes, and, had it not been that the Municipality resolved to put the school on the combined system of payments, I should have felt it my duty to recommend the reduction of the pay of some masters and dismissal of others.

A rearrangement of classes was made after the inspection, and many pupils who were found in classes they were not fit for were put in lower classes. Of those so sent down several chose to leave the school. An understanding was come to that the Municipal school and the Protestant Grant-in-aid school should endeavour to avoid clashing, the former taking chiefly the large East Indian population for its sphere of action, and the latter chiefly the natives. By this arrangement the Municipal school lost some more pupils. The new Head Master did not succeed in making his school popular, and some private schools were opened, which drew away boys from the Municipal school. The results of all these drains upon the attendance were that it dwindled to less than one-half of what it was at the commencement of the official year. The number on the rolls is now only eighty-four. I consider that at the lowest it ought not to, and with proper management need not, be less than 120. If Mr. Sheppard cannot keep it up to that figure he should be superseded.

The Deputy Inspector reports as follows. "My late examination of the school disclosed certain defects in the management and in the arrangement of studies, attributable, in a great measure, to the want of experience on the part of the Head Master. I also noticed a want of intellectual briskness, energy, and lively teaching in the two higher classes—those in which the boys should be compelled to think and to feel and show an interest in their studies. There were also signs of the absence of active supervision. The school does not hold that place in the estimation of the people of Cochin which a school of its standing ought to do. It has, however, made some improvement. The lower classes are now well taught, and the highest class answered decidedly better than it did at the time of the annual inspection."

This school stands in such an important relation to the very numerous East Indian population of Cochin that it will be much to be regretted if it cannot be made a success.

108. *Municipal school, Kalpatti, Palghaut.*—This is a very fair school, well attended, and on the whole well taught. The Municipal funds spent on it are not at all thrown away. I inspected the school in July last and found the instruction much improved; this I attributed to the school having been brought under the combined system of payment. The result grant earned was Rupees 371 out of a possible maximum of Rupees 560-8-0. The President and one of the Commissioners were present at the examination, and expressed themselves satisfied. The attendance would be larger were there sufficient accommodation. The school-house should be enlarged. Those for whom there is room are very regular in attendance. The masters, though deficient in some respects, work hard.

The Deputy Inspector reports as follows. "Better accommodation is wanted for the school. It is the best attended of the Middle-class schools in the circle, Mission schools excepted. The highest class was rather deficient in English and Geography. In all other subjects satisfactory progress seems to have been made."

109. *Municipal school, Calicut.*—The two Municipal schools that existed in the beginning of the year have been amalgamated. The new school was for a long time without a sufficient staff of teachers. The progress made is not satisfactory. The Head Master is on the look out for other employment, and neglects his duty.

110. *Municipal school, Tellicherry.*—A school-house was erected here by the Municipality nearly two years ago, but no school has yet been opened, nor do I hear of any steps being taken to that end.

Salary Grant Middle-class Schools, Malabar.

Names of Schools.	When established.	Highest class.	Number of classes.	Number of pupils.	Number of masters.	Head Master's Grade.	Head Master's salary.	Annual cost.		To Government.	
								Total.	Of educating each pupil.	Total.	Of educating each pupil.
							Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Church of England Boys' School, Cannanore.	1868	IV.	4	66	4	Third Grade.	30	1,016 13 6	19 2 11	478 13 5	9 0 6
2. Protestant Boys' School, Cochin.	1865	IV.	4	72	4	Do. ...	60	1,938 7 0	30 12 3	689 8 0	10 15 1
3. German Mission A.-V. School, Calicut.	1859	V.	5	244	8	Second Grade	40	2,234 5 10	10 12 8	936 0 0	4 8 4

111. The *Church of England Boys' School, Cannanore*, is under the management of the Chaplain of Cannanore. It is a small school of the ordinary Mission school type. The attendants are Malayalis of the cantonment, together with a few Native Christians and camp-followers of divers castes. There is no particular reason for the existence of this school. If it were shut up, its work could be just as well done by schools in the neighbourhood. I inspected the school in April last. The instruction was defective

in the highest and lowest classes, but fair in the two others. The classification was faulty. A better school-house is required.

Protestant Boys' School, Cochin.—I inspected the school on the 3rd and 4th August last, and the results of my examination were on the whole unfavourable. The school had gone down both in standard and efficiency. The classification was very defective. The manager then requested that the Deputy Inspector might be directed to exercise more frequent supervision over the school. The result has been, I understand, a very decided measure of improvement. The results of the last examination by the Deputy Inspector are reported as very satisfactory.

112. *German Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Calicut.*—I inspected this school in the end of August last. The school was divided into five classes; the highest class is of the standard of the fifth class of a Taluq school. The lowest class really constitutes a separate elementary school, divided into four classes. The school was then held in three separate buildings. A large commodious building has lately been erected, and will be occupied when the school re-opens after the vacation.* Looking at the state of the school for the past three years, I see signs of a gradual but steady improvement. That there are still defects I have pointed out; these are probably owing to the examinations in the secular subjects being either not frequent or not strict enough. Also I fear that the manager does not make systematic arrangement to ensure that the teachers prepare their lessons the day before they give them. Three of the teachers were up for the last Special Test examination, which is a sign that they are devoting themselves more to the study of law, &c., than to the improvement of their respective classes.

The Deputy Inspector reports as follows. "From what I have seen of the late monthly examination papers, I regret to say that this school, which is the best attended of the Middle-class schools in Malabar, wants active supervision. I had to point out several defects to the manager, and expect to find some improvement in the instruction."

Salary Grant Middle-Class Schools, South Canara.

113. Only one school in Canara is aided on the Salary system. It is a Middle-class school, the Parish school of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Rozario, Mangalore. It is under the joint management of the Vicar of that church and a gentleman of his congregation. The school is supported almost wholly by the school fees and the Government grant, but such slight deficiency as there is is met by the *Societas de Propaganda Fide.* The highest class is equal to the third class of a Zillah school. The attendance is good, over a hundred; the school is well conducted, the masters do fairly, and the instruction is moderately good. The school costs Rs. 1,403-15-1 per annum, of which Rs. 627-13-5 comes from Government. The annual cost of educating each pupil is, total Rs. 14-14-11, to Government Rs. 6-10-10.

* Occupied since the above was written.

Result Grant Middle-Class Schools, Malabar.

Names of schools.	Highest standard.	Attendance.	Grant drawn during the year.		Cost. Total.			Cost. Of educating each pupil.		
			Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Tellicherry Circle.										
1. German Mission Middle School, Tellicherry.	IV.	87	...	..	5,136	0	0	183	6	10
2. German Mission Orphanage Boys' School, Tellicherry.	IV.	87	...	...	3,496	0	0	50	10	8
3. German Mission Parsee Anglo-Vernacular School, Tellicherry.	IV.	172	383	0	1,441	0	0	9	12	10
4. Roman Catholic School, do. . .	IV.	77	175	4	456	0	0	7	5	8
5. Christian Brothers' School, Cannanore.	IV.	149	276	8	1,608	0	0	13	1	2
6. Palayad Village School (Kottayam Taluq).	IV.	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Palayad Village School (Kurumbranad).	IV.	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Katalayi Village School (Chirakal) ..	IV.	49	87	8	87	8	0	2	3	0
9. Pozhati do. (do.)...	IV.	47	149	0	149	0	0	3	13	1
10. Chalattu do. (do.) .	IV.	59	197	0	197	0	0	5	5	2
11. Chalattu, Taduttuvayil (do.)...	IV.	60	132	4	132	4	0	3	4	10
12. Potuvasseri, do. (do.) ..	IV.	51	92	0	92	0	0	2	5	8
Calicut Circle.										
1. German Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Palghaut.	IV.	75	276	4	787	0	0	15	11	10
2. Roman Catholic Boys' School, Calicut.	IV.	137	267	8	1,307	8	0	13	14	6
3 Narni Village School	IV.	60	295	8	295	8	0	6	6	9
4. Elappalli do.	IV.	40	151	0	151	0	0	5	3	3

114. I. *German Mission Middle-Class School, Tellicherry.*—This institution is intended as preparatory to the German Mission Seminary, attached to which there is a training school; the pupils that intend to become Catechists and those that take up the educational line have the same lessons for the first year; the latter have then separate lessons in Languages, Mathematics, History, and Method.

The instruction has improved since well-qualified masters have been employed in the place of the former inefficient men. Nine pupils appeared from this school for the Fifth-Grade Teachers' Certificate examination and three passed; two went up for the fourth grade and passed. This school was not examined for a grant during the year under report. Greek, Sanscrit, Natural Science, and other higher subjects are included in the curriculum.

II. *German Mission Orphanage School, Tellicherry.*—The nature of this school is sufficiently indicated by its name. The attendance is eighty-seven against eighty-three of last year. The school-house is large and commodious. The instruction was not found at last inspection to be so satisfactory as in previous years, owing partly to a change in the head mastership and the absence of the Missionary in charge, and partly to the prevalence of typhoid fever among the pupils of the school. The pupils of the fourth standard

did middlingly in all subjects. The other standards did fairly in all subjects except Arithmetic. In this school, besides the subjects of the fourth standard, drawing is taught.

III. *German Mission Parsee Anglo-Vernacular School, Tellicherry.*—This school derives its name from the school-house, a handsome and spacious building, having been erected by a loyal Parsee in commemoration of the assumption of the government of India by Queen Victoria. He made it over to the Basel Mission, under whose management accordingly the school is. It is attended chiefly by Tiyars and other Hindus. The attendance is 172 against 175 in 1874.

There are four classes and six masters; the Head Master is an F. A. of the Calicut Provincial school. This school passed only a middlingly good examination. The first and second standards did well in every subject; the other two standards were found deficient in Arithmetic and Malayalum; in the latter subject the knowledge of most of the pupils was superficial. The school requires more effective supervision. The school is provided with all the necessary furniture and maps.

IV. *Roman Catholic School, Tellicherry.*—This school is meant primarily for the East Indian Roman Catholics of the place, but a few Hindus and some Mappilas also attend. It is under the management of the Roman Catholic Vicar at Tellicherry. There are two masters; the Head Master is a good teacher. The school was in the lower class last year; it has improved since in attendance and instruction, and is now able to pass a respectable number of pupils under the fourth standard. Arithmetic and Geography in the highest standard and Malayalum in the lower standards were weak points at the examination.

V. The *Christian Brothers' School, Cannanore*, as its name indicates, is under the management of Friars of the widespread order of the "Brothers of the Christian Schools." The school is mainly intended for the Roman Catholics of the town, but a few "pagans," as the Friars term them, are also admitted. The school occupies a commodious building specially erected for it, and there are the necessary furniture and maps. The instruction is good. The grant of this year was Rupees 276-8-0, against Rupees 291 in 1873-74. The attendance suffered much from small-pox, which prevailed in Cannanore some months before the inspection of the school.

VI. The last seven schools are Indigenous; five of them were transferred to the middle class this year. They did fairly in all the subjects of the lower standards, but in the fourth standard many of the schools were found backward in Arithmetic, owing to sufficient attention not having been paid to this subject in former years, when the boys now in the highest class passed lower standards.

Palayad I.
Palayad II.
Katalayi.
Pozhati.
Chalattu.
Chalattu, Tadattuvayil.
Potuvasseri.

These Indigenous schools are all provided with small buildings, not mere sheds, but the buildings are small for the attendance. There are also blackboards and maps of India and of Malabar, and in some cases a few benches. I do not encourage the use of benches in village schools. They are comparatively expensive, and the boys are just as comfortable on the floor.

VII. *German Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Palghaut.*—I inspected this school in July last, and found considerable improvement in the instruction. The school is now doing fairly, and is a useful feeder to the High school, Palghaut.

VIII. The *Roman Catholic Boys' School, Calicut,* is a parish school under the management of the Roman Catholic Vicar of Calicut. It was formerly under the Christian Brothers, and has recently reverted to them. It was taught by lay teachers at the date of my inspection. The instruction is fair. There is a handsome and spacious school-house erected at a cost of Rupees 5,400.

IX. *Narni Village School, Palghaut.*—This is an Indigenous school under the management of an old Pyal schoolmaster, but has for some time held the rank of a Middle-class school; it is the best of the Middle-class ex-indigenous schools. The instruction is fair; several not ill-qualified assistants are employed by the manager, and a somewhat spacious building of temporary materials has been erected for the school.

X. *Elappalli Village School.*—This is a school managed and taught by an ex-pupil of the Palghaut High school. A very good little school-house was built here at the expense of the Local Fund Board, and it has been lent to the manager of the school under notice, under condition that it should be open to all castes, and that the work of the school should be confined to elementary education. At my inspection the school did fairly.

The Deputy Inspector reports as follows. "In consequence of the teachers being unable to get a strong fourth class, he has abolished his highest class, and is preparing pupils only for the third standard. This school should, therefore, be ranked among the Lower-class schools for the year 1875-76."

Result Grant Middle-Class Schools, South Canara.

Names of schools.	Highest standard.	Attendance.	Grant drawn during the year.		Annual cost.					
					Total.			Of educating each pupil.		
			Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Umamaheswara School, Mangalore.	III.	112	...	...	263	11	0	2	12	4
2. German Mission School, Udipi ...	IV.	31	175	0	175	0	0	5	11	9
3. Bolar Anglo-Vernacular School ..	IV.	54	175	8	235	8	0	5	9	8
4. Car Street Gokarnamata School ..	IV.	90	706	8	1,162	8	0	12	12	4
5. Milagres Bishop's School	III.	155	120	8	692	3	0	6	2	10
6. Kadri Middle-class School	III.	135	44	0	92	0	0	6	9	1
7. Phalniru School	III.	47	151	0	211	0	0	11	11	6

115. The Umamaheswara School is a school managed by a committee of native gentlemen, and taught by ex-normal students of the Mangalore Normal school, who for the present divide the fees among themselves as their only remuneration. It is intended for boys of the Saraswate Brahmin caste. It was opened since I was last in Canara, and I have therefore not seen it; but the Deputy Inspector reports it to be the best of the Middle-

class private schools in his circle. The others I have arranged in the above table in the order of the efficiency of instruction, which in the last four is in a very low state. In most of these schools, except the German Mission schools, the pupils are pushed on to subjects which neither they are fit to study nor the masters able to teach. I am trying to check this evil by severity in the examination in the two higher standards, and I hope to be successful to some extent.

Lower-Class Schools, Tellicherry Circle.

Description of schools.	1873-74.		1874-75.		Opened.	Closed.	Transferred to Middle class.	Transferred to Lower class.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.				
Boys.								
Local Fund Schools .. .	1	41	1	38	..	..	.	..
Hindu Indigenous Schools ..	135	7,250	137	6,460	24	17	5	...
Mappila Schools	46	1,712	46	1,635	4	4	..	...
Mission Schools	5	210	6	266	1	...	1	1
Girls' Schools	1	30	1	27	...	...	...	
Total ...	188	9,243	191	8,426	29	21	6	1

116. The Lower-class schools in the Tellicherry Circle are nearly all indigenous schools, either Hindu or Mappila. During the year under report twenty-nine schools were opened and twenty-one closed, some for want of sufficient attendance,* some from the death of the managers, and others from small-pox. Six schools attained to the Middle-class standard and one Middle school was reduced to the lower class, so that the remaining number of schools is three more than that of last year.

117. The decrease in the attendance at these schools is partly a matter of account, six large schools having been transferred to Middle class and partly only apparent, the Deputy Inspector having struck off the register children who at his examination were only beginning to write on the sand. These children are, however, still in the schools, and will in due time come up for the first standard. Such slight decrease as is real may be attributed to the prevalence of small-pox. Why these losses have not been more than counterbalanced by fresh schools being brought under inspection the Deputy Inspector explains as follows.

* I may here mention that in Malabar when Indigenous schools are closed "for want of attendance," it is not always because the school has become unpopular, or because the inhabitants have ceased to take an interest in education, but often, especially in thinly-populated parts, because that the school-course being very small, the masters, in three or four years almost, exhaust the school-going population, and there are not enough scholars grown up to take the place of the old ones. The masters then move on to some other place, perhaps after some years coming back. In thinly-populated districts, and where Local Fund Boards have but a small income, this plan might be systematized so as to give education to double the present number at the same cost..

"More schools were not opened during the year, because the present staff of the Inspecting Schoolmasters had quite enough of work in improving the existing schools which were in some cases too many for one man to look after with even an ordinary amount of efficiency, as in the case of the Kurumbranad Taluq, where there were sixty schools about the middle of the year."

118. He further states. "It is gratifying to see that though the number of schools is nearly the same as that of last year, yet they are of better quality. The number of schools improved and examined during the year is twenty-three more than last year." A more accurate knowledge of the text-books and greater intelligence in Arithmetic were demanded from the pupils. In connexion with the Reading Book, they are now able for the most part to give illustrations of the meaning of abstract terms, and care was taken to see that the subject-matter of the lessons learned was clearly understood and well remembered. Great stress was laid on the improvement of the hand-writing, and in the more advanced schools the pupils of the highest class were made to learn to write on paper. In Arithmetic practical questions of an easy kind are correctly worked. It will be seen from the annexed table that a large majority of the boys examined passed in all the three subjects—a sure sign of the consequent solid progress made by the schools.

119. From the following table it will be observed that four-fifths of those presented passed at least in some of the subjects, and that four-sevenths passed in all the "three R's."

Lower-Class Schools, Tellicherry Circle.

Standard.	Number of pupils passed in					Total number of pupils.	
	Reading alone.	Reading and Writing.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	Reading and Arithmetic.	Writing and Arithmetic.	Passed.	Presented.
First	21	277	1,092	16	19	1,504	1,943
Second	6	111	746	24	25	1,006	1,201
Third	2	32	159	5	8	273	352
Fourth	1	12	9	...	1	30	44
Total ...	30	432	2,006	45	53	2,813	3,540

120. The Hindu schools are for the most part well attended and well managed, especially in the Chirakal Taluq, where the majority are provided with decent buildings and with the most necessary furniture and maps. A few schools have a good staff of teachers, and are conducted on the model of English schools.

Mappila Education, Tellicherry Circle.

121. Regarding Mappila education in the Tellicherry Circle, the Deputy Inspector gives the following particulars.

Mappila Schools, Tellicherry Circle.

Taluq.	1873-74.		1874-75.			Number of schools examined.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Grant.	
					Rs. A.	
Chirakkal	3	73	1	30	43 4	1
Kottayam	23	807	23	758	1,159 4	18
Kurumbranad	15	547	17	518	769 12	12
Tellicherry Municipality.	5	285	5	267	344 4	5
Total	46	1,712	46	1,573	2,316 8	36

"The Inspecting Schoolmaster of Mappila schools, Tellicherry Circle, being a native of the Kottayam Taluq, was able to use local influence in inducing the Mullahs of that taluq to put their schools under Government inspection, and it is there consequently that the number of mosque schools brought under inspection is largest. In Kurumbranad Taluq he had less influence, and besides had the misfortune to meet with determined resistance from the Mappilas to all his endeavours. In the Chirakkal Taluq he first attempted to open some schools at Cannanore, but he failed on account of the objections Ali Rajah had to all Government interference. The Mullahs, being the dependants of the Rajah, refused to listen to any thing that had not his appproval."

122. Of the instruction in the Mappila schools of this Circle, I have to record some improvement since last year. Of course a great deal still remains to be done to make them rise to the level even of the Hindu schools. Mappila boys are sharper than Hindu boys, but they care less for study. The whole thought of a Mappila, even from his childhood, is to trade and make money. They begin when very young to serve in shops or engage in petty street-hawking on their own account, and in many respects resemble very closely the lower class of Jews in Europe.

The following table gives statistical information regarding the progress made in instruction. It must be remembered that two years ago all that was taught in these schools was the Arabic Kuran.

Mappila Schools, Tellicherry Circle.

Taluqs.	Number of pupils passed in		
	I. Standard.	II. Standard.	III. Standard.
Chirakkal	9	.	..
Kottayam . .	277	60	. .
Kurumbranad	82	30	40
Total	368	90	40

123. Seven hundred and fifty-six Hindu girls attend the indigenous village schools. In Malabar parents have no objection to send their girls to the ordinary schools for boys, provided the schoolmaster is an oldish man and has their confidence. But were there girls' schools and female teachers, ten girls would come where there now comes but one. It may be observed that, as property amongst the Malayalis descends in the female line, there is almost a necessity that their females should learn to read and write and keep accounts.

Female Education, Lower Class, Tellicherry Circle.

124. The only Local Fund Lower-class school in the Tellicherry Circle is at Kutali in Kottayam Taluq, and I may notice it in this place. The Head Master became insane towards the end of 1874, and the school was closed for two months. The present incumbent has lost many of the best boys. The instruction is middlingly good.

Local Fund Lower-Class School, Kutali.

Pupils	38
Classes	2
Master	1

Salary Rupees 6 per mensem and an annual result grant.

Mission Schools of the Lower Class, Tellicherry Circle.

Basel Mission Parochial School, Cannanore.
Do. do. Tellicherry
Do. do. Chowa.
Do. Fishermen's Village School, Tellicherry.

125. The Mission schools are few in number. They belong to the German Mission. They are none of them very efficient.

126. The one Lower-class girls' school is a Tamil school at Cannanore under the management of the Chaplain. It is a very fair little school.

Lower-Class Schools, Calicut Circle.

Classification of Lower-class schools.	1873-74.		1874-75.	
	Number of schools on the 31st March 1874.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1874.	Number of schools on the 31st March 1875.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1875.
Boys.				
Government Lower-Class Schools.	...	...	1*	50
Local Fund do. ...	12	392	12	371
Hindu Indigenous do. ..	83	3,224	90	3,389
Mappila do. do. ...	50	1,896	110	4,382
Mission do. ...	8	286	8	238
Girls' Schools	1	17	2	39
Total ...	154	5,815	223	8,469

127. The number of Lower-class schools in the Calicut Circle at the close of 1873-74 was 154, the attendance being 5,815 pupils; this year there are 223 schools attended by 8,469 pupils. All except the one Government Lower-class school

Increase in the number of Schools and of Pupils.

* Palghaut Practising Branch school.

are on the Result grant system, either the ordinary one or the "combined system." Those under the latter modification are of three classes—(1) schools originally established by the Local Fund Board, (2) Hindu Indigenous schools with certificated teachers, and (3) Mappila schools. The total amount of grant this year is Rupees 5,899, against Rupees 5,037-12-0 for the year 1873-74. Many of the schools newly brought in have not yet been presented for a grant. The figures show an advance in elementary education.

Part of the Calicut Circle almost untouched.

128. The subjoined table shows that in parts of the circle, the taluqs of Ernad, Walluvanad, and South Wynaad, scarcely any thing has been done for elementary education. This is because no Inspecting Schoolmasters have been sanctioned for those taluqs. The Local Fund Board went up to Government for sanction to an increase in the number of Inspecting Schoolmasters, but the application was not successful.

Taluqs.	1873-74.				1874-75.			
	No. of schools.		No. of pupils.		No. of schools.		No. of pupils.	
	Hindu.	Mappila.	Hindu.	Mappila.	Hindu.	Mappila.	Hindu.	Mappila.
Calicut ..	29	2	1,171	95	29	4	1,088	123
Ernad .	.	9	...	332	3	16	129	590
Palghaut ...	32	1	1,158	47	41	1	1,446	32
Walluvanad ...	4	20	133	714	6	49	145	1,690
Ponnani ..	27	18	1,045	708	32	40	1,240	1,947
Total ...	92	50	3,507	1,896	111	110	4,048	4,382
Girls' School ...	1	...	17	...	2		39	...

Improvement in the instruction in Lower-class schools, Calicut Circle.

129. I have much pleasure in reporting that in the schools inspected by me I observed an improvement in the instruction, as well as an increase in the attendance.

The Deputy Inspector of Schools for the circle also states that, though his examinations this year were severer than last, most of the schools stood the test well. He remarks of the Result system. "The system stimulates the teachers to work willingly and laboriously." As regards improvement in the instruction he reports as follows.

"The pupils are able, not only to give the meanings of words, but also the subject-matter. They can now work easy practical problems, such as people meet with in their ordinary business life. Their writing is legible and neat, and in every instance the words are separated." These remarks, the Deputy Inspector informs me, apply to all standards.

Precautions taken against fraud in the examination of Result Grant schools.

The following particulars given in a report of the Deputy Inspector's are of interest. "The following precautions were adopted to prevent fraud, of which no case was brought to light during the year.

" Each school is supplied with printed forms of register books. The pages are duly numbered and initialled by the Inspecting Schoolmaster or myself. The attendance marked on any other than a duly initialled page is not accepted.

" The Inspecting Schoolmasters have been instructed to take the schools unexpectedly as often as possible, and to make their remarks in the visiting book, of which there is one in every school, and these remarks are consulted at the time of examination.

" The Inspecting Schoolmasters have been ordered to study carefully the features of boys studying in the different schools.

" Such parts of the register as have erasures or rewriting are excluded from calculation."

Standards attained in Result Grant schools, Calicut Circle.

130. The table below classifies the schools according to the standards for which they were passed last year.

Calicut Circle.

Number of schools passed under				Total number of schools.
Standard I.	Standards I. and II.	Standards I., II., and III.	Standards I., II., III., and IV.	
31	48	22	3	104

Proportion of successful examinees, (Calicut Circle).

131. From the subjoined table it appears that about three-fifths of the number of pupils presented have been able to pass the standards in at least two important subjects and nearly half in three.

Calicut Circle.

Standards.	Number of pupils passed in					Total number of pupils	
	Reading alone.	Reading and Writing.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	Reading and Arithmetic.	Writing and Arithmetic.	Passed.	Presented.
I. ...	15	51	559	34	19	871	1,153
II. ...	10	56	363	13	17	472	841
III. ...	3	34	59	7	3	109	114
IV. ...	11	2	4	2	...	19	19
Total ...	39	143	985	56	39	1,471	2,127

132. The next table specifies the number of pupils presented under the first three standards prescribed for Elementary schools and the number passed in each subject.

Calicut Circle.

Standards.	Number of pupils presented for examination.	First language.					Second language			Total number of girls presented for examination.
		Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	Reading.	Writing.	Grammar.	
I. ...	1,153	731	626	671	...	...	...	...	...	156
II. ...	841	451	503	491	...	.	...	...	...	86
III. .	114	75	57	57	39	72	37	42	...	6

133. I extract the following from the Deputy Inspector's report. "The table that follows embodies particulars as regards the cost to the Municipality or Local Fund Board of the schools aided during the year. At a small cost the institutions do an immense deal of good. They are going on as usual, doing their work quietly and unostentatiously. There can be no doubt that, as elementary schools, they are of use to all classes of society. They are, however, of the greatest service to those whose ambition is only to prepare themselves for the ordinary business concerns of life in this country."

Cost of Aided schools to Local Fund Boards or Municipalities (Calicut Circle).

Calicut Circle Taluqs.	Number of schools for which grants were sanctioned.	Number of pupils in these schools.	Amount of grant sanctioned.	Average grant per school.	Average grant per pupil.
Hindu.			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Calicut Municipality ...	6	249	230 4	38 6	0 15
Palghaut do.	12	476	666 0	56 6	1 6
Calicut Taluq ..	16	561	913 4	57 0	1 10
Walluvanad do. . .	5	130	261 4	53 12	2 1
Ernad do. ...	3	96	187 12	62 9	1 15
Palghaut do. . .	16	534	897 12	56 3	1 11
Ponnani do.	13	539	576 8	48 0	1 2
Cochin do. .	1	17	65 12*	65 12	3 14
Total . .	72	2,602	3,798 8	.. ...	... ...
Mappila.					
Calicut Municipality .	1	42	144 12	144 12	3 7
Palghaut do.	1	32	134 12	134 12	4 3
Calicut Taluq .	2	60	112 0	56 0	1 14
Walluvanad do.	14	542	695 8	50 0	1 4
Ernad do. .	4	118	227 12	29 8	1 14
Palghaut do.	...		... ..	.. ..	. .
Ponnani do.	10	408	740 12	40 12	1 12
Cochin do.	.	..	... ...	... .	... ...
Total . .	32	1,202	2,055 8	. . ..	... ...
Grand Total ..	104	3,804	5,854 0	... ...	... ...

* This amount is paid from Provincial Funds.

" About two-fifths of the number who receive instruction in these schools are the sons of people of the middle class (generally ryots), and they try to learn reading and writing, not to become the servants of others, but to be better managers of their own affairs and to keep the accounts of the land they cultivate, of the taxes they pay to Government, and of the rent they pay to their landlords. The remaining three-fifths consist of the children of day labourers, who have not the means and the time required for what they consider ornamental education."

134. I shall now proceed to give a few particulars respecting each group of Lower-class schools in the Calicut Circle.

Schools established by the Calicut Local Fund Board.

Names of Schools.	Number of			Grant for 1874-75.
	Classes.	Pupils on the 31st March 1874.	Pupils in the 31st March 1875.	
				RS. A. P.
1. Kunisseri	2	36	55	89 0 0
2. Chulanur	1	54	25	83 0 0
3. Tiruvalattur	2	31	39	43 0 0
4. Vilayanur	2	41	35	65 0 0
5. Pallanchattanur	2	22	25	52 8 0
6. Polpulli	2	55	44	87 0 0
7. Kazhalmannam	2	29	51	63 0 0
8. Tazhakod	2	21	15	... ...
9. Pantol	1	31	24	58 0 0
10. Vandur	2	30	25	47 0 0
11. Pulyakod	2	15	33	... .
12. Kudalur	2	35	...	96 0 0

The number of schools remains the same. The schools formerly at Pantalur and Kannadi were transferred to Pulyakod and Pallanchattanur, respectively, and the one at Kudalur is temporarily closed for want of a certificated teacher. On the " Combined system" the Board's stipend of Rupees 4 is available only for certificated teachers, and at present certificated teachers for Lower-class schools are scarce. I may explain that in the beginning of the year the combined system of payment was substituted for that of fixed salaries in all the Board's Lower-class schools. The masters now get a stipend varying from Rupees 4 for new employés to Rupees 7-8-0 (as a temporary indulgence) for old servants of the Board, in addition to a yearly grant to the full amount payable under the Government Results Grant Rules. (They were formerly drawing salaries of Rupees 15 per mensem.) The school-houses are kept in good repair by the Board.

Of the above schools, one at Kunisseri is doing very fairly. Lately the master has employed an assistant at his own expense. The school at Chulanur shows symptoms of decline: the Deputy Inspector reports that " the teacher is very inconsistent and fickle-minded. Once he embraced the Christian religion and then he reverted to his old religion; he has

again become a Christian, and is now intent on making a mission of his own." The school at Tiruvalattur was removed from Palattulli at the expense of the inhabitants of the new place, who have built a neat little school-house. The results of the examination were fair. The school at Pallanchattanur suffered much in consequence of the prevalence of small-pox. That at Palpulli reduced its attendance, more than two classes having been found too much for one teacher to manage. The results of the examination were fair. At Kazhalmannam there is another instance of an assistant teacher paid by the master. Improvement both in instruction and attendance was effected during the year. Tazhakod has proved an unsuitable location for a school; a better one has been recommended by the Deputy Inspector. Vandur and Pulyakod are new schools in Ernad Taluq; both are doing fairly

Hindu Indigenous Schools Calicut Circle.

135. Regarding the Hindu Elementary schools I shall quote again the Deputy Inspector's report. "They show an increase of nine schools during the year. I could have taken in more had I a larger staff of Inspecting Schoolmasters. I have directed the Inspecting Schoolmasters not to have more than thirty schools each. There are many other schools that are anxious to avail of the benefits of the system. A list of such schools is kept by the Inspecting Schoolmaster, and when any of his schools are closed he takes in a new one according to the priority of its application.

"The number of schools closed during the year was twenty; of these eleven were closed, as the attendance was not large. Schools that cannot show a minimum attendance of fifteen pupils for the preceding six months are struck out of the register of the Inspecting Schoolmasters

"Five schools are closed temporarily in consequence of the managers having joined the Normal school, Palghaut.

Bâsle Mission Lower-class schools

Names of Schools	No of pupils on the 31st March 1874	No of pupils on the 31st March 1875	Grant for 1874-75 Rs.	A.	P
1 Putiyangati Village school	69	48	60	0	0
2 Kotakkal Parochial do	51	33		..	
3. Paraperi do. do	9	10	..		.
4 Palghaut do. .	61	61			
5 Kannani Village school	27	22	43	4	0
6 Panayur do do.		30	40	8	0
7. Vatakkancheri do. do		7	.		
Total .	217	211	143	12	0

136. Of the German Mission Lower-class schools in the Calicut Circle, the one at Kotakkal in Ponnani Taluq is the best; the attendance is poor and irregular, but the tone of the school is good

Roman Catholic Elementary schools, Calicut Circle.

137 The only Roman Catholic Lower-class schools in the circle are at Palghaut; they are very inefficient; the attendance is very irregular. The pupils belong to the labouring classes.

138. The work in connexion with the Mappila schools in Calicut Circle has this year been carried on mostly under the supervision of the Deputy Inspector. He reports as follows.

Mappila Elementary schools, Calicut Circle.

" The number of these schools has more than doubled itself during the year. More schools were not brought under inspection for want of funds. Great discretion is used in admitting schools into our register. Only schools that have more than thirty pupils learning Malayalum are registered, and these should be in localities thickly peopled with Mappilas. The Mullahs have entered into an agreement that they will carry on the schools regularly, and on closing them without the permission of the department they will refund one-third of the amount of the stipends and grants received during the previous year.

" As the managers are illiterate men, schools are divided into groups of six each ; each group has a circuit teacher, who devotes a day a week to each school. He gets the Mullahs together on Friday morning and teaches them the portions to be taught for five days ; and when he visits the schools he examines the pupils in the portions taught by the Mullahs, points out the defects, and shows by examples how to teach. He is furnished with a time-table, a copy of which is with the Inspecting Schoolmaster, who is to report whether it is strictly adhered to. He can ascertain this by visiting the schools unexpectedly.

" The remuneration of the circuit teacher is small, a rupee out of the stipends of each of the schools under him and one-fourth of the grant. Only a few of them are certificated teachers. All of them are directed to appear for the ensuing examination. The schools under a circuit teacher lie within a radius of four miles from his head-quarters.

" In Mappila schools, where assistant masters are required, only educated Hindus, ex-pupils of some Middle-class schools, are employed. The Mappilas have now begun to appreciate the value of education, and they think it a good acquisition to spend some money in giving their children sound education, not only in the Vernacular, but some of them even in English.

" I have not been able to examine several of the Mappila schools opened in the beginning of the year, as they had not gone through the course prescribed owing to the irregular attendance caused by the prevalence of small-pox."

Lower-Class schools, South Canara.

139. As I have already pointed out, Canara is very differently situated from Malabar as regards the means of education. In Malabar there are a large number of rural indigenous schools and numerous castes by whom teaching is regarded as an hereditary profession. In North Malabar many of these schools have an attendance ranging from 60 to 120 pupils, and the schools in South Malabar, though not so large, are still respectably attended. In Canara schools of the indigenous type were few and small even when I took charge of the division in 1859. They are still fewer and smaller now. After careful inquiries made through the Revenue authorities this year only 120 Lower-class schools not aided are reported

Lower-class schools in Canara mostly differ in type from those of Malabar.

(Malabar has probably six or seven times as many), and all these are very small, the attendance going so low as even six pupils. I shall here quote the Deputy Inspector's remarks on this subject.

"At the commencement of the Result system in the district there were some Indigenous schools, but the teachers were too old and incompetent to be improved. As the Result system continued to spread several schools were set up in their native places by young men who followed the agricultural, shop-keeping, and petition-writing professions (*sic*), and recently by half-educated ex-students of the Provincial school or of the Taluq and Local Fund schools, and these are the schools that we have now on the list. The village officials have reported to the Local Fund Board the existence of nearly 120 private schools in the district, excluding those under inspection. In most of them the attendance is below ten, and some even below six. I think nearly half the number of these schools have vanished by this time.* The schoolmasters are incompetent, having no accurate knowledge of Canarese or Arithmetic. How can a man whose mother tongue is either Tulu, Malayalum, or Konkani (the three prevailing languages among the village population) be expected to have a grammatical knowledge of Canarese without being taught the language in a regular Canarese school? The Local Fund Board have, however, resolved to provide for an additional Inspecting Schoolmaster."

140. Under the circumstances,† I do not look for much good from any attempt to improve mere shadows of a school, such as those the Deputy Inspector mentions. For Malabar I have always advocated the improvement of the existing Indigenous schools rather than the establishment of Board schools; for Canara I advocated the reverse, because there are few Indigenous schools, and scarcely any of them are capable of improvement. The want of funds has, however, prevented much being done.

141. The following table will show the number of Lower-class schools in Canara and the management they are under. None, the Deputy Inspector remarks, are schools of the Indigenous type, except six schools lately brought under inspection in the Kundapur Taluq; these, neither I nor the Deputy Inspector, have seen yet.

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* I inquired of the Deputy Inspector his grounds for this statement. It seems that he visited several of the places reported to have schools, and found them already closed. Such schools in Canara are not seldom closed after being open only six months or so.

† From a return now before me it appears that there were 192 private Lower-class schools existing last year in South Canara. Of these seventy-one, with an average attendance of 26, were under inspection. Of the 121 not under inspection 9 have been since closed. In the case of 71 only of the remainder, was the actual attendance ascertained; but these may fairly be taken as specimens of the whole. In forty-eight of the seventy-one schools the attendance did not exceed ten pupils—in several cases going as low as five, and in a few as low as three. Only at twelve schools did it rise above fifteen out of the 121, twenty-one were either not willing to come under inspection or were ineligible from various causes, such as detection in malpractices at examinations, the extreme old age of the master, or the fact of his pupils being only his own relations. In one school the master is returned as ninety years of age, and his fourteen pupils are his relatives, great-grand children, and so on! On the whole it may, I think, be safely affirmed of Canara that of the existing private schools nearly all that are of any use or good have already been brought under inspection.

Lower-class schools, Canara Circle.

	1873-74.		1874-75.		Opened or transferred to Lower class.	Closed or transferred to Middle class.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
Boys' School.						
Local Fund schools...	12	288	18	577	7	1
Mission schools ..	9	284		266	...	.
Private do	49	1,367	56	1,481	7	..
Girls' Schools.						
Mission schools	4	151	5	220	1	..
Private do.	1	20	1	18	...	...

142. The number of Local Fund Lower-class schools has risen from 12 to 19, as seven of the Middle-class schools were reduced to the Lower-class. Three Lower-class schools, *viz.*, those at Hiriyadaka, Kollar, and Suratkal, were transferred to Karandadi, Gurpur, and Mangalpete, respectively. The Deputy Inspector reports as follows.

Lower-class schools under the management of the Local Fund Board, Canara.

"The Karandadi school has not been opened for want of a suitable building: the chief inhabitants promised to raise a shed, but have not done so. The Local Fund Board have desired the Tahsildar of Udipi to see that the people keep to their promise.

"The Udayavar Local Fund school has been temporarily closed, as the private school there set up by a Roman Catholic ex-student of the Provincial school, Mangalore, and the son-in-law of the Vice President of the Sub-Committee, attracted all the children.

"At my last visit in this month the people, however, agreed to send their children to the Local Fund school and desired that their private schoolmaster should, after being trained in the Normal school, be put in charge of the Local Fund school."

143. The annexed table gives particulars respecting the existing Local Fund Lower-class schools.

I quote here some remarks of the Deputy Inspector which come *apropos*.

"Again the villages lie far from each other and the physical features of the village prevent them from forming themselves into one union for the purpose of education; thus a separate school is necessary for each two or three villages, consequently the attendance in each school in the interior cannot be expected to rise above twenty."

The following extract from a report of the Deputy Inspector shows why such private enterprise does not succeed so well in rural parts of the district as in the large town of Mangalore.

"Even in the district some fifteen ex-students of the Government Taluq schools ventured to set up schools; but, seeing that their monthly collection of school fee is far below their expectations, gave up the project, and now only five of them have continued, and of these, two are about to discontinue."

Lower-class Schools under the management of the Local Fund Board, Canara.

Name of school.	Number of				Salary.	Grant.		Remarks.
	Classes.	Pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1874.	Pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1875.	Masters.				
					RS.	RS.	A.	
1. Mudabidri ...	2	55	32	2	10	24	8	Reduced from the Middle Class.
2. Garapur* ...	2	.	32	2	10	...	..	Transferred from Kallur.
3. Mangalpete* ...	2	...	45	2	10	...		Do. Suratkal.
4. Mudagrama .	2	26	28	2	10	.		
5. Barkur	2	31	15	2	10	. .	..	Do. do.
6. Malpe	3	13	35	2	10	.		
7. Padubidri ...	2	42	54	2	10	31	12	
8. Aryadi ..	2	31	33	2	10	.		
9. Brahmavar ..	3	26	54	2	10	.		
10. Kapu ...	3	5	29	2	10	...	.	
11. Baindar* .	3	. .	44	2	10	..		Do. do.
12. Gangolli ..	2	31	49	2	10	2	4	Do. do.
13. Basrur	2	..	12	2	10	2		Do. do.
14. Khambudakone*	2	25	36	2	10	.	...	
15. Hosadrug	3	40	45	2	10	95	8	
16. Manjeshwara ...	2	51	10	2	10	17	12	Do. do.
17. Vitla ...	2	27	24	2	10	50	8	
18. Udayavara	...	. .	. .	...	...	...		Temporarily closed.

All the above schools, except the four marked with an asterisk (two of which were newly opened), were inspected by me during the year. Most of them were in a moderately efficient state as regards instruction. None were decidedly bad. It will be observed that the present average attendance is thirty-four. I consider this large for Canara. The schools at Hosadrug, Padubidri, Brahmavar, and Gangolli are the most efficient as regards instruction as well as the best attended. Those at Mudagrama, Vitla, Basrur, and Manjeshwara are at present the worst. Efforts are being made, however, through the Deputy Inspector for their improvement. All these schools are on the "combined system" of payments. The Head Masters receive 6 Rupees a month and the Assistant Masters Rupees 4, and annually, on the results of the examination by the Inspector or Deputy Inspector, the full

amount of result grant payable under the Government Result Grant Rules.

German Mission Lower-class Schools, Canara Circle.

144. The Mission schools are in general located in good buildings, have masters of fair attainments, are well conducted and well taught, but owing to the amount of time spent on religious instruction, the progress made in secular instruction is slow, the scholars mostly taking two years instead of one to get from one standard to another.

Private Adventure Lower-class Schools, Canara Circle.

145. Of the schools under private management, sixteen are in the Mangalore Municipality, two in the Kasragode Taluq, twenty in the Udipi Taluq, and twenty-two in the Mangalore Taluq. There are no schools in Uppinangadi Taluq under inspection. In the taluq of Kandapur six schools are under inspection, but they have only lately been brought in, are very small, not above fifteen pupils in any, and are but just beginning the first standard. The schools in the Municipality are the best as regards instruction. They are now all taught by ex-students of either the Provincial school or the late Mission school, whose place the former took. The permanent masters of eight of those schools are now under training in the Mangalore Normal school, and will resume work in their schools within the current calendar year. The other schools except one are generally weak in Arithmetic and in reading and meaning. The Deputy Inspector reports of them as follows.

"The writing in almost all the schools is good and the spelling tolerably good. The schools are held either in the verandahs of Brahmin temples or in the houses of land-holders. In a very few places the schoolmasters have raised sheds at their own expense, and these sheds are not such as will last long. The Mission schools are located in good buildings, and the teachers are in general men of pretty good attainments."

Girls' Schools.

146. Of Government Girls' schools, there are none in the Sixth Division, and of Girls' schools on the Salary grant system, there is only one, the Protestant Girls' school, Cochin. That school is under the management of the Rev. A. W. Stone, the Church of England Clergyman at Cochin. It combines a day school for East Indian and European girls with a home for native female orphans—not an arrangement that works well. It was almost a Lower-class school when I inspected it in August last. The instruction was, however, improving even then; and as since then a Certificated First-Grade Mistress has been engaged, and the school is reported by the Deputy Inspector to have "improved both in tone and attendance," it may yet take its stand as a good Middle-class school.

Protestant Girls' School, Cochin.				
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters	Total.	Of educating each pupil.
4	72	4	Rs. A P. 885 0 7	Rs. A. P. 26 1 10

I remarked in my inspection report: "it is evident that the school wants only a fairly good mistress at its head to be a useful institution." There is great need for a good Girls' school at Cochin.

Girls' Schools under the Result System.

Name of school.	Attendance		Grant.				Cost.					
	On the 31st March 1874.	On the 31st March 1875.	For 1873-74.		For 1874-75.		Annual.			Of each pupil.		
			RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Tellicherry Circle.												
Convent School, Cannanore (Middle Class).	120	131	683	4	367	8	...	..	.	...	..	..
German Mission School, Chombala (Middle Class).	73	78	361	4	319	0	...	..	.	...	..	..
Church Mission School, Cannanore (Lower Class).	30	27	92	12	71	8	...	..	..	...	.	.
Mrs. Godfrey's School, Cannanore (Lower Class).	4	7	.	...	49	0	...	...		...	...	...
Calicut Circle.												
Convent School, Calicut (Middle Class).	144	143	591	12	580	4	...	..	...	...	...	...
German Mission School, Calicut (Middle Class).	98	92	644	12	553	12	...	.		...	...	...
Roman Catholic School, Palghaut (Lower Class).	29	22	47	12	31	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Day School, Cochin (Lower Class).	...	17	...		65	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara Circle.												
Convent School, Mangalore (Middle Class).	91	121	457	4	532	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milagres School, Mangalore (Lower Class).	40	36	177	12	154	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parochial School, Mangalore (Lower Class).	70	80	36	12	85	12	...	..	...	...	...	...
Brahmins' School, Mangalore (Lower Class).	26	23	40	4	89	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
German Mission Boarding School, Mulki (Lower Class).	74	60	191	12	216	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindu Girls' School, Mulki (Lower Class).	18	18	...	..	72	4	...	...	.	...	...	..

147. The Convent schools are good schools fully entitled to rank in the Middle class well conducted, doing a most useful work among the ignorant Roman Catholic female population. The children of the poor receive a good plain education almost gratis, those of the well to do pay, and something extra in the way of feminine accomplishments is added to their instruction. All three schools did well at inspection this year; that at Mangalore made a great advance on last year.

148. Of the German Mission Boarding schools, that at Calicut is the best. Earnest effort has been made to improve it, and with corresponding

results. This school is now a tolerably well-taught school fairly within the Middle class. There is a Head Master, a Matriculate, one Assistant Master (5th Grade), and four Assistant Mistresses, three of them certificated teachers (3rd Grade). There is a training class in connexion with this school, which sent up ten candidates to the Teachers' Certificate examination, 3rd Grade, in August last, of whom six passed. The Manager is prepared to admit non-Christian respectable young women to be trained in this class; altogether this is an important school, and well deserving of good aid. Chombala is in the Tellicherry Circle, and the Mission Girls' school there is a sister institution to that at Calicut. It did not do well at my inspection. The Missionary in charge was absent during a good deal of the year, and hence the failure. The school at Mulki is another similar institution, but comparatively inefficient. The native teacher, who, as regards attainments and skill, was the best of the masters in it, had to be dismissed for a lapse in morals. The Brahmins' school is a useful little institution. Female teachers have of late years been exclusively employed in it, and the school does better under them. The parents have more confidence; the girls are less shy; the attendance has risen; and the instruction has improved.

149. The Milagres Girls' school, Mangalore, is a Roman Catholic Parish School wretchedly taught, or, I should rather say, scarcely taught at all.

150. The Hindu Girls' school at Mulki is an Adventure school, taught by a married Brahmini, about thirty years old, who is also the Manageress. It was doing pretty well; it earned a grant of Rupees 72-4-0 at the last inspection; but unfortunately in January last the house of the schoolmistress was burned down, and the school is temporarily closed.

151. The new Girls' school at Cochin I have not yet seen, as it came under inspection after my visit to Cochin. The Deputy Inspector reports that it is attended by East Indian girls, and did tolerably well at his inspection.

Regimental Schools.

152. The question of the re-organization of Regimental schools has been awaiting the decision of Government for, I think, some ten years. Till orders are given nothing can be meddled with. Hence it is almost impossible to improve these schools. I examined the schools of the 9th and 25th Regiments Native Infantry. There was the usual defective classification—the usual inappropriate books, and the usual deficiency and inefficiency of teachers—but in other respects the schools were as good as could be expected.

153. These schools are of the Pial school type. When training schools for Tamil, Telugu, and Hindustani Pial Schoolmasters are open, teachers for Regimental schools should be selected from the followers of the regiments, and sent for instruction and training. A general scheme of studies should then be prescribed, and the schools put under the supervision of the Inspecting Schoolmasters and Deputy Inspector. By some such measures the schools might be considerably improved with very little cost. The

present state of most of the Regimental schools is anything but creditable to Government

Jail Schools

154. Government having lately ordered that Inspectors of Schools should inspect Jail schools, I have endeavoured to obey orders. I found, however, that out of four jails—Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Tellicherry—only one (Cannanore) professed to have a school; and the school at Cannanore is very little more than a name I inspected it in March last. The convicts spend half an hour to three-quarters of an hour every morning in attempting or pretending to attempt to learn to read, but very few seemed to have been successful. Many had no books, and there were no regular teachers—only convicts who knew a little more than the others, but nothing about teaching—even of such men there were not enough. Nothing is attempted beyond mere reading, not even the meaning, to say nothing of writing or arithmetic. In another communication I have suggested inexpensive measures for the improvement of Jail schools.

APPENDIX A.

No. VII.

From HENRY FORTEY, Esq., M.A., Inspector of Schools, Second Division, to Colonel R. M. MACDONALD, Director of Public Instruction, dated Hospett, 26th June 1875, No. 129.

Submits Report.—I have the honor to submit my Report on the condition and progress of Education in the 2nd Division for the official year 1874-75.

2. *Extra charge.*—From the 2nd September to the 24th October 1874 I had charge of the 1st Division in addition to my own. I had no time to visit it, but sent for the office establishment and carried on the correspondence.

3. *Privilege leave.*—I enjoyed a month's privilege leave in November, during which, however, I remained at Ramandroog and attended to matters of routine.

4. *Number of pupils.*—The subjoined table gives the number of pupils in the division connected with the Educational Department at the close of the year. The numbers at the close of 1873-74 are also given for the sake of comparison.

Comparative Statement showing the aggregate Number of Pupils under instruction in schools of each class for each district of the 2nd Division on the 31st March 1874 and 31st March 1875.

District.	Number of pupils under inspection in															
	Higher class.				Middle class.				Lower class.				Total.			
	1874.	1875.	Increase.	Decrease.	1874.	1875.	Increase.	Decrease.	1874.	1875.	Increase.	Decrease.	1874.	1875.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bellary ...	516	488	...	28	662	708	46	...	9,473	9,542	69	...	10,651	10,738	87	..
Kurnool ...	155	165	10	...	385	499	114	...	5,606	5,117	...	489	6,146	5,781	...	365
Cuddapah ...	161	143	...	18	225	382	157	..	6,155	7,356	1,201	...	6,541	7,881	1,340	...
Nellore ...	322	355	33	..	1,044	1,245	201	...	5,700	6,361	661	..	7,066	7,961	895	..
Total ...	1,154	1,151	.	3	2,316	2,834	518	..	26,934	28,376	1,442	...	30,404	32,361	1,957	...

5. The total number of pupils on the 31st of March last was 32,361, and the increase during the year 1,957, or about 6½ per cent.

6. *Higher-class Schools.*—The attendance in Higher-class schools has remained nearly stationary, the slight increase in the Kurnool and Nellore Districts being counterbalanced by the decrease in Bellary and Cuddapah.

7. *Middle-Class Schools.*—The attendance in Middle-class schools at the close of the year was 2,834, and the increase during the year 518, or about 22 per cent. This is so far satisfactory, but I fear that this increase in the quantity has not been accompanied by much improvement in the quality of the education given.

8. *Pupils in Lower-class Schools.*—The number of pupils in Lower-class schools which was 26,934 at the beginning of the year was 28,376 at its close, the increase being 1,442, or about $5\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

9. *Lower-class Schools, Kurnool District.*—It is curious but not satisfactory to observe that in the Kurnool District, where a large number of Elementary schools are supported from Local Funds, there is actually a decrease in the number of pupils in Lower-class schools under inspection.

10. As the question whether it is desirable or not to supersede the system of Results grants by the establishment of a large number of Local Fund schools has recently been discussed, and is even now undecided, and as the Kurnool District is the only one in my division in which the experiment has been tried, I think it worth while to give an analysis of the totals in that district for 1874 and 1875.

Lower-class Education, Kurnool District.

Numbers at the beginning and end of 1874-75.

Description of school.	31st March 1874.		31st March 1875.		Increase.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government	1	36	1	41	..	5
Local Fund	133	3,076	143	3,198	10	122
Village Schools aided by Results	66	1,204	59	1,061	D. 7	D. 143
Village Schools unaided, but under inspection.	84	1,290	52	817	D. 32	D. 473
Total .	284	5,606	255	5,117	D. 29	D. 489

11. It will be seen that there is an increase of ten in the number of Local Fund schools and of 122 in the number of pupils. On the other hand there is a decrease of seven in the number of schools aided by Results grants and of 143 in the number of pupils. On the whole, therefore, the number of pupils in Local Fund schools and Village schools aided by Results grants taken together has remained nearly stationary, the change during the year being the transference of a certain number of pupils from aided to Local Fund schools. I do not think that any progress can be inferred from this change, for in the first place the transformed schools are officered by unpassed Village Schoolmasters, and the mere fact of making them the paid servants of the Local Fund Board does not enable them to teach more efficiently; and, in the second place, as they now receive fixed salaries instead of Results grants, they have no longer the same direct incentive to exertion which they had before.

12. But if evidence is wanting of progression in schools aided and supported, there is unfortunately no doubt that the attention bestowed on Unaided schools is much less than it was, the number of these schools having diminished by thirty-two and the number of pupils by 473. The

Deputy Inspectors have now much less time than formerly to bestow on the improvement of the Village schools, for the Local Fund schools entail on them a good deal of correspondence in furnishing returns, recommending masters for vacancies, &c.

13. I may further remark that the efficiency of a Results Grant school is tested and measured by the number of pupils which are passed under the several standards, but when it is transformed into a Local Fund school, this definite test is no longer applied, and its condition is therefore no longer so accurately known.

14. That Local Fund contrast most unfavourably with Aided schools when looked at from a financial point of view is shown further on in paragraphs 32—34.

15. *Race and sex of pupils.*—I now give a table showing the race, nationality and religion, and also the sex of the pupils. The figures for 1873-74 are added for comparison with those of the year under review.

Race and Sex of Pupils.

Race.	31st March 1874.			31st March 1875.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Europeans	...	4	4	2	6	8
East Indians	102	93	195	98	122	220
Native Christians	408	229	637	743	319	1,062
Hindus...	26,544	301	26,845	27,589	320	27,909
Mahomedans	2,622	4	2,626	2,830	7	2,837
Pariahs	76	21	97	275	50	325
Total . .	29,752	652	30,404	31,537	824	32,361

16. It will be seen that, comparing 1874 with 1875, there is an increase under every heading with the single exception of East Indian boys, who are four less in number than they were last year. It is satisfactory to find that the number of Pariahs under instruction has increased more than threefold. Most of these are in Mission schools in the Nellore and Cuddapah Districts.

17. *Languages studied.*—The next table gives the languages studied and the number of pupils reading each. Pupils studying two languages are entered twice over.

Languages studied.

Languages.	31st March 1874.			31st March 1875.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
English	2,972	102	3,074	3,025	283	3,308
Tamil	81	76	157	140	17	157
Telugu	24,759	363	25,122	25,579	682	26,261
Canarese	4,010	108	4,118	3,249	70	3,319
Sanscrit	26	...	26	...	..	...
Persian	10	...	10	45	. .	45
Arabic	8	...	8	16	...	16

18. There is an increase in the number of pupils reading English and Telugu, but a falling off in those reading Canarese, which I am unable to account for.

19. The only Sanskrit class in the division is one connected with the Municipal school at Anantapur. But as the Government ruled that it was no longer to be supported from Municipal funds, it is not entered in the returns furnished to me.

20. *Distribution of the pupils in the circles.*—The next table gives the distribution of the pupils in the several circles or ranges, and their ratio to the whole population.

Statement showing the Circles or Ranges into which the Second Division is divided for Educational Purposes, with the Area, Population, Number of Pupils, and Proportion of Population to one Pupil in each.

Names of Districts	Circles or Ranges	Area		Population		Number of pupils in schools under inspection		Proportion of population to one pupil	
Bellary District	Bellary Circle	4,436		631,942		5,114		124	
	Gooty do.	3,720		644,853		3,213		201	
	Penugondah Circle	2,881		376,715		2,411		156	
			11,037		1,653,010		10,738		154
Kurnool do.	Kurnool Range	3,785		520,339		3,817		136	
	Cumbum do	3,685		394,093		1,964		201	
			7,470		914,432		5,781		158
Cuddapah do.	Cuddapah Circle	4,620		801,025		5,677		141	
	Madanapally do	3,430		550,169		2,204		250	
			8,050		1,351,194		7,881		171
Nellore do	Nellore Range	3,406		679,619		4,550		149	
	Ongole do	3,744		697,192		3,411		204	
			7,150		1,376,811		7,961		173
	Total for Division		33,707		5,295,447		32,361		164

21. Taking the whole division it appears that $\frac{1}{164}$th of the population are in schools under inspection. The number of girls attending schools is, however, insignificant, and, therefore, if we assume that of the whole population $\frac{1}{8}$th are boys of a school-going age, we find that $\frac{1}{11}$th of these are pupils in inspected schools. Besides these there is, of course, a large attendance at uninspected schools, but what this may amount to I have no means of ascertaining.

22. *Cost of schools—Proportion met from the public funds, from fees, &c.*—I now give some information regarding the cost of the different classes of schools and of their different sources of income; and to make the analysis more complete I have distinguished between Government schools proper, or those supported by Provincial funds only, and those supported by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.

Table showing the Cost of Schools of each Class in the Second Division, and the Proportions of the Expenditure met from the different sources of Income.

Class of School.	Total cost.	Amount of expenditure met from				Percentage of expenditure met from			
		Provincial Funds.	Local and Municipal Funds.	School fees.	Other sources.	Provincial Funds.	Local and Municipal Funds.	School fees.	Other sources.
Government Schools.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Higher Class	22,798	13,622	...	9,176	...	60	...	40	...
Middle do.	2,875	2,089	...	786	...	73	...	27	...
Lower do.	2,547	2,329	...	218	...	91	...	9	...
Total ...	28,220	18,040	...	10,180	...	64	...	36	...
Local Fund and Municipal Schools.									
Middle Class	27,926	7,045	16,392	4,489	...	25	59	16	...
Lower do.	23,136	340	20,447	2,349	...	1·5	88·4	10	...
Total ...	51,062	7,385	36,839	6,838	...	14	72	13	...
Private Schools, Salary Grants.									
Higher Class	16,987	6,188	...	7,541	3,258	37	...	44	19
Middle do.	4,844	1,837	...	1,140	1,867	38	...	24	39
Lower do.	1,923	315	304	64	1,240	16	16	3	65
Total ...	23,754	8,340	304	8,745	6,365	35	1·2	37	26·8

Private Schools, Results Grants.									
Middle Class	2,993	1,261	261	1,095	376	42	9	36	13
Lower do	78,933	..	19,494	50,698	8,741		25	64	11
Total	81,926	1,261	19,755	51,793	9,117	2	24	63	11
Private Schools unaided									
Middle Class	83	.	..	17	66			20	79
Lower do	32,754	.	.	26,521	6,233	.		81	19
Total	32,837	...		26,538	6,299			81	19
Grand Total	2,17,799	35,026	56,898	1,04,094	21,781	16	26	48	10

23. *Government schools, Higher class.*—The cost of Government schools of the higher class is altogether Rupees 22,798, and forty per cent. of this amount is met by school fees, the rest being a charge on Provincial funds. The percentage of the fees would have been higher but for a considerable falling off in the attendance at the Provincial school, Bellary, while the teaching staff has remained unaltered.

24. *Government schools, Middle class.*—The cost of the Middle-class schools is Rupees 2,875, but of this sum only twenty-seven per cent. is met by fees. The fact is, most of these schools are but poorly attended. The Taluq school at Nandikotkur in the Kurnool District was closed during the year, and some time ago I recommended that the Taluq school at Koilkuntla in the same district should also be abolished, but Mr. Powell was of opinion that it should receive a further trial.

25. *Government schools, Lower class.*—The absurdly low proportion of the fees in Government schools of the Lower class—nine per cent. of the total cost—is accounted for by the circumstance that of these schools, five in number, three are Mahomedan schools, in which only half rates are charged, and the other two Girls' schools transferred to the department by the Nellore Board, in one of which very low fees had been levied, and in the other none at all.

26. *Local Fund and Municipal schools, Middle class.*—I have said that the proportion of fees to total cost in Government Middle-class schools is only twenty-seven per cent., but in the Local Fund and Municipal Middle-class schools the proportion is much less, being only sixteen per cent. The fees charged in many of these schools in the Kurnool and Nellore Districts range from one to four annas a month, a ridiculously small charge for instruction where English forms part of the course of study.

27. *Local Fund and Municipal schools, Lower class.*—In the Local Fund and Municipal schools of the Lower class the proportion of the school fees sinks as low as ten per cent. By far the greater number of the schools are in the Kurnool District, where the fees range from two annas down to six pice per month.

28. *Aided school, Higher class.*—The Higher-class Private schools in this Division are only two in number—the London Mission, Bellary, and the Free Church, Nellore. Taking the two together the proportion of fees to total cost is better than in the corresponding Government schools, being forty-five per cent. in the former, and only forty in the latter. But it must be borne in mind that some of the Lower classes, which are always largely attended, and almost, if not quite, self-supporting, have been abolished in the Government schools, the lowest class in the Provincial school being the third, and in the Zillah school at Cuddapah the second.

29. *Aided schools, Middle class.*—In the private schools of the Middle class, which receive Salary grants, the fee collections meet twenty-three per cent. of the total cost, which, although unsatisfactory, is much better than the proportion in Local Fund and Municipal schools of that class.

30. *Aided schools, Lower class.*—Towards the cost of the Private Salary Grant schools of the lower class the fee collections contribute only three per cent. But of these schools, seven in number, four are girls or mixed schools in which no fee is levied, and in the remaining three the fee charged is almost nominal.

31. *Result schools, Middle class.*—In the Private Middle-class schools aided by Results grants the school fee collections amount to thirty-six per cent. of the total cost. This percentage, although not so high as could be wished, is better than in Middle-class schools aided or supported in any other way. The nine per cent. of the cost of these schools paid from Local funds appears anomalous, as all Middle-class Results grants are paid from Provincial funds. But I believe that some schools are ranked as Middle class which were called Lower class in 1873-74, and that grants earned by them in that year were paid in 1874-75.

32. *Result schools, Lower class.*—But it is when we come to Lower-class schools aided by Results grants that the economy of this mode of improving elementary education becomes fully manifest. It will be seen that the aggregate of the incomes of the masters of these schools is Rupees 78,933, of which Rupees 50,698, or sixty-four per cent. is derived directly from school fees, and Rupees 8,741 from other private sources (probably occasional gifts in money or in kind), and Rupees 19,494, or twenty-five per cent. from Local funds. My summary has been carefully compiled from the Village school returns furnished to me by the eight Deputy Inspectors of this division, and those returns give the particulars for each of 821 Aided schools, the information having been furnished by the masters themselves. Now it is by no means probable that the masters have *over*-stated their receipts from fees and other sources, and, therefore, there is every reason to believe that on an average the assistance they receive in the form of grants does not exceed one-fourth of their incomes, the remaining three-fourths being made up chiefly from fees and partly from other sources.

33. *Lower-class Local Fund and Result schools contrasted.*—We have, then, this startling contrast that of the cost of the Local Fund schools ninety per cent. is met from the public funds, and of the cost of schools aided under the system of Payment for results, the public funds are weighted with only twenty-five per cent.

34. *Fees in Result schools.*—In the face of these facts what becomes of the theory that in aided schools parents refuse the usual fees on the ground that the master makes a sufficient income out of their children in the shape of grants at the periodical examinations? If any reliance whatever is to be placed on the Village school returns it is clear that that theory is opposed to the facts in this division, and I believe a careful inspection of the returns would show that it is equally opposed to them throughout the Presidency. With regard to the relative efficiency of the Local Fund and Results Grant schools I have already said a word or two in paragraph 12.

35. *Total cost of schools.*—The total cost of the schools under inspection

is (if a rupee be considered to be worth 2 shillings) £21,780, which is distributed as follows :—

Provincial funds	... £ 3,503, or	16 per cent.
Local and Municipal funds ...	... £ 5,690, „	26 „
School fees	.. £10,409, „	48 „
Other Private sources ...	.. £ 2,178, „	10 „

36. *Account of education in each circle.*—I now proceed to give an account of the educational condition of each circle composing the division.

Bellary Circle.

37. *Higher-class schools.*—In the Bellary Circle there are two Higher-class schools, the Government Provincial school, and that supported by the London Mission.

38. *Bellary Provincial school.*—This school is divided into six classes, of which the lowest is the third, and the highest the eighth. The seventh and eighth are called collegiate classes, and consist of boys who have passed the Matriculation examination, and are reading for the First Examination in Arts.

39. The eighth class, numbering seven pupils (of whom, however, only five were present), answered fairly in English and Telugu and very well in Arithmetic and Euclid, but were deficient in Algebra and Trigonometry.

40. The seventh class was not examined, as the pupils composing it had recently passed the Matriculation examination. I am sorry to say that there are only six boys in this class, and as they will not go into the F.A. examination before December 1876, it is probable that some even of these will leave in the interim, and that the number of F.A. candidates from this school will then be altogether insignificant.

41. The sixth class consisted of fifty-two pupils. The results in English were moderate, in Telugu unsatisfactory, and in Mathematics very fair. This and the eighth class were examined by means of written question papers.

42. The fifth class answered pretty well in English and Telugu, but was very backward in Mathematics and Geography.

43. The fourth class, upper division, acquitted themselves moderately well in English and Mathematics, but were poor in Telugu and Geography.

44. In the fourth class, lower division, the results were very unsatisfactory. The boys seem to have satisfied the Deputy Inspector in Telugu, but in English, Arithmetic, and Geography the failure was deplorable.

45. In the third class, also, the results were poor and the standard much too low. In this class there were only nineteen pupils ; and, had the proper standard for the third class been insisted on when making admissions, the number would have been much less.

46. The school has of late fallen off both in numbers, and also I think in

the efficiency of the teaching. This unfortunate state of things is due to various causes, of which I may mention the following. In the first place the abolition of the two lowest classes had an injurious effect, for those classes were not abolished in the London Mission school which consequently received an additional supply of young pupils; and those pupils do for the most part continue to read in that school after they have arrived at the stage when they are admissible to the Government school, one inducement being that the fees in the Mission school are lower. In the next place there has been a succession of Head Masters or Acting Head Masters ever since Mr. Kershaw's promotion to an Inspectorate, and, as each had charge only for a short time, the discipline of the school has been relaxed, and some of the Assistant Masters are reported to be wanting in energy. Then the rivalry between the Government school and the Mission school seems to me to be productive of harm to both, for each Head Master admits boys into classes higher than those they are fit for, from a fear that if ordered to join a lower class they will at once desert to the rival establishment, and thus the standards are of course unduly lowered. Lastly, some allowance must be made for the fact that I examined the school within a couple of months after the promotions had been made. No doubt the results would have been better had I been able to inspect the school at the close instead of the beginning of the year.

47. At the University examination held in December last one boy passed the First Arts examination, and twelve the Matriculation examination, of whom two were placed in the first class.

48. *London Mission school, Bellary.*—The attendance at this school has increased considerably during the past year, being 275 at its commencement, and 312 at its close.

49. It has also attained greater success in the University Matriculation examination. In December 1873, three pupils passed that examination, all of them in the second class. At the late examination seven passed, two of whom were ranked in the first class.

50. The highest class is the sixth, which was examined in competition with the corresponding class in the Provincial school. In English the results were about equal in both schools, but in Mathematics the Provincial school gained somewhat a higher percentage of the maximum. The Deputy Inspector who examined the class in Telugu stated that the results were satisfactory.

51. The fifth class answered very fairly in English, but were poor in Arithmetic.

52. The fourth and third classes also failed in Arithmetic, but satisfied me in other subjects.

53. The second and first classes do not call for particular remark.

54. Arithmetic is an important subject, and requires more attention in this school than it has received.

55. *Middle-class schools.*—The following is a list of the Middle-class schools in the circle.

Schools.	Number of pupils in each class on the 31st March 1875.					Total.
	V.	IV.	III.	II.	I.	
Local Fund School, Hospett.	...	...	11	7	27	45
Do. do. Narainkary	...	...	...	9	10	19
Do. do. Hadagaly	...	12	12	10	15	49
Do. do. Kudlighy	...	...	6	8	10	24
Do. do. Rayadroog	...	..	3	10	13	26
Protestant Orphanage, Bellary. Boys ...	...	5	9	10	15	39
Protestant Orphanage, Bellary. Girls ...	...	9	10	15	12	46
Roman Catholic Male Asylum, Bellary ...	...	...	10	13	22	45
Do. Female do. do. ...	...	7	10	4	6	27
Anglo-Vernacular School, Cowl Bazaar ...	...	8	19	20	18	65
Do. do. Harpanhally ...	...	...	6	9	19	34
Total . .	...	41	96	115	167	419

56. The attendance in these schools taken collectively is about the same as it was last year, but some little progress has been made, the percentage of the boys in the higher classes being greater. I inspected six of these schools during the year, and should have visited two more, but that, when I got to Bellahoonsie on my way to Hadagaly and Harpanhally in September last, I was unable to proceed on account of the rains. But the schools not visited by me were inspected and reported on by the Deputy Inspector.

57. *Protestant Orphanage Boys' school.*—There were thirty-nine pupils in this school, divided into four classes. They passed a fair examination in Reading and Writing, but the results in Arithmetic and Geography were not so satisfactory.

58. *Girls' school.*—This consisted of fifty pupils, also divided into four classes. The results were generally satisfactory, but the highest class failed in Arithmetic, and the third in Dictation.

59. Four classes cannot be well taught by one person, and both master and mistress require assistance.

60. *Catholic Asylum Boys' school.*—There were forty-five pupils, divided into three classes. The standard attained is quite elementary. The results were fair on the whole, but the second class appeared to have been somewhat neglected.

61. *Girls' school.*—In this school there were twenty-five girls, divided into four classes. They passed a tolerably satisfactory examination, but the senior girls, probably owing to shyness, could not be persuaded to answer any questions on their reading book.

62. *Local Fund schools.*—The condition of the Local Fund schools is more or less unsatisfactory, and some of them are scarcely worthy of being ranked in the middle class. I should hardly venture to say that the

teaching in any of them is satisfactory, but comparing them *inter se* the following may be taken as their relative rank.

Hadagali ...	Good.
Hospett ...	Fair.
Naraindevarakery...	
Raidroog ...	Poor.
Kudlighi ...	

63. These schools require the stimulus of some kind of competitive examination with other schools of the same class throughout the country.

64. *Private school, Harpanhally.*—The school at Harpanhally is also in a poor way. It was formerly assisted by a grant from Provincial funds but, having sunk into the lower class, the grant was stopped. Since then a few boys have been formed into a third class, and it now reappears as a Middle-class school, although I doubt its being worthy of that rank.

65. *Private school, Bellary.*—The Anglo-Vernacular school in the Cowl Bazaar, Bellary, receives a grant of about Rupees 22 per mensem from Government. The Deputy Inspector represents that it is tolerably well managed, and the attendance (65) is satisfactory.

66. *Result schools.*—In addition to the schools given in the list there are in Bellary two schools, one for boys and the other for girls, which educate pupils up to the fourth standard, and, therefore, rank as Middle class. The Boys' school is managed by a native, and the Girls' school by the London Mission. The former earned a grant of Rupees 133, and the latter Rupees 155.

67. *Lower-class Private schools.*—There are seven of these schools, all in the Municipality of Bellary. Four of them are under the management of the London Mission, and the rest are kept by natives. In the Mission schools no fees are charged. Two of them are Mixed, and two Girls' schools.

68. *Aided Village schools.*—The number of pupils in Aided Village schools is 2,658. Of these, 1,179 were presented for examination under the different standards with the following results.

Standards.	Number of pupils passed in			Total.
	Reading alone.	Reading and Writing together.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	
I. ...	12	109	295	416
II. ...	..	58	326	384
III. ...	1	134	90	225
IV. ...	2	46	7	55
Total ...	15	347	718	1,080

69. The total amount of Results grants to Lower-class schools drawn during the year is Rupees 2,907, or about Rupees 2-10-8 per passed pupil.

Gooty Circle.

70. There are no Higher-class schools in the Gooty Circle.

71. *Middle-class schools.*

List of Middle-class schools, Gooty Circle.

Schools.	Number of pupils in each class on the 31st March 1875.				Total.
	IV.	III.	II.	I.	
Government Anglo-Vernacular School, Adoni ...	..	7	13	17	37
Do do. do. Anantapur.	11	10	14	14	49
Local Fund School, Tadpatry	...	1	22	37	60
Municipal School, Gooty	...	3	3	6	12
Total ...	11	21	52	74	158

72. *Government Anglo-Vernacular school, Anantapur.*—When I inspected the Government Anglo-Vernacular school at Anantapur in the early part of the year I found forty-six boys on the rolls, divided into three classes. The pupils generally passed a fair examination, but the highest class did not satisfy me in Arithmetic. The fourth class in this school had been closed for a time, as most of the senior pupils had left for Bellary and other places. It has since been re-opened, and is now attended by eleven pupils.

73. *Government Anglo-Vernacular school, Adoni.*—When I visited this school in October last there were thirty-four boys on the rolls, divided into three classes. Of these, however, only twenty-five were actually present. The attendance is miserably poor, considering the large population of the town. This is perhaps partly due to the fact that the towns people can obtain an elementary education for their children gratis at the Municipal school. The few boys who were present at my inspection passed on the whole a fair examination.

74. *Municipal school, Gooty.*—This school was closed on the 31st of March last as the Municipality was too poor to maintain it. When I inspected it in December last, there were twenty-nine pupils present, divided into three classes. The results were tolerable.

75. *Local Fund school, Tadpatry.*—This can hardly be called a *Middle*-class school, for on the 31st of March last there was only one pupil in the third class, the remainder being in the second and first classes. The total attendance (60) is fair.

76. *Local Fund and Municipal schools, Lower class.*—Of this class there are three Municipal and five Local Fund schools. The Municipal schools are at Gooty, Anantapur, and Adoni. The teaching in the two former I found to be miserably inefficient; in the latter it was somewhat better.

77. Of the five Local Fund schools two were opened shortly before the close of the year. The course of study includes Telugu, Arithmetic, and a smattering of English. I think the English might very well be omitted. The schools are not well attended, as the people for the most part prefer their ordinary Pial schools.

78. *Aided Village schools.*—The number of pupils in Aided Village schools was 2,026; of these 768 were presented for examination with the following results

Standards.	Number of pupils passed in			Total.
	Reading alone.	Reading and Writing together.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	
I.... .	13	108	191	312
II.... .	2	30	137	169
III.... .	...	5	34	39
IV.	.	4	...	4
Total ..	15	147	362	524

79. The total amount of Results grants drawn during the year was Rupees 1,540, or rather less than Rupees 3 per passed pupil.

Penukondah Circle.

80. *Local Fund Middle-class school.*—The Local Fund school at Penukondah is the only Middle-class school in this circle. When I inspected it early in the year I found fifty-two boys present, divided into three classes. In the lowest class there were twenty-seven boys, who did not learn English. The results of my examination were moderate. The highest class failed in Arithmetic and Geography, and had been made to study the African Continent, although they knew nothing about Asia.

81. *Mahomedan school, Lower class.*—There is at Penukondah, also, a Lower-class school for Mahomedans, the master of which is paid a fixed salary of Rupees 15 per mensem, and is allowed to earn as much money as he can in the shape of Results grants. The school was examined while I was at Penukondah, and the master earned Rupees 35. His fixed salary for a year amounts to about five times this sum.

82. *Aided Village schools.*—The total number of pupils in Aided schools was 1,769, of these 741 were presented for examination with the following results.

Standards.	Number of pupils passed in			Total.
	Reading alone.	Reading and Writing together.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	
I. ...	18	163	128	309
II. ...	3	40	92	135
III.	1	19	74	94
IV. ..	...	8	7	15
Total	22	230	301	553

83. The amount of Results grants drawn during the year was Rupees 1,723-8-0, or Rupees 3-2-0 per passed pupil.

KURNOOL CIRCLE.

84. *Higher-class school.*—The Government Zillah school was examined in February last. The results were satisfactory, and the state of the school reflects credit on the Acting Head Master, Mr. Hensman, and his assistants.

85. There were 169 boys on the rolls, divided into six classes. To the sixth class were given three question papers on English, Telugu, and Mathematics, and the average marks gained was satisfactory in each subject. The fifth class was examined orally, and the results in this class also were uniformly satisfactory. The fourth class was poor in English, but good in other subjects, and the third and lower classes acquitted themselves fairly.

86. At the late Matriculation Examination four boys passed, one of whom was ranked in the first class.

87. *Middle-class schools.*

List of Middle-class schools, Kurnool Circle.

Schools.	Number of pupils in each class on the 31st March 1875.				Total.
	IV.	III.	II.	I.	
Government Taluq school, Koilkuntla ...	...	.	8	12	20
Local Fund school, Nurnoor	..	9	12	45	66
Do. do. Pattikondah .	. .	6	4	19	29
Do. do. Peapally ..	...	9	14	27	50
Do. do. Nundial .	6	10	11	44	71
Municipal school, Cumbum .		11	11	18	40
Total	6	45	60	165	276

88. *Taluq school, Koilkuntla.*—The attendance at this school is poor in the extreme, and when I reported on it in March last I recommended its abolition. Mr. Powell, however, desired that it should be given a further trial. I found only eleven pupils present, divided into two classes. They passed a fair examination. There is a Local Fund school in this town in which the fees charged are very small and which is very well attended.

89. *Local Fund schools.*—Of the Local Fund schools that at Nundial is perhaps the best. At the close of the year the number of pupils on the rolls was seventy-one, of whom, however, forty-four were in the first or lowest class. In the school at Peapally I found forty-one boys, divided into three classes. As only six of them had got beyond the alphabet in English, I recommended that the study of English be discontinued. The course of study in the schools at Nurnoor and Pattikondah is entirely elementary, and they ought, strictly speaking, to be ranked amongst schools of the lower class. The Municipal school at Cumbum was examined by the Deputy Inspector with tolerably satisfactory results.

90. *Local Fund schools, Lower class.*—The number of these schools is 143. The number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March last was 3,198, and the average daily attendance during the year 2,383. The whole cost of these schools for the year was Rupees 14,087, of which the Local Fund Board

paid Rupees 12,344, and the balance Rupees 1,743 was met by school fee collections.

91. Dividing the above-mentioned sums by the average daily attendance we find that the cost to Local Funds was about Rupees 5-3-0 per pupil, and that met by fees about 12 annas per pupil.

92. Of the progress made by the pupils in these schools it is not easy to form an accurate estimate. The following table extracted from the annual report of the Deputy Inspector, Kurnool Range, gives the results of his examinations of Local Fund schools as compared with those in Village schools aided by Results grants.

Names of Institutions.	Number presented for examination.	Number passed in Reading.	Number passed in Writing.	Number passed in Arithmetic.	Number passed in Grammar.	Number passed in Geography.
In Local Fund schools for third class.	112	31	96	68	25	13
In Aided schools for third and fourth standards.	105	41	78	54	11	1
In Local Fund schools for second class.	362	45	199	172	10	...
In Aided schools for second standard.	173	76	108	108	...	...
In Local Fund schools for first class.	383	44	191	127	.	...
In Aided schools for first standard.	277	130	248	188	...	...
Total in Local Fund schools for all classes.	857	120	486	367	35	13
Total in Aided schools for all standards.	555	247	434	350	11	1

93. As far as I can make out from this table the percentages of pupils passed under each of the three heads of Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic are better in the Village Aided schools than in the Local Fund schools. Then again the 857 presented for examination in the Local Fund schools are selected from a total of 1,858 in those schools, whereas the 555 presented by Village Aided schools are selected from a total of 755 only.

94. The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Cumbum Range, very foolishly devotes only two paragraphs of his annual report to the condition of these Local Fund schools, referring me for information to an unwieldy tabular statement from which it is impossible to derive any real information. Opposite several schools he has remarked "Progress enough, results very unsatisfactory;" and opposite to others "Progress very little, results satisfactory." Of eighty-five masters employed in Local Fund schools in this range the Deputy Inspector reported in October last that he considered seventeen could pass the Fifth Grade examination in Telugu exclusive of Grammar,

that two could pass in Grammar, and fifteen in Arithmetic. Referring to these figures he says, "the numbers are poorest that can be had, but the Board never expected to procure all competent men at the beginning. They considered that when these are properly instructed by the Inspecting Schoolmasters they should in course of time become competent."

95. I subjoin a translation of the time-tables prescribed for each of the classes in these schools by the Local Fund Board.

TIME-TABLE.

Third Class.

Hours.				Lessons.
6	to 7	A.M.	...	Amaram and Andhranama Sangraham alternately.
7	to 8	do.	...	Recess.
8	to 9	do.	...	Vianaharadipika inclusive of letters.
9	to 10	do.	...	Sreerangarazu Charitra.
10	to 1	P.M.	...	Recess.
1	to 2	do.	...	Nala Charitra.
2	to 3	do.	...	Dictation.
3	to 4	do.	...	Recess.
4	to 5	do.	...	Arithmetic.
5	to 5½	do	...	Geography.
5½	to 6	do.	...	Grammar.

Second Class.

6	to 7	A.M.	...	As in the third class.
7	to 8	do.	...	Recess.
8	to 9	do.	...	Alternately Dictation and copying either on slates or paper.
9	to 10	do.	...	Dictation.
1	to 2	P.M.	...	Alternately Sumatisatakam and Second Reader.
2	to 3	do.	...	Do. Vianaharadipika and do.
3	to 4	do.	...	Recess.
4	to 5	do.	...	Arithmetic.
5	to 6	do.	...	Geography and Prabhava, &c.

First Class.

6	to 7	A.M.	...	As in the third class.
7	to 8	do.	...	Recess.
8	to 9	do.	...	Dictation and copying from books.
9	to 10	do.	...	Spelling and pronunciation of words.
1	to 2	P.M.	...	First Reader.
2	to 3	do.	...	Writing the Multiplication Table.
4	to 5	do.	...	Learning new lessons from Arithmetic.
5	to 6	do.	...	Easy sums in Addition and Subtraction.

96. It seems to me that the school hours are much too long, and that the Telugu Reading books are too many in number.

97. *Aided Village schools.*—The number of pupils in Village schools aided by Results grants was on the 31st of March last 1,061. Of these 780 were presented for examination with the following results.

Standards.	Number of pupils passed in			Total.
	Reading alone.	Reading and Writing together.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	
I.... ..	6	27	145	178
II.... ...	13	24	91	128
III.... ...	5	19	27	51
IV.... ...	4	23	18	45
Total ...	28	93	281	402

98. The total amount of Results grants drawn during the year on account of Lower-class schools was Rupees 1,147-12-0, or Rupees 2-14-0 per passed pupil.

Cuddapah Circle.

99. *Higher-class school.*—When the Zillah school at Cuddapah was inspected in December last there were 135 boys on the rolls, divided into five classes, the highest being the sixth and the lowest the second. The attendance is not so great as it used to be, but a Municipal school opened some time ago may in some degree account for the decrease.

100. I was glad to find a great improvement in the regularity of attendance. The total number of pupils in the classes I examined was 128, and of these four only were absent.

101. The pupils of the sixth class were not present, as they had gone to Bellary to undergo the Matriculation examination. I regret to say that none of them succeeded in passing. This complete failure of the highest class cannot but reflect some discredit on the instruction it received.

102. The fifth class had read a portion of the Matriculation subjects. I gave them two question papers, one on English and the other on Mathematics. The former paper was well answered, but the boys failed in the latter. The questions in this latter paper were some of them perhaps too difficult, but making due allowance for this the results were still unsatisfactory. In Telugu the class was examined by the Deputy Inspector and the results may be characterized as tolerable, being rather above twenty-five per cent. of the maximum.

103. The fourth class passed a fair examination in all subjects.

104. The third class is divided into two sections B and A. Section A was poor in English, but with this exception both sections answered pretty well.

105. The condition of the second class was also satisfactory.

106. When I reported on this school the results of the Matriculation examination had not been published, and I concluded by saying that some credit was in my opinion due to the Head Master and his assistants. Had

I then known of the signal failure of the sixth class, for the teaching of which the Head Master is mainly responsible, I should have either omitted or modified this remark.

107. *Middle-class schools.*—The following is the list of the Middle-class schools in the circle.

Schools.	Number of pupils in each class on the 31st March 1875.			Total.
	III.	II.	I.	
Local Fund school, Proddatore .	9	10	17	36
Do. do. Jamalamadugu .	17	11	15	43
Do. do. Budwail	14	13	9	36
Municipal do. Cuddapah . .	4	44	81	129
Total ..	44	78	122	244

108. *Local Fund school, Sidhout.*—In addition to the schools above mentioned there was, until nearly the end of the year, a Middle-class school at Sidhout. The Assistant Masters of this school, not only sent in petitions against the Head Masters, but encouraged the pupils to do the same. As the charges were not substantiated, the conduct of the assistants was considered so discreditable that they were dismissed. Now these men were natives of Sidhout and enjoyed so much influence with the townspeople that the pupils were almost all withdrawn and the school was then closed by order of the Local Fund Board.

109. *Other Local Fund schools.*—The schools at Jamalamadugu and Proddatore were inspected in February last. In the former the outturn of work was tolerably satisfactory, but in the latter the third or highest class had been taught inefficiently, and the results of my examination were unsatisfactory. The school at Budwail was not inspected by me but the Deputy Inspector, who reported on it unfavorably.

110. *Municipal school, Cuddapah.*—The Municipal school at Cuddapah was largely attended, but there were serious defects in the management. I found the Head Master to be a Tamil man with hardly any knowledge of Telugu. This man's services have since been dispensed with. English was commenced simultaneously with Telugu, and the programme of studies was too extensive. These matters have since been rectified, and the school will now serve as a useful feeder to the Zillah school.

111. *Local Fund school, Lower class.*—A Lower-class school was opened some time ago by the Local Fund Board at Pulivendla. The Deputy Inspector who examined it in February last reports favorably. The attendance was then thirty-four.

112. *Aided Village schools.*—The total number of pupils in Village schools aided under the system of Payment for results was on the 31st of March last 3,022. Of these 2,096 were presented for examination with the following results.

Standards.	Number of pupils passed in			Totals.
	Reading alone.	Reading and Writing together.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	
I	42	32	356	430
II.	16	81	398	495
III.	6	56	145	207
IV.	1	7	14	22
Total	65	176	913	1,154

113. The total amount of Results grants drawn on account of these schools during the year was Rupees 6,300, or about Rupees 3-7-0 per passed pupil.

MADANAPALLY CIRCLE.

114. *No Higher or Middle class schools.*—In this circle there are no schools either of the Higher or Middle class. There are indeed four Private schools at Madanapally, Voilpad, Royachoti, and Kadri in which a smattering of English is taught, but in three of the four the highest class is the second, and the fourth school which is somewhat more advanced, passed only three pupils in the fourth standard when examined for a Results grant.

115. *Proposal for a Government school.*—A good Middle-class school at Madanapally would probably be well attended, but the Local Fund Board cannot establish one, as their operations are restricted to the development of primary education. Under the circumstances I venture to think that a Government school might be opened there. With regard to funds I may observe that a Taluq school at Nandikotkur in the Kurnool District was closed a year ago, and another at Koilkuntla in the same district is so poorly attended that it might well be abolished also, and for less than the expenditure on these two schools combined, a very good Anglo-Vernacular school might be kept up at Madanapally.

116. *Aided Village schools.*—The number of pupils in Village schools aided under the system of Payment for results was on the 31st of March last 1,323. Of these 767 were presented for examination under the several standards with the following results.

Standards.	Number of pupils on the 31st of March			Total.
	Reading alone.	Reading and Writing together.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	
I.	11	63	263	337
II.	3	39	136	178
III.	2	22	54	78
IV.	...	1	2	3
Total	16	125	455	596

117 The aggregate of the grants drawn during the year was Rupees 1,672, or Rupees 2-13-0 per passed pupil.

Nellore Circle.

118 *Higher-Class school.*—The Free Church Mission school at Nellore is the only institution of the Higher class. At the last Matriculation examination twelve pupils passed, three of whom were ranked in the first class. This is very satisfactory, and the results at the next examination will probably be still more so, for the school has been growing more efficient year by year since the Rev. Mr. Macmillan took charge of it. In December 1873 the number of pupils who passed the Matriculation examination was six, of whom one was placed in the first class.

119. At the date of my inspection in December last the sixth class was absent owing to the University examination.

120. To the fifth class I gave two question papers, one on English and the other on Mathematics. The results in English were good, but in Mathematics only moderate.

121. The fourth class also was good in English, but somewhat deficient in Mathematics.

122. The results in the third class were not very satisfactory. Arithmetic was an unsatisfactory subject, and the boys were defective in their pronunciation of English.

123. The second and first classes do not call for particular remark.

124. The Deputy Inspector Mr. Kotiah examined in the Telugu language. He was satisfied with the three lower classes, but not with the fourth or fifth.

125. *Middle-class schools.*—The following is a list of the Middle-class schools in the circle.

Schools.	Number of pupils in each class on the 31st of March 1875.					Total.
	V.	IV.	III.	II	I.	
Government A.-V. school, Ongole . .	..	...	13	18	17	48
Local Fund school, Naidupet	8	11	8	9	43	79
Do. do. Venkatagiry ..	7	10	15	12	46	90
Do. do. Cavaly	..	6	7	9	29	51
Do. do. Alluru	.	5	9	9	28	51
Do. do. Kaligherry . . .	. .	8	7	7	21	43
Do. do. Kandukur	..	..	34	37	42	113
Do. do. Gudoor	.	...	9	8	31	48
Do. do. Butchreddypalem ...	.	..	6	7	37	50
Do. do. Varigondah	...	9	9	3	44	65
Do. do. Monganoor . ..	...	7	6	5	15	33
Do. do. Sulurpet . .	..	8	9	4	21	42
Do. do. Koratoor	.	4	12	5	19	40
Do. do. Vindúr	...	6	...	13	12	31
Do. do. Duvvoor	...	6	5	14	31	56
Municipal school, Mulapet	..	6	9	18	24	57
Do. do. Nabobpett		7	5	9	6	27
Do. do. Fattikanpett	...	4	7	9	10	30
Do. do. Ranganaikpett ...	..	6	10	12	12	40
Do. do. East school	...	4	8	7	16	35
Do. do. West school	.	7	28	16	29	80
Christ Church school . .	.		6	12	10	28
Total ...	15	114	222	243	543	1,137

126. *Government Anglo-Vernacular school, Ongole.*—The Anglo-Vernacular school at Ongole was inspected in January last. I found fifty boys on the rolls, divided into three classes. Only one boy was absent from the examination, and this regularity of attendance is creditable to the Head Master.

127. The third or highest class answered well in English and Telugu, but the results were poor in Geography, and decidedly unsatisfactory in Arithmetic.

128. The second and first classes acquitted themselves fairly in all subjects.

129. This school suffered some injury during the year owing to a want of judgment on the part of the Deputy Inspector in promoting the formation of another English teaching school in the town. The Local Fund Board have now, however, passed a resolution that no Results grants shall be given to schools teaching English in towns where the Government or the Local Fund Board have provided for instruction in that language.

130. *Christ Church Girls' school.*—In the Christ Church Girls' school I found thirty-five pupils (almost all European or Eurasian), divided into three classes. The pupils passed a fair examination on the whole, but were rather backward in Arithmetic.

131. *Local Fund Vernacular schools.*—Of the Local Fund schools the last five in the list are purely Vernacular schools, but they have been ranked by the Deputy Inspector in the Middle class, because, although English is not taught, in other subjects they rise above the standard of Lower-class schools.

132. These schools were examined by the Deputy Inspector. Speaking generally the results were good at Duvvur, fair at Suloorpet, and tolerable at Munganoor, Koratoor, and Vindur.

133. *Local Fund Anglo-Vernacular schools Durbar examination.*—The third, fourth, and fifth classes of the nine Anglo-Vernacular Local Fund schools were assembled at Nellore in December last and examined at the Educational Durbar. When the examination had been concluded a public meeting was held, at which the Collector presided. Prizes were distributed to the most meritorious pupils, and I read a report on the condition of the schools which I venture here to transcribe. Last year, on a suggestion of mine, the Middle-class Local Fund schools of this district were examined in competition with each other, the object being not only to ascertain the absolute standard reached by each school, but the relative efficiency of the schools when compared together.

This mode of examination was considered to be advantageous, inasmuch as it not only tested the work done in each school, but afforded an inducement to the teachers to work with increased energy; and, therefore, it was determined to repeat the experiment at the close of 1874. This has been done; the third, fourth, and fifth classes of all the Middle-class schools have been assembled and examined, and all the boys in each class have been subjected to precisely the same tests.

The results of this examination I have now the honour to report.

The number of pupils examined is ninety-nine in 1874 against seventy-three in 1873, showing an increase of twenty-six. The number of pupils who have attained the standard of the fifth class has not altered, but in

the fourth and third classes the number of pupils in 1874 is twenty-nine and fifty, and in 1873 eighteen and forty-five, respectively.

The subjects in which the several classes were to be examined were notified in the Local Gazette of the 2nd of May last, and are as follows.

Scheme of Studies for the Middle-class Local Fund schools, Nellore.

Subjects and Books.	Portions to be studied.
5TH CLASS.	
English.	
Matriculation text for 1874—	
Prose	Seven chapters.
Poetry	"Boadicea," "Alexander Selkirk to Mary," "Casabianca," and "Edinburgh after Flodden."
Grammar—(Bain's large print).	The whole.
Telugu.	
Matriculation text for 1874—	
Grammar	Chinnayasury's 90 pages.
Arithmetic	Generally.
Algebra	Simple Equations with Problems.
Geometry—Pott's	Books 1. and II.
Geography—Hughes' General. ...	The whole.
Duncan's India. ...	To the end of Oude.
English History—Collier's. ...	To the end of the Reign of Henry VIII.
4TH CLASS.	
English.	
Prose—Supplement to the Fourth Book.	Up to the 98th page, exclusive of poetical pieces.
Poetry—Selections of Poetry No. I.	80 pages.
Grammar—Bain's	119 pages.
Writing—On paper	Small hand.
Telugu.	
Prose—Nitichandrica.	Mithralabham.
Poetry—Udyogaparvam, Part I. ...	To the end of Nahushu's Dethronement.
Grammar—Venkiah's	The whole.
Arithmetic—Colenso's	Practice, Decimals, and Simple Proportion.
Algebra—Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners.	To the end of Least Common Multiple.
Geometry—Pott's	Book I.
Geography—Hughes' General Duncan's India.	Europe and Asia.
History—Morris' History of India...	The whole.

3RD CLASS.

English.

Prose—Moral Class Book.	Up to the 70th page, excluding poetical pieces.
Poetry—Selections of Poetry No. I.	39 pages.
Grammar—Morrell's Essentials of English Grammar.	The whole.
Writing—On paper	Small hand.

Telugu.

Prose and Poetry—Nalacharitra ..	The whole.
Writing.—On paper.	Small hand.
Grammar—Soundaranaygam's. ...	The whole.
Arithmetic—Colenso's, Part II. ...	To the end of Vulgar Fractions.
Geography—Manual of Geography, Part II.	Europe.
History—Morris' Translation. ..	Ten chapters.

The results of the examinations are embodied in two tabular statements annexed to this report. Table A shows the percentage of marks gained by each class of each school under each of the heads of examination, and also the general percentage of each class of each school for all the subjects taken collectively. I beg that the masters of the schools concerned will carefully study this table which indicates the weak points in their teaching, and I hope that they will exert themselves to remedy the defects thus clearly and prominently brought to their notice. Table B (here omitted) shows the absolute and relative proficiency of individual pupils, and will doubtless have a greater interest for them than for the masters.

With reference to Table A, I may remark that the general percentage of marks gained by pupils who have reached the third class is about the same as last year, but that there is a decided improvement in the fourth and fifth classes.

I shall now make a few remarks on the work done by each school, and shall take them in order in reference to their cost to the Board.

Naidupet School.

Names of Masters.	Designation.	Examination passed.	Salary.
			Rs.
D. Vaidianadiah	Head Master ...	F. A.	60
G. Subramania Iyer	Second do. ...	Matriculation...	30
A. Parthasardhy Iyengar	Third do. ...	Do. ...	15
Coopusawmy Iyer	Fourth do. ...	None	12
V. Venkataramiah	Fifth do. ...	Do.	10
		Total ...	127

The school at Naidupet is undoubtedly the first in importance and efficiency. This was to be expected, considering that the teaching staff is more ample and higher paid than that of any other school in the circle; but it is satisfactory to find that our expectations have been realized. The school has considerably improved since last year. Its fifth class is more numerous than that of Venkatagiry (the only other school that has a fifth class), and the percentage of marks gained is far higher. Its fourth class ranks higher than that of any other school except Gudur, and is again far above the fourth class at Vengatagiry. Its third class is not quite equal to that at Kaligherry (which is, however, only half as large), but beats the third classes in all the other schools, and is again far ahead of that of Venkatagiry which is last but two.

Venkatagiry School.

Names of Masters.	Designation.	Examination passed.	Salary.
			RS. A.
P. Abboi Naidu	Head Master ...	Matriculation ...	50 0
D. Sundaresiah	Second do. .	Do. ...	20 0
M. Chengiah	Third do. ...	Fifth Grade .	10 8
Vacant	Fourth do. ..	None	8 0
K. Kristniah	Fifth do. ...	Do.	6 0
		Total ...	94 8

I have compared the Naidupet school with that at Venkatagiry, because the latter ranks next to it in regard to the expense of the teaching staff. From what I have already said it will be inferred that the latter school has not distinguished itself at the recent examination. The fifth class gained thirty per cent. of the total marks, whereas that at Naidupet gained forty-seven per cent., a very great difference. Again the fourth class gained a percentage of forty-four marks as compared with sixty-six at Gudur and sixty-two at Naidupet, and its third class gained forty-two per cent, whereas those at Kaligherry and Naidupet gained fifty-three and fifty-one percentage respectively.

Kandukur School.

Names of Masters.	Designation.	Examination passed.	Salary.
			RS.
P. Lakshminarsu	Head Master ...	Matriculation ...	30
K. Krishnamurty	Second do. ...	Fourth Grade...	15
K. Gopaliah	Third do. ..	Fifth do ...	12
T. Paupiah	Fourth do. ...	None	7
K. Ramaswamy	Fifth do. .	Do.	5
S. Viraraghaviah	Sixth do. ...	Do.	5
		Total ..	74

The standard of instruction in the Kandukur school, which costs Rs. 74 per mensem, does not rise above the third class, and there are only three boys in that class. As the percentage of marks obtained even by these three was not particularly good, I consider that the masters have not done good work.

Gudur School.

Names of Masters.	Designation.	Examination passed.	Salary.
			Rs.
N. K. Arunajadiah	Head Master ...	Matriculation...	30
N. Subba Row...	Second do. ...	Fifth Grade ...	15
A. Nadamuni Mudali	Third do. ...	Do. ...	15
C. Nursiah	Fourth do. ...	None	9
		Total ...	69

The fourth school as regards the cost to the Board is that at Gudur. The highest class in this school is the fourth and it stands higher than any other fourth class in the circle. The third class, however, did not do so well, and is below all the others except that at Venkatagiry.

Allur School.

Names of Masters.	Designation.	Examination passed.	Salary.
			Rs.
C. R. Ramiah	Head Master...	Matriculation...	30
D. Sambiah	Second do. ...	Fifth Grade ...	15
T. Thumby	Third do. ...	None	8
		Total ...	53

Next comes the school at Allur which has a fourth class, but *no* third class. I have not much to say in favour of the school, as the only class examined cannot be said to have done more than moderately well. The absence of a third class in this school and in that at Butchiréddipalam seems to indicate some defect in the teaching and classification of the pupils, and the Deputy Inspector will be directed to investigate the causes of this anomaly and apply a remedy.

Cavali School.

Names of Masters.	Designation.	Examination passed.	Salary.
			Rs.
T. Subramaniam	Head Master ...	Matriculation ...	30
M. Venkannah	Second do. ...	Fourth Grade...	15
I. Subbarayulu	Third do. ...	None	7
		Total ...	52

The next school is that at Cavali. This school is maintained at a greater cost than that at Kaligherry, but has not obtained results quite equal in quantity or quality to those of the less expensive schools.

Kaligherry School.

Names of Masters.	Designation.	Examination passed.	Salary.
			Rs.
T. Balasundram Moodelly	Head Master ...	None	22
G. Chengiah	Second do. ...	Fifth Grade ...	8
M. Purushothamiah	Third do. ...	None	5
		Total ...	35

The masters of the Kaligherry school are entitled to some credit. It is true that the third is the highest class in that school, but the pupils of that class gained a higher general average than those of in the same class in any other school of the circle.

Varigondah School.

Names of Masters.	Designation.	Examination passed.	Salary.
			Rs. A.
C. Venkatasubba Row	Head Master ...	Matriculation...	20 0
B. Streeramulu...	Second do. ...	None	8 6
P. Pitchiah	Third do. ...	Do.	6 0
		Total ...	34 6

Butchireddipalem School.

Names of Masters.	Designation.	Examination passed.	Salary.
			Rs.
V. Subramaniam	Head Master ...	Matriculation ...	20
D. Appiah	Second do. ...	Fifth Grade ...	8
Gurusamy	Third do. ...	None	5
		Total ...	33

The two last schools in the list are Varigondah and Butchireddipalem. The results in the case of these schools are very meagre, and I hope to find a considerable improvement next year. I am told that the boys at Butchi-

reddipalem were unable for a time to attend the school on account of the flood, but this will hardly account for all their shortcomings.

An unsatisfactory feature in the classification of these schools is the small number of pupils in the higher classes, as will be manifest on inspection of the subjoined table in which the pupils in each class are given.

Number of boys on rolls in each class.

Names of Schools.	Vernacular.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	Total.
Naidupet	35	9	9	13	5	6	77
Venkatagiry	28	12	13	12	5	4	74
Gudoor	38	10	12	6	4	...	70
Varigondah	44	5	7	10	5	...	71
Butchireddipalem	34	8	8	...	4	...	54
Alluru	27	11	8	...	7	...	53
Cavali	22	12	9	6	...	...	49
Kaligherry	7	5	15	8	...	...	35
Kandukur	86	20	14	4	..	.	124
Total ...	321	92	95	59	30	10	607

I think it probable that in some cases the Head Masters have allowed only a few picked pupils to be promoted, with a view to obtaining higher average at the Durbar examination. This is an abuse which ought not to be permitted, and the Deputy Inspector should be authorized by the Board to prevent it in future.

The following is a list of boys to whom prizes have been assigned. I may mention that the first boy in the fifth class, Lakshminarusu of the Naidupet school, is far in advance of all his colleagues, and, therefore, an exceptionally valuable prize will be given to him.

Rank.	Names.	Schools.
	Fifth Class.	
1	K. Lakshminarusu	Naidupet.
2	L. Markandiah	
3	K. Sashiah	
	Fourth Class.	
1	G. Rangiah	Gudoor.
2	T. Purushotthama Row ...	Naidupet.
3	A. Venkiah	Gudoor.
4	J. Ramachendriah	Naidupet.
	Third Class.	
1	T. Murigasam	Kaligherry.
2	V. Vasudevan	Naidupet.
3	C. Chakrapani	
4	C. Sashiah	Venkatagiry.
5	P. Venkiah	Kaligerry.
	V. Adisashiah	Venkatagiry.

On a general review I feel justified in saying that although in some instances the work done is not so much or so good in quality as might have been expected, yet that on the whole the results are satisfactory and much better than they would have been had masters and pupils worked without the stimulus afforded by competition. I think, therefore, that this mode of testing the various schools may be considered to have passed the experimental stage, and may be adopted as a permanent measure for the future.

Results of Examination of Fifth, Fourth, and Third Classes of Middle-class Local Funds chools, Nellore District, December 1874.

Names of Schools.	Number of boys in the class.	Percentage of marks gained in					General percentage.	Rank.
		English.	Telugu.	Mathematics.	Geography.	History.		
Fifth Class.								
Naidupet	6	49	50	44	43	.	47	1
Venkatagiry	4	38	33	16	40	..	30	2
Fourth Class.								
Gudoor ...	4	72	79	58	62	35	66	1
Naidupet .	5	58	75	58	55	59	62	2
Alluru	7	40	67	29	29	48	44	3
Venkatagiry ..	4	36	60	47	17	32	43	4
Varigondah	5	43	46	23	23	27	35	5
Butchireddipalem.	4	34	47	25	23	25	33	6
Third Class.								
Kaligherry ...	7	64	52	33	59	. .	53	1
Naidupet . .	12	64	39	38	55	..	51	2
Cavali	4	54	55	23	77	..	50	3
Kandukur ...	3	51	67	22	66	..	49	4
Venkatagiry .	10	48	54	29	25	..	42	5
Gudoor	5	47	43	27	49	. .	41	6
Varigondah ...	9	40	34	29	31	..	35	7

134. The first and second classes of these schools were examined by the Deputy Inspector during the year, and for a very careful and detailed account of each school, including the state of the building, the sufficiency or otherwise of the school apparatus and other particulars, I must beg to refer you to Mr. Kotiah's annual report.

135. *Municipal schools.*—The Municipal schools were examined on the same plan as the Local Fund schools, that is to say in competition with one another, the only difference being that, as these schools were close at hand, *all* the pupils were assembled and examined, and not the higher classes only.

136. The subjects in which the classes were examined are those prescribed for the different standards in the Results system.

137. I give here the results of my examination in a tabular form, and shall only add that some little progress had been made during the year.

Results of Examination of Municipal schools, Nellore, January 1875.

Names of Schools.	No. of boys in the class.	Percentage of marks gained in				General percentage.	Rank.
		English.	Telugu.	Arithmetic.	Geography.		
Fourth Class.							
Ranganaikpett	6	53	38	7	29	34	1
West Nellore	6	24	30	27	25	28	2
Nabobpett	5	27	18	16	38	23	3
Third Class.							
Fattikhanpett	5	62	50	36	60	52	1
Mulapet	9	61	54	30	57	51	2
Ranganaikpett ...	10	61	47	47	35	48	3
West Nellore	16	44	33	49	44	41	4
Parcherry	8	35	25	55	39	37	5
East Nellore	6	40	18	37	59	36	6
Nabobpett	7	26	25	26	51	33	7
Second Class.							
Nabobpett	9	...	63	71	...	66	1
Ranganaikpett	13	...	73	54	...	65	2
Fattikanpett	7	...	70	51	...	63	3
Mulapett	15	...	71	48	...	62	4
Stonehousepett	8	...	60	45	...	54	5
West Nellore	20	...	62	53	...	53	6
Parcherry	8	...	64	30	...	50	7
East Nellore	5	...	36	32	...	34	8
First Class.							
Ranganaikpett	13	...	75	71	..	73	1
Mulapett . .	11	...	71	73	..	72	2
Fattikhanpett . .	9	...	51	94	...	68	3
West Nellore	15	...	59	77	...	66	4
Stonehousepett	5	.	54	80	.	65	5
Nabobpett	12	...	64	63		64	6
East Nellore	6	...	69	50	...	62	7
Parcherry	4	.	47	57	...	51	8

138. *Local Fund schools, Lower class.*—There are twenty-one Local Fund schools of the Lower class with 694 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March last. The average daily attendance during the year was 497. The cost of the schools for the year was Rupees 2,973-14-0, of which only the absurdly small sum of Rupees 65-10-0 is entered in my returns as realized from school fees. Dividing the total cost, *minus* the fees, by the average daily attendance we have about Rupees 5-14-0 as the cost of each pupil to the Board.

139. *Aided Village schools.*—The total number of pupils in Village schools aided by Results grants was at the close of the year 3,133. Of these I cannot say how many were presented for examination, as the Deputy Inspectors in this circle have not given that information; but the number passed under the different standards is as follows.

Standards.	Number of pupils passed in			Total.
	Reading alone.	Reading and Writing together.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	
I.	55	177	411	643
II.	8	69	256	333
III.	7	72	51	130
IV.	2	30	13	45
Total ...	72	348	731	1,151

140. The amount of the Results grants drawn during the year was Rupees 4,194-8-6, or about Rupees 3-10-0 per passed pupil.

141. *Government Mahomedan schools.*—There are three Government schools of the Lower class at Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Adoni intended specially for Mahomedans. The number on the rolls in each of them on the 31st of March last was as follows.

Locality.	Number in each class.			Total on 31st March 1875.
	III.	II.	I.	
Cuddapah ...	...	...	35	35
Kurnool ...	5	8	28	41
Adoni	.	5	11	16
Total ...	5	13	74	92

142. When I inspected the school at Cuddapah in February last there were only nineteen boys present. They read and wrote Hindustani very fairly, and a few had made some little progress in English. Four boys also knew something of the Geography of India, and could work sums in the four Simple Rules.

143. In the school at Kurnool there were thirty boys present at the date of my inspection, divided into two classes, eight in the higher class and twenty-two in the lower. The higher class read and wrote Hindustani, had advanced as far as the Second Book in English, and worked examples in the four Compound Rules of Arithmetic.

144. The school at Adoni is very poorly attended. I found twelve boys in the first or lowest class and four in the second. The four boys in the second class had reached about the same standard as those in the two other schools already mentioned. Except that, owing to a misapprehension on the part of the master, they had not been taught English. The attendance at this school is not likely to increase much, as there is a Hindustani school in the town supported by the Municipality, the boys attending which pay no fees whatever.

145. *General Remarks.*—Having now completed my review of the progress of education in the several circles I venture to offer a few suggestions for the improvement of schools of each class.

146. *Higher-class schools.*—The condition of the sixth and higher classes in these schools is tested annually by the University examinations, but there is no test of this kind for classes below the sixth, although the fifth and the upper and lower fourth are all classes which are (or ought to be) sufficiently advanced to undergo a test in Writing. Your proposal of a middle-class examination, if sanctioned by Government, will do a good deal to remedy this defect, but still it can only be adapted to the standard of *one* of these three classes, and I therefore leave it for you to determine whether it is or is not advisable to revive the departmental comparative examination as a test of the two classes to which the middle-class examination will not be applicable. Such a test might be used to prevent the promotion of boys into classes for which they are not fit—an evil very prevalent.

147. *Middle-class schools.*—Your proposed middle-class examination would (if the standard be not pitched too high) have a wonderful effect in stimulating education in these schools—at present the teachers are many of them inefficient and wanting in energy. In a copy of a letter from you to Government just received, you remark with reference to Results grant schools that there "ought to be some guarantee that in schools in which English is taught, the master is fit to teach English." This remark in my opinion applies with much greater force to Local Fund and Municipal schools than to those aided by Results grants, and any restriction applied to the former should certainly be also applied to the latter.

148. *Village schools—Fixed Salaries and Results grants combined.*—During the past year the Government have in many cases recommended the Local Fund Boards to attempt to improve primary education by means of the system of "Fixed Salaries and Results grants combined," but I have never seen this system clearly explained. The Government have in some instances sanctioned fixed salaries *in addition* to Results grants, the schools to be considered Local Fund schools and the fees carried to the credit of the Board. On the other hand the Board of Revenue approve of the plan of giving "a small fixed salary to be *set off against the grant.* They would let the master *pocket* the fees and add, "The danger is that these schools should lose the character of Private schools aided and come to be treated as Local Fund schools."

149. My own opinion is that a small fixed salary should be given to those masters of Result grants schools who have obtained or may obtain a Teacher's certificate and to *no others*, and that the fixed salary should be *in addition* to the Results grants, but liable to stoppage under circumstances to be stated in the revised Grant-in-aid Rules. In all other respects I would treat these schools as purely private.

150. *Fees in Village schools.*—I have already shown in paragraph 32 that of the total cost of Aided schools in this division twenty-five per cent. is met by grants, sixty-four per cent. by fees, and eleven per cent. from other sources When penning that paragraph it occurred to me to

write to the Deputy Inspectors to inquire what was meant by "Other sources," and I have since received their unanimous testimony that under that head are comprised perquisites, such as occasional presents of money, cloths or grain given, in accordance with established usage, at the time of the Dasara feast, or when boys commence new books, or before full or new moon, &c. Under these circumstances I am fairly entitled to say that seventy five per cent. of the emoluments of the masters in Aided schools are derived from the parents of the pupils. I cannot say what is the state of things in the other divisions, because in the returns of Village schools appended to the Director's report for 1872-73 (the latest returns of these schools published) the Aided and Unaided schools are lumped together. But the facts for the last year may easily be ascertained from the Village school returns now in course of transmission to your office, and if it should appear that throughout the Presidency a high percentage of the total incomes of the Village school-masters is derived from fees this would afford a strong argument against any interference with them by prescribing the fees they are to levy; more especially as in many Local Fund and Municipal schools the fees are either nominal or none at all.

151. *Army schools.*—The schools attached to Native Regiments in Bellary were inspected just before the close of the year. The pupils are taught to read and write their Vernacular, but the instruction in Arithmetic and Geography is almost nominal. Better results cannot be expected so long as the pay of the teachers ranges so low as from Rupees 6 to Rupees 8 per mensem.

APPENDIX A.

No. VIII.

From JOHN BRADSHAW, Esq., M.A., Acting Inspector of Schools, First Division, to Colonel R. M. MACDONALD, Director of Public Instruction, dated Rajahmundry, 1st July 1875, No. 747.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the state of education in the First Division for the official year 1874-75.

2. Mr. Kershaw, the Inspector of this Division, went on leave on the 1st September, but I was unable to take up the work before the 14th November, being in charge of the Fourth Division until relieved in that month by Mr. Caldwell.

3. Before going on leave Mr. Kershaw had inspected the most important schools in the Vizagapatam District and the whole of the Kistna District; I have thus only seen the Godavery and Ganjam Districts, and some of the schools in Vizagapatam.

I.—STATISTICS.

4. The following table shows the extent, population, and number of scholars in the several districts and of the whole on the 31st March 1875.

TABLE I.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Scholars under inspection.	Proportion of population to each pupil.
Ganjam	8,313	1,520,088	6,945	219
Vizagapatam	18,344	2,159,199	6,593	327
Godavery	6,224	1,592,939	10,460	152
Kistna	8,086	1,452,371	11,136	130

5. In Table II the schools are classified according to their standard and compared numerically with 1873-74

TABLE II

Standards	Number of schools on 31st March		Number of pupils on 31st March	
	1874.	1875	1874.	1875.
Higher-class schools	10	9	1,650	1,738
Middle-class do.	97	95	4,004	4,122
Lower-class do. ...	1,107	1,355	22,557	27,389
Girls' schools	18	21	1,132	914
Hill do.	16	16	777	812
Normal schools or classes ..	5	4	120	125
Protestant Orphanage, Vizagapatam ...	1	1	33	34
Total	1,254	1,501	30,273	35,134

6. The increase of nearly 5,000 scholars is almost entirely in Lower-class schools. The one Higher-class school, which disappears as such, is the Central school, Narsapore, and the amalgamation of the Local Fund and Government Normal classes, Narsapore, reduced the number of Normal schools from five to four.

There has been an increase in the number of girls under instruction, the decrease in the table being of those under *inspection;* the two schools of Mrs. G. L. Narsinga Row at Vizagapatam with 196 girls and the Maharajah of Vizianagrum's school at Rajahmundry with 231 girls are not under the department, though included in the Numerical Returns of 1873-74; thus there were 1,341 girls under instruction in Girls' schools on the 31st March 1875, being an increase of 209 in the year.

7. Table III. shows the numbers of schools and scholars for the last five years. There are nearly 1,100 more schools and 22,000 more scholars than there were four years ago.

TABLE III.

——	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75
Schools ...	419	720	1,125	1,254	1,501
Scholars	13,241	20,246	27,844	30,273	35,134

8. Table IV. shows the agency by which the schools are managed. Missionary educational enterprise is not very strong in this division, not having penetrated into Ganjam at all, and there being but one school in Vizagapatam under Mission Agency.

TABLE IV.

Managers.			Schools.	Pupils.
Government			39	2,228
Local Fund and Municipal			232	5,587
Mission or European.	Schools.	Pupils.		
Church Mission Society	58	1,904		
London Mission	2	259		
Church of England (Orphanage), Vizagapatam	1	34		
			61	2,197
Native			1,169	25,122
		Total ...	1,501	35,134

9. Table V. shows the sex and race of the pupils under instruction, and compares their numbers with those for 1873-74.

TABLE V.

Sex.		Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pariahs.	Total.
Boys		...	79	436	31,756	1,619	330	34,220
Girls		...	...	123	776	...	15	914
Total...	1874-75 ...	...	79	559	32,532	1,619	345	35,134
	1873-74 ...	4	73	427	27,939	1,533	297	30,273

10. In Table VI. are shown the several languages studied, with the numbers reading each for 1873-74 and 1874-75. The teaching of English, having been given up in the Local Fund Board schools, partly accounts for the falling off in the numbers studying that language.

TABLE VI.

—		English.	Telugu.	Sanskrit.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Ooriya.	Tamil.
Boys		5,972	30,235	129	858	30	3,747	20
Girls		153	914	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	1874-75 ...	6,125	31,149	129	858	30	3,747	20
	1873-74 ...	6,917	26,850	148	774	30	3,118	1

II.—COLLEGIATE AND HIGHER-CLASS SCHOOLS.

11. There are nine Higher-class schools in this division, against ten last official year, the Central school, Narsapore, having fallen into the middle class.

Of these only two have Collegiate classes—the Church Mission Society's Noble High school, Masulipatam, and the Provincial school, Rajahmundry; the latter is the most northern place with a College in the Presidency, there being no Collegiate schools in Vizagapatam or Ganjam.

The following table shows the strength of the College classes in these two schools, and the numbers passed the First Examination in Arts for the last five years

TABLE VII

Institutions	Number in College Department, 31st March					Number passed F A Examination					
	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875.	1870	1871.	1872	1873.	1874	Total.
Provincial school, Rajahmundry			.	12	23					3	3
Noble High school, Masulipatam .		17	23	15	14	1	3		6	2	12
Total		17	23	27	37	1	3	.	6	5	15

12. The Provincial school, Rajahmundry, appeared in the F.A. list for the first time at the last examination; and, owing to its being without a Head Master for some time, it can only now be said to have got beyond the Zillah school standard, though raised to a Provincial school in November 1869. Out of five sent up three passed the F.A. Examination in December; and owing, to Mr. Metcalfe's energy, and the success of his Matriculation class last year, there are now nine studying for the F.A. examination of December next, and for 1876 the numbers have risen since the 31st March from fourteen to twenty-one. It was indeed up-hill work on Mr. Metcalfe's arrival for him to start and maintain an F.A. class; owing to the apathy and indifference of the students, he had actually to maintain it at first out of his own pocket by paying the fees of several of the class; now, however, the numbers willing to go on are encouraging and likely to keep so.

13. The Noble High school fell in the last year from six to two; it still, however, retained the Macdonald gold medal awarded to the pupil who passes highest in the Northern Circars, beating the Provincial school by only one place.

14. The small number of natives of these Northern Districts who have got beyond Matriculation enhances the degree of F.A. considerably here, the F.A. being regarded, and regarding himself, as great a swell as an M.A.

15. The following table shows the strength of the High schools at the close of each of the years from 1871 to 1875, the former being the year preceding the raising of the school fees in September 1871 The strength of the several classes on the 31st March last is also given

TABLE VIII.

Institutions.	Number on the rolls on 31st March					Number in each class on 31st March 1875.					
	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	VI.	V.	IV.	III.	II.	I.
Ganjam.											
Zillah school, Berhampore . .	150	159	157	198	211	22	22	57	62	39	9
Vizagapatam.											
London Mission school, Vizagapatam.	168	165	158	232	243	20	12	18	70	34	89
Hindu school, Vizagapatam .	96	168	145	134	161	18	.	34	38	28	43
Maharajah's school, Vizianagrum.	109	118	124	149	194	27	26	70	71	..	.
Godavery.											
Provincial school, Rajahmundry.	198	193	219	174	174	28	18	128	..		..
Hindu school, Cocanada .	169	197	187	139	175	20	26	28	49	52	..
Church Mission school, Ellore ...	156	117	119	58	98	7	10	12	15	28	26
Kistna.											
Church Mission Noble school, Masulipatam.	266	230	233	235	234	22	33	36	86	30	27
Hindu school, Masulipatam .	183	143	172	249	211	15	20	40	42	47	47

16. Table IX. shows the number matriculated from each of the High schools for the last five years.

TABLE IX.

Institutions.	Number matriculated.					
	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Total.
Ganjam.						
Zillah school, Berhampore ..	...	.	3	1	7	11
Vizagapatam.						
London Mission school, Vizagapatam .	1	2	..	2	5	10
Hindu school, Vizagapatam .	4	1	1	3	6	15
Maharajah's school, Vizianagrum .	.	3	6	2	5	16
Godavery.						
Provincial school, Rajahmundry	5	4	7	14	20	50
Hindu school, Cocanada . .	1	5	4	5	5	20
Church Mission school, Ellore . .	1	5	1	2	2	11
Kistna.						
Church Mission Noble school, Masulipatam.	4	10	11	8	3	36
Hindu school, Masulipatam	2	8	6	4	8	28
Total	18	38	39	41	61	197

17. In addition to those who matriculated from the above school last December, there also passed the same examination six from the Normal school, Vizagapatam; three from St. Aloysius, Vizagapatam; three from a school at Ellore formed of boys who left the Church Mission school; and six from a Mission school at Narsapore, which the upper classes of the Central school had joined about a year previous. Thus we have a total for this division of seventy-nine out of 786 who passed the Matriculation examination from the entire Presidency.

Zillah school, Berhampore.
Head Master, Mr. M. Kenny, B.A., Rs. 250.
10 Assistants.
Net cost to Government Rs. 3,910-14-0.

18. The Zillah school, Berhampore, achieved greater success at the last Matriculation examination than on any former occasion, seven boys out of ten having passed, a number greater than the total for the previous six years, placing it this year third among all the High schools in this division and fourth among the Zillah schools. There is a promising class of twenty-two studying for the examination in December next; at my inspection in March the answering of this class in a paper in "General English" was creditable, and the answer papers were given up in a neat way, and not carelessly written, as is too often the case with exercises of the kind, and has been often a cause of complaint by University Examiners. The English Reading of the fifth class was good, but the reading of Poetry by the fourth class was bad, and their pronunciation defective. There has long been a want of a good English teacher for this class, and the master having been transferred to the Taluq school, Russelcondah, from the beginning of this month, a qualified Third Master has been appointed. The discipline of the school, which had stood in need of improvement, has been much altered for the better under Mr. Kenny's management. The strength has increased in the last two years by sixty-four or thirty-three per cent. This is mainly caused by the opening of the Ooriya Department, which consists of three classes for Ooriya boys from the third class down; there are now fifty Ooriyas in the school, one of whom is in the Matriculation class. The eight Ooriya scholars from the Taluq schools and the promotion of boys from the third class will necessitate the formation of a fourth Ooriya class, which should be under an Ooriya Master; the difficulty, however, is to get one, as no Ooriya has as yet passed the Matriculation examination or even the fourth grade. In my report on the school I have recommended that from the fifth class up both Telugus and Ooriyas should be taught Sanskrit as their Vernacular or "Optional Language" rather—a proposition already made by you to Government. The school building is too small for the present requirements of the school, but in other respects it is a good school-house.

London Mission school, Vizagapatam.
Head Master, L. Shanmukham, F.A., Rs. 100.
8 Assistants.
Net cost to Government Rs 2,101-5-4.

19. The London Mission school, Vizagapatam, did tolerably well at the Matriculation examination, passing five out of eight and wonderfully well for itself, the four previous years' results only scoring as many. It was inspected by Mr. Kershaw in May. The fifth class he found unsatisfactory in Paraphrase and Translation into English; the Arithmetic was poor, and of this subject,

he remarks, that in both the fourth and fifth classes it "requires to be more rationally taught; scarcely a boy in the fifth class could work a decimal sum decimally, and not one worked properly a Compound Multiplication sum by $5{,}555\frac{2}{3}$." The third class did "remarkably well." All the classes from the fourth down answered very poorly in Telugu Grammar and Explanation; Mr. Kershaw considers that the text books are too difficult, the Ramayana, Nala Charitra, and Niti Chendrica being, he considers, "beyond the capacity of little boys." I observe that more than one-third of the entire school is in the first class, and there are also seventy boys in the third class, while the three upper classes are very small, the total of these which alone go to make it a Middle or Higher class school, being only fifty out of a strength of 243. I was not able to visit this school, being at Vizagapatam only during the vacation; but it seems to me that the attainments of the teaching staff are very poor for a High school; the Head Master, only an F.A., on Rupees 100, and of the eight other masters three have passed the Matriculation examination, two the Fifth grade, and three are Uncertificated; in addition to these, however, the Missionary in charge spends two hours a day in the school. If the London Mission wishes to emulate the success of other Mission Societies in Higher-class education, it should give the whole time of a European as Head Master in a High school, and not merely a Missionary as such to supervise. In the first class there is a Mahomedan division containing thirty-one boys. The school-house and furniture are in good condition.

20. My remarks on the London Mission school might be repeated almost without alteration in the case of the Hindu school, Vizagapatam. It did well—*for it*—at the Matriculation examination, passing six out of ten sent up against a total of five for the previous three years. The teaching staff is inferior—the Head Master is an F.A. on Rupees 125, the Second an F.A., the Third Matriculation, and the remaining six are either fifth or ninth grade or uncertificated. Again the sixth class contains only twelve boys, there is *no* fifth! and the first class contains forty-three boys out of a strength of 161, or more than a quarter of the school. The three upper classes of the London Mission and Hindu schools taken together would scarcely form average classes for a High school; and if one or other school were to engage a European Head Master or a graduate, it would probably draw all the boys fit for the fifth and sixth classes to it, which would result in a saving to Government in the grants now divided between the teachers of the upper classes of the two schools, and would certainly conduce to the greater efficiency of Higher-class education in Vizagapatam; and from the small number seeking it, it seems pretty clear that one High school would suffice in that town; the Maharajah's High school at Vizianagrum with its low fees scarcely leaves room for two schools reading up to Matriculation at Vizagapatam. At Mr. Kershaw's inspection in May the school passed "a fair examination;" the deficiencies were the Arithmetic of the fourth class, the copy-writing

Hindu school, Vizagapatam.
Head Master, B. Venkatanarsiah, F.A. Rs. 125.
8 Assistants.
Net cost to Government, Rs. 2,070-6-2.

generally (the school being unprovided with copy-slips), and the Telugu of the lower classes. There is a Mahomedan branch of first and second class standard consisting of forty-one boys. The school-house and furniture are in good condition.

Maharajah's High school, Vizianagrum.
Head Master, C. Chendrasekara Shastri, B A., Rs. 150.
6 Assistants.

21. The Maharajah's High school, Vizianagrum, passed five pupils out of ten candidates at the Matriculation examination of December last, against two in 1873 and six in 1872. The strength of the Matriculation class has always been small, but at the end of last official year it had risen from fifteen to twenty-seven. Mr. Kershaw inspected the school in May; while considering that the "results were on the whole pretty fair," he remarks that "a reformation is needed in the teaching of Arithmetic; false reasoning and barbarous modes of workmanship characterized every class; the teachers seem to have been perfectly satisfied with their pupils getting the right result and utterly regardless of the means by which it was gained. Then the command of English and the power of expressing themselves were very poor throughout in the school." At my inspection of the school for 1875-76 I noticed the same defects, especially in English; it would be impossible for one to understand or follow the reading of the Matriculation class without looking at the book; English is taught like a dead language; it is unknown colloquially, and only once a year do they hear it spoken by a European. I have been in few schools where a simple question in English appeared so unintelligible as even in the upper classes of this. Like the schools at Vizagapatam, the teaching staff is not of the standard a High school should possess. Until the beginning of this year the Head Master and First Assistant were F. A.s, and the remainder three Matriculates and two Uncertificated. In January Arnachala Shastri, who had been Head Master for several years on Rupees 200, resigned, and was succeeded by C. Chendrasekara Shastri, B.A, a Madras man, on Rupees 150. Excellent as this selection is, the Maharajah's High school is not yet as well officered as a Government Zillah school. The appointment of a European Head Master, with Mr Chendrasekara Shastri as second, would raise the tone and efficiency of the school very much, and react on the other schools of the district. The school being entirely supported by His Highness, there are no restrictions as to fees, and the scale is much lower than in Aided schools, ranging from 8 Annas in the third class to Rupee 1 in the sixth; they might, at length, be raised by at least 4 Annas in each class. The strength of the school has all but doubled in the last four years, and risen from 124 in 1873 and 149 in 1874 to 194 at the close of 1874-75. There are no classes below the third, but the Primary school, with about fifty boys, held in a building a few hundred yards off, and under the supervision of the Head Master, forms the second class of the High school. The building is in good order and well situated, but additional accommodation being needed, two new rooms are in course of building for the higher classes

22. The Provincial school, Rajahmundry, after several interregnums, has at last had a European Head Master again, and Mr. Metcalfe's labours of the last two years have raised the school to a creditable place among the High schools of the Presidency. Out of twenty-one candidates for Matriculation twenty passed, placing the school ninth in the Presidency in the University list, its average position, calculated on the results of the previous seven years, being only twenty-first. At my inspection in December the classes were generally in a satisfactory state ; the English Pronunciation of the fourth was faulty, and the majority of the fifth class had written their answer papers very carelessly. The Third Mastership of Rupees 100 was not filled up when the eighth class was formed, and so this school has not as efficient a staff of teachers as the other Provincial schools ; there is not a graduate under the Head Master, while in each of the other Provincial schools there are three. In my inspection report I recommended the appointment of a B.A. on Rupees 100 to complete the establishment ; if Rajahmundry is to be expected to take the place it ought among High schools it should at least be as well officered. The school-house and furniture are in good order, but an additional room has become a necessity.

Provincial school, Rajahmundry.
Head Master, Mr. E. P. Metcalfe, M.A, Rs. 500.
7 Assistants.
Net cost to Government Rs. 7,026-8-7.

23. The Hindu High school, Cocanada, has never distinguished itself much at the University examinations, five being the maximum matriculated any year. I attribute this poor result mainly to the large number of boys who are allowed to remain in the Matriculation class though utterly unfit for it. Half the class does not go up for examination the first year, but all that time they have been unable fully to keep up with the others ; the year thus spent is lost time, and thus ill-grounded they form the bulk of the material for the next year's Matriculation class. At my inspection in November there were eighteen boys in the Matriculation class ; only ten of these thought themselves fit to appear for the University examinations. I found not more than seven to be worth preparing for it or fit to be in the class. Of the ten who went up five passed ; thus some ten or twelve, or two-thirds of the class, were a dead weight in it, and doing harm both to themselves and the others. But the ambition of a parent is to have it to say that his son is in the Matriculation class, the boy himself imagines he is getting on well if he is in it, and the Managers would think that the school was going down if the Matriculation class fell off in numbers. I believe that this unwise admission of boys to Matriculation classes, who ought to be in a Preparatory class, is the chief cause of the large proportion some schools supply of failed to passed candidates. Throughout the school the answering in English was far from good ; none of the classes were of the standard they ought to be, and all contained boys unable to keep up with the others. The fifth class was not far enough advanced, nor sufficiently well grounded to form the Matriculation class for 1875, and on my advice the Managers have consented to have it kept back as a Preparatory Matriculation class. Owing to

Hindu school, Cocanada.
Head Master, Mr. W. H. DeSouza, B A., Rs. 200.
8 Assistants.
Net cost to Government Rs. 2,770.

unnecessary sub-division of the classes, which gave only seventeen boys on an average to each teacher, the school was most costly to both Government and Managers. Each boy cost Government Rupees 1-8-0 per mensem last official year. Acting on the recommendations in my inspection report the Managers have removed from the 1st April two of the masters of the lower classes, whose grants amounted to Rupees 12-5-4; and the classification has been improved. The school-house is a good building, with sufficient furniture. In the same compound is the Linton Memorial or Primary school, which, with its seventy boys, forms the first class of the High school. Both are endowed by the Rajah of Pittapore, and the Primary school is aided by the Municipality.

Church Mission Society's High school, Ellore.
Head Master, Mr. J. Thornton, Rs. 265.
8 Assistants.
Net cost to Government Rs. 2,428-5-2.

24. The Church Missionary Society's High school, Ellore, has never put in a very good appearance at the Matriculation examination, and the total passed from it for the last three years is but seven. Ellore, however, is scarcely the place for a High school; it had formerly a Government Anglo-Vernacular school, which, not being supported by the people, was abolished, and grants were given to the Mission school which took its place; this progressed pretty well until November 1873, when, on the admission of two Christian boys, of Mâla origin, who were promoted from one of the Society's branch schools in the town, all the Hindu boys and two or three of the masters left in a body. The leaders having tried in vain to get a grant for the school formed by the deserters from the Mission school, most of the boys returned, and the strength has risen to ninety-eight at the end of this official year from fifty-eight on the 31st March 1874. Still a school cannot be made without boys; twelve, ten, and seven, the respective strength of the fourth, fifth, and sixth classes, scarcely justify the existence of a High school, when there are two others in the district. Of the total strength only fifty-five are Hindus, there being a Mahomedan department of nearly forty boys, and several Mahomedans in the upper classes. Such as object to the Missionary character of the school, or purpose going beyond the Matriculation examination, are likely to migrate to Rajahmundry without going to the upper classes of the Ellore school; nor is it likely to draw any boys from neighbouring towns. The cost of the school is very heavy on both Managers and Government; last year it cost the Society upwards of Rupees 5,000, being Rupees 5 for each boy per mensem, and each boy cost Government on an average Rupees 2 per mensem. Not only would it be much cheaper for the Society to give every one of the half dozen boys who form the Matriculation class a scholarship of Rupees 5, if he were willing to take it, to go to the Noble High school, but the Head Master would have more time to devote to the lower classes and to the management of the other schools under the Society in the town and neighbourhood. Three boys appeared direct from the school for the Matriculation examination and two passed, one high up in the first class. Three others who had read in the school up to the revolt, a twelvemonth previously, also passed. At my inspection in December the fifth class did

very poorly in all subjects, especially in English and Euclid. The fourth class did fairly except in Arithmetic ; of the ten boys then in it six were Mahomedans. The Lower classes, both Hindu and Mahomedan, did very fairly, especially in Arithmetic. The school-house is a good building, well supplied with all necessary apparatus.

25. Taking every thing into consideration—the small strength and poor material of the upper classes in the High schools at Ellore and Cocanada—the great cost of keeping them up, and the inferior staff of teachers—I think that the Provincial school, Rajahmundry, should be the only school of the Higher class in the Godavery District recognized by Government, its central situation and neutral and stable character rendering it more likely to draw pupils to it than either of the others.

26. The Noble High school, Masulipatam, met with poor success at the Matriculation examination, only three out of twenty succeeding, while the average for the three previous years was ten, and being beaten for the first time by their neighbour, the Hindu High school. Mr. Sharp very justly complains that a boy who had been for ten years at the Mission schools at Ellore and Masulipatam, and had read for only nine months in 1874 in the Hindu school, is entered in the list under the column "Different schools at which educated, and time at each," as only from the Hindu High school. The rivalry among schools often leads to little unfairness of this kind. Again, two others who left the school a few months before the examination entered themselves as private students. I think that the time has come for requiring a certificate signed by the Head Master of his school for each candidate who appears for the University examinations. Mr. Kershaw inspected the Noble High school in the end of July. He observes that "the results were not so satisfactory as he expected;" this, however, he accounts for from the fact that the half-yearly promotions and admissions had only just taken place. "The copy-writing was very poor, and there was no attempt on the part of the Writing Master to teach it systematically. This school," Mr. Kershaw remarks, "surpasses all other schools in the division in the completeness and excellence of its appointments."

Church Mission Society's Noble High school, Masulipatam.
Head Master, Rev. John Sharp, M A, Rs 282-8-0.
12 Assistants.
Net cost to Government Rs. 4,919-1-5.

27. The Hindu High school, Masulipatam, did remarkably well at the Matriculation examination, eight having passed, and three of them being placed in the first class · these three took up Sanskrit as their Optional Language, the others Telugu. The school was inspected by Mr. Kershaw in July. His report states that "the Arithmetic and the History were generally below a fair average; copy-writing poor. The general condition of the school is creditable to the Head Master and the Managers. The school-house and furniture are in good order and condition." The salaries of the masters are small, and the cost to Government for each boy is very low, being but 12 Annas 7 Pie, about one-third of what a boy costs Government in the Noble High school.

Hindu High school, Masulipatam
Head Master, T. Strinevasichari, F.A., Rs. 150.
9 Assistants.
Net cost to Government Rs. 2,160-11-10.

III.—Middle-class Education.

28. At the end of the official year there were eighteen Middle-class schools in Ganjam, twenty-one in Vizagapatam, twenty-eight in Godavery, and twenty-four in Kistna. The numbers in the several districts for 1873-74 were seventeen, twenty-four, thirty-five, and twenty-two.

29. *Ganjam District.*—Of the eighteen schools in Ganjam, five are Government schools, five receive aid under the Salary system, seven under the Result system, and one is supported by the Maharajah of Vizianagrum.

30. The following table shows the present strength and standard of these schools, and compares their strength for the past five years. The Onslow Institution, Chetterpore, and Zemindary school, Parlakimedy, are the only two schools in which there is any considerable falling off in strength since 1870-71, the year before the increase in school fees; and several of the others have considerably increased over the strength of the last three years, or recovered their old strength.

Table X.

Names of Schools	Number of teachers.	Strength on 31st March					Strength of each class on 31st March 1875.					Fees collected.			Net cost to Government.		
		1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	5	4	3	2	1	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Ganjam District.																	
Taluq school, Russelcondah	3	56	43	39	46	73	...	15	14	20	24	220	2	0	559	13	7
Do. do. Purushotmapore ...	3	40	26	22	27	37	..	..	2	9	26	68	6	0	577	11	11
Do. do. Itchapore .	3	32	21	25	25	29	..	11	9	9	..	168	2	0	470	9	1
Do. do. Tekkali, Raghunatpore..	3	46	29	33	30	39	.	13	9	17	..	157	14	0	519	0	9
Anglo-Vernacular school, Chicacole .	5	105	69	71	62	90	..	20	47	15	8	735	14	0	892	5	8
Onslow Institution, Chetterpore .	6	96	84	73	72	48	..	6	8	19	15	451	0	0	795	2	11
Factory school, Aska	1	...		...	...	29	...	5	12	6	6					.	...
Zemindary school, Chikati .	4	32	23	42	40	40	.	3	4	11	22	162	8	0	236	1	11
Do. do. Mandasa .	4	40	29	33	30	38	.	5	5	5	23	120	12	2	425	2	7
Do. do. Parlakimedy ..	4	68	53	33	51	43	.		6	11	26	179	15	6	458	8	0
Maharajah's school, Srikurmum .	2	18	25	17	27	28	.	6	1	13	8	70	3	8	..	.	..
Result Schools.																	
Vysiaraz Appadu's school, Chicacole.	.	..		..		61	..	..	..	.	..	...	120	0	0	329	0	0
K. Kurmayya Patnaick do. do. .		...		..		56	..	...		..	..	...	120	0	0	278	0	0
P. Dharmayya Lingam's do. do.		..		..	.	25	..		.		..		50	0	0	187	0	0
M. Ramanjayya's do. do. ...		...				18					..		48	0	0	59	8	0
P. Mallikarjanudu's do. do. ..	..	.				11				..			18	0	0	26	0	0
Village school, Arsavalli				..		15	...	..	...	...	.		30	0	0	59	0	0
P. Ramalingam, Parlakimedy			..	.		63	.	...	..	.	.		60	0	0	279	12	0

31. The two most important Middle-class schools are the *Anglo-Vernacular school, Chicacole*, and the *Onslow Institution, Chetterpore*. The former had been going down in strength year after year owing to the number of Result schools in the town; at my inspection in January there were only forty-two Hindu boys in the school, while there were forty-one boys reading for the fourth standard in the Result schools, all within a few

hundred yards of it. This rivalry had reacted on the teaching in the Anglo-Vernacular school, for the masters, fearing reductions among themselves if the upper classes were small, had promoted boys who were unfit for the classes they were placed in. A considerable improvement has taken place in the last quarter, and, owing to my informing the Result schoolmasters that they would receive no grant for the fourth standard for 1875-76, the numbers in the Anglo-Vernacular school have risen to 100. The school-house is new, and is a very fine building, capable of accommodating 150 boys.

32. The *Onslow Institution*, which for a couple of years had a Preparatory Matriculation class, had to lower its standard owing to the temporary loss of part of the endowment—house-rent. A Result school, too, for two or three years has been drawing away boys, and so from both causes the strength is only half what it was four years ago. The school passed a good examination at my inspection in March. There are nine Ganjam famine orphans being brought up in it under the Trustee of the school, the Rev. W. B. Ottley. The school-house is as fine a building as that of any High school I have seen in the Presidency; still, I think, that with Berhampore, only sixteen miles off, there is scarcely the material for a Matriculation class at Chetterpore.

33. The *Taluq school*, *Russelcondah*, ranks next in strength and standard. It has risen in the twelvemonth from forty-six to seventy-three, forty-seven of the new-comers being Ooriyas. At my inspection in March it was in a satisfactory state. The Head Master subsequently resigned for an appointment in the Collector's Office, and was succeeded by another on the full salary of the appointment, and also an additional master has been appointed to a post left for some years unfilled. My impression is that if the permanent incumbent of a post is not considered entitled to the full pay of the appointment, he ought not to have been appointed to it, or ought to be removed, and if he does deserve an increase to the sanctioned amount, he should get it. The late Head Master, who did good service in it for five years, having charge of the Normal class as well, was in receipt of Rupees 35 instead of Rupees 50, and accordingly left for a post in another department.

34. The *Taluq schools* at *Tekkali*, *Itchapore*, and *Purushotmapore* are barely of Middle-class standard, which may be partly owing to the rather poor attainments of the Head Masters. Each school has an Ooriya Assistant Master, and all show a fair increase in strength on the previous year's return.

35. The *Zemindary schools* at *Chikati* and *Mandasa* are not in a satisfactory state; the classes, with the exception of the first, are small, consisting of elderly, ill-taught boys; and the masters appear to be selected for private reasons, and not on educational grounds. The grants, as well as salaries of the Head Masters, were absurdly high, until I had them reduced after my inspection.

36. The *Zemindary school*, *Parlakimedy*, is under a School committee, Mr. Taylor, formerly Head Master of the Zillah school, Cuddapah, and at present tutor to the children of the Zemindar, being the Honorary Secretary. The school did fairly well at my inspection at the close of the official year;

there is a class of Ooriyas; the school-house and furniture are good. The school has, however, fallen off both in standard and strength; the latter is due to the existence of a Middle-class Result school.

37. I did not visit the *Maharajah's school, Srikurmum.* The Deputy Inspector's report is unfavourable; his explanation of the small strength is "the inhabitants are all of the Vishnava sect, every family having some piece of servitude to perform in the temple, thinks it beneath their dignity to go to school, get defiled there, and then go to the temple."

38. The *Factory school* at *Aska* has for some years been entirely supported by Mr. Minchin. It is in the factory compound, and intended for the children of his employés. Towards the close of last quarter he obtained a salary grant for the master, and appointed another master to teach Ooriya.

39. The seven Middle-class Result schools were all examined by the Deputy Inspector. I shall refer to them further on.

40. The *Vizagapatam District.* Of the twenty-one Middle-class schools in Vizagapatam, six are Government schools, one is under the Local Fund Board, six are supported by the Maharajah, five receive Salary grants, and three are aided under the Result system.

TABLE XI.

Names of Schools.	Number of teachers.	Strength on 31st March.					Strength of each class on 31st March 1875.					Fees collected.			Net cost to Government.		
		1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	5	4	3	2	1	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Vizagapatam District.																	
A.V. school, Bimlipatam ...	3	59	39	31	51	39	...	2	12	11	14	451	0	0	261	11	0
Taluq school, Palcondah ...	2	40	34	29	26	34	...	8	8	18	...	373	4	0	152	8	9
Do. do. Gunupur	2	25	23	12	19	40	...	...	7	9	24	106	13	0	443	11	6
Do. do. Ankapalli	3	49	38	33	53	66	...	8	16	29	13	445	10	0	365	3	9
Do. do. Cassimcotta ...	4	38	32	29	55	55	...	13	13	16	13	289	2	6	570	1	4
Do. do. Chodavaram ...	2	45	45	36	34	34	...	5	6	11	12	183	4	0	338	4	0
Local Fund school, Parvatipore...	2	33	40	35	36	44	...	...	4	8	32	45	7	0	...	...	...
Zemindary school, Bobbili ...	4	50	38	41	45	48	...	6	12	11	19	295	10	0	520	0	0
Grant-in-aid school, Kottam ...	2	33	27	33	24	22	...	...	...	7	15	41	4	0	231	0	0
Do. do. Rayavaram...	2	26	27	39	27	23	...	7	6	5	5	117	10	0	51	12	5
Do. do. Ellamanchili.	2	...	...	..	..	46	...	...	9	6	31	42	0	0	...	...	...
Do. do. Narsapatam..	2	...	...	..	..	37	...	...	5	8	24	31	3	0	...	...	...
Maharajah's Samasthanam Schools.																	
Chepurupalli	2	31	28	21	25	25	...	3	5	6	11	43	3	0	...	...	...
Gajapatinagram	2	29	21	27	30	29	...	6	12	9	2	270	6	0	...	...	...
Jami	2	27	25	22	36	36	...	...	10	7	19	89	10	0	...	...	...
Konada	2	41	33	31	23	27	...	...	19	7	7	83	4	0	...	...	...
Thallavalsa	2	27	26	20	26	24	...	...	5	10	5	44	4	0	...	...	...
Vaddadi	2	25	19	23	27	25	...	...	6	7	12	56	14	6	...	...	...
Result Schools.																	
Kottapeta street, Vizagapatam ..	..	...	..	61	..	72	...	...	...	.	...	195	0	0	253	0	0
Gollalapalem, Waltair	...	...	...	56	...	73	...	...	..			90	0	0	235	8	0
Bimlipatam	...	...	...	68	.	58	..	...		.		110	0	0	180	0	0

41. None of the Middle-class schools in this district deserves very particular notice. None of them has a fifth class, and only nine a fourth.

42. *The Anglo-Vernacular school* at *Bimlipatam* for the last couple of years had been falling off, until eighteen months ago there were but fifteen on the rolls; changes were made in the teaching staff, and the numbers rose to fifty-one at the end of 1873-74; but the private schools in the town, one of which has been receiving aid as a Middle-class Result school, and the other is unaided, are too much for it, boys being admitted in them without payment of fee rather than allowed to go to the Government school. The proximity of Bimlipatam to Vizianagrum and Vizagapatam with their cheap High schools has prevented the former ever having good upper classes. Last year the fourth class had dwindled down to one boy, and he a free scholar. The Bimlipatam school was accordingly, from 1st April 1875, placed in the Taluq school grade, having long been so in every thing but name.

43. The *Taluq school*, *Gunupur*, which had long been very low in every respect, has doubled its numbers; this followed on the appointment of an Ooriya Master, upon which upwards of twenty Ooriyas joined.

44. The *Taluq schools* at *Cassimkotta* and *Ankapalli* are of respectable strength and standard. The former contains a Mahomedan department with twenty-two boys. The school-house is large and good. At Ankapalli the strength has kept going up, and the building of a new school has been sanctioned at a cost of Rupees 3,000, half of which has been contributed by Mr. G. L. Narsinga Row.

45. The *Rayavaram school* has been, during the whole year, in an unsatisfactory condition; owing to the incompetency of the Managers the Head Master was without his pay, and the grants were in abeyance; he, however, held on, kept the school together, and in the end recovered both pay and grant. The school is held in a wretched shed.

46. At *Narsapatam* and *Ellamanchili* two newly-opened schools received Salary grants in the last quarter. They had risen in succession to Result grant schools; properly trained and qualified teachers do not in these parts go to new ground and start Result schools; it requires the permanent and periodical pay of the Salary system to induce men to go from home as schoolmasters. Narsapatam is the head-quarters of the Principal Assistant Collector, and Ellamanchili is a Tahsildar's station. The Salary grant in each case amounts to less than Rupees 200 a year—less, a good deal, than they would probably earn under the present system of Result grants

47. The Deputy Inspector reports favourably of the *Aided school, Bobbili;* but I find that its grant is as much as the gross cost to Government of the Taluq school, Palcondah, and a great deal more than the net cost of Ankapalli.

48. The average strength of the six *schools*, supported by *His Highness the Maharajah*, is below 30, and the average cost above Rupees 40. I had an opportunity of examining only one—Chipurupalli; it bears out what the Deputy Inspector reports of the others—poor teaching, low standard, and not acting, as they ought, as feeders to the Vizianagrum High school.

49 *Godavery District.*—Of the twenty-eight Middle-class schools in the Godavery district, two are Government Taluq schools, three Local Fund Board, ten receive Salary grants, and thirteen Result grants

50 The following table gives particulars

TABLE XII.

Names of Schools	No. of teachers	Strength on 31st March					Strength of each class on 31st March 1875					Fees collected			Net cost to Government		
		1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	5	4	3	2	1	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A	P
Godavery District.																	
Taluq school, Viravasiram		76	67	59	52	46		6	15	9	16	415	12	0	667	12	0
Taluq school, Amalapore.		61	56	40	40	53		7	20	26		404	4	0	240	0	0
Central school, Narsapore		143	128	95	60	53	8	15	16	8	6	522	12	0	1,428	1	0
Town school, Rajahmundry	...	71	71	77	116	81		18	18	19	26	710	0	0	429	15	2
Innespeta school, Rajahmundry		40	58	36	23	94		19	40	18	17	673	0	0	273	15	2
Dowleshwaram schl		42	43	46	65	70		19	17	15	19	601	2	0	624	9	10
Zemindary school, Pittapore		71	60	52	104	100		12	22	31	35	531	14	0	785	13	2
Peddapore school		36	46	41	54	38		11	7	10	10	317	1	0	391	1	0
Coringa do		32	40	30	53	29			9	9	11	137	0	0	171	12	0
Vella do		42	31	32	39	28		7	6	8	7	151	12	0	315	0	0
Ramachendrapore school		33	39	25	31	25		3	3	7	12	29	8	0	108	0	0
Kottapeta school		22	56	43	73	61		8	11	11	31	333	2	0	341	9	7
Result Schools.																	
Pyadavari Cocanada school				75	82	84						300	0	0	382	0	0
Jagannadhapore schl			...		20	12				.		36	0	0	60	0	0
Indupalli do.				3	27	29						48	0	0	111	0	0
Cheyyuru do	...			15	14	13		..				48	0	0	139	8	0
Gorasa do				31	23	13						72	0	0	60	8	0
Allaveram do						31			.	..		48	0	0	83	8	0
Tottaramudi do.			...	...		15						48	0	0	115	0	0
Artamurru do			...			25		..	...			80	0	0	184	0	0
Pasalapudi do.						30						60	0	0	79	8	0
Pamarru do		...			25	30				.		60	0	0	154	4	0
Viravallipalem do.		...	...			17		..	.	.		48	0	0	80	8	0
Khondavalli do.				...		57						133	0	0	206	0	0
Church Mission school, Ellore.	..			...	92	99						66	14	4	261	8	0
Local Fund Schools.																	
Achanta ...		37	60	40	45	36	..		3	9	24	0	12	0	160	0	0
Palcole ...	...	24	55	50	67	45		.	5	19	21	7	12	0	240	0	0
Undi ..		29	35	31	38	24			11	5	8	7	14	0	80	0	0

51. The *Taluq schools* at *Viravasiram* and *Amalapore* are doing tolerably fair work. For the last year or two the Viravasiram school had a fifth class, but at my inspection in December I found that not more than one or two of

the boys from the third class up was fit for the class he was in; the consequence was that they were being taught subjects beyond them, and the results of the examination were very bad. The origin of this was a "rumour" that the school was going to be made an "Anglo-Vernacular" school, a consequence of which would be an increase in the pay of the masters; they accordingly formed a fifth class of boys who were only fit for the fourth, and the fourth was made up of boys who should have remained in the third. This fifth class disappeared of itself after the Christmas vacation, as was natural with Narsapore and Rajahmundry at such an easy distance from Viravasiram. The building is a large hall, apparently on the model of the Central school, Narsapore.

52. In Rajahmundry the lowest class in the Provincial school is the fourth, there is thus room for good Middle-class schools in the town; the best of these is the *Town school*, which is under the management of Mr. C. Cuppuswami Shastri, Second Master, Provincial school. After the abolition of the third class in the Provincial school the numbers in the Town school rose to upwards of 100, but on the Innespetta Primary school raising its standard many left for it, and at the end of the year the numbers were eighty-one. The teaching staff was improved, and the grant increased during the course of the year. This school is self-supporting, the receipts from fees last year (Rupees 710) exceeding the grant by Rupees 280, and the income exceeding the expenditure by Rupees 247-8-0. The school-house, the funds for the building of which were collected by Cuppuswami Shastri, is a neat and suitable building.

53. The *Innespetta* or *Primary school*, which at the end of 1874 had only twenty-three boys, amalgamated with another school, which had started up on the abolition of the third class, Provincial school. In December I examined it; the staff of teachers was increased up to its new standard and requirements, and the grant raised.

54. Another feeder of the Provincial school is the *Dowleshwaram school*, about three miles off. Its affairs are managed by a committee consisting of officers in the D. P. W., and it is largely attended by the children of the employés in the Government Workshop. The Government grant is considerable for its standard; one item that I had done away with after my visit was a grant to a peon, whose pay was Rupees 6, and whose sole business was to collect the subscriptions; there were not more than half a dozen subscribers, one living in Rajahmundry and some in Dowleshwaram; the average collection was Rupees 20, but nothing had been taken up for three months; beside this man who lived in this way there was another peon to look after the school.

55. The *Central school, Narsapore*, though ranked with Higher-class schools last year, has for the last two years been only of Middle-class standard. At my inspection in December I made a very careful inquiry into the causes or the assigned causes of its downfall. I held a public meeting, at which all the Managers attended, and several of the parents and managers both there and in private expressed their views on the subject. It appears that in 1873 the Second Master was unpopular with the senior

boys, and his successor did not get on well with the Head Master; both circumstances led to a large number of boys going over to the Baptist Mission school, and at their request a Matriculation class was formed, though the school was previously only of the Middle class. The Mission school does not seek any aid from Government, and so charges what fees it pleases, which are exceedingly low, 1 Rupee for the Matriculation class, and so on. The cheap schooling, as well as there being two European Masters, if it did not bring the boys to it, at all events has kept them there ; and even two of the Managers of the Central school send their children to the Mission school. If the people prefer the Mission school, there is no reason why Government should assist in bolstering up the Central school; and that they do prefer it is pretty clear from the fact that when I visited Narsapore there were in the Mission school about twenty boys in the Matriculation class, a Preparatory class, and a fifth class of two divisions, against only nine boys in the Central school fifth class. At my inspection in December in spite of its small classes, the school did exceedingly badly. The fifth class consisted of five boys, all of whom were very poor in all subjects, particularly in English ; and yet they had then commenced the Matriculation text book for 1875. The fourth class was in two divisions, one of five boys and the other of two boys, each division with a master all to itself ; if the managers could not get boys and would not send their own, they were determined at least to have classes and masters. The second and third classes passed a wretchedly bad examination. There was no first class, but a Middle-class Result school was held in the verandah, using the school furniture, and being used in turn as a practising school for the Normal students. I could scarcely believe that a school in such circumstances would be recommended for a Result grant, but I found that the Deputy Inspector had just examined it for grant, and I was in time to prevent the disbursement of the money passed on the certifying memorandum. The Result school is now held in another part of the town; the fourth standard class abolished, and a first class, numbering ten boys, opened in the Central school. I regret that, though I have inspected the school twice with an interval of six months, I am unable to speak of K. Krishnamurti, the Head Master, in the high terms Mr. Kershaw uses of him, quoted in paragraph 48 of Mr. Bowers' Annual Report for 1872-73.

56. The *Zemindary school, Pittapore*, with 100 boys, is under the management of the Second Master, Cocanada High school. It is in fair working order, and passed a good examination at my inspection in November. There is a Mahomedan department with twenty-eight boys.

57. The *schools at Peddapore and Coringa* have not been getting on satisfactorily during the year: the former because the managers interfered too much, and the latter because they took too little interest in its affairs. Most of the Grant-in-aid schools in this division are under a committee of two or more managers, which plan I find does not work nearly so well, as a rule, as where the management is left to the responsibility of an individual. One will have a friend to whom he will want to give a mastership regardless of his qualifications or the wishes of the other managers; or a

master will have a friend among the managers who will shield him if the others find fault with him. Differences of this kind have injured the Peddapore and other schools.

58. There was a change of Deputy Inspectors towards the close of the year, and the present Deputy reports that neither he nor his predecessor visited the schools at *Valla*, *Ramachendrapore*, nor *Kottapetta*; so I have no information as to their state.

59. Of the three *Local Fund Board schools*, I visited *Palcole* only. The lower classes did fairly, but the four boys in the fourth class, who gave it a title to being called middle class, were elderly, backward boys, who came because no fees were charged, and could have gone to Narsapore or Viravasiram, each six miles off. The master, too, was not fit to teach a fourth class, even if he could spare time to it from the others. This school, as well as those at *Achanta* and *Undi*, are now (June) placed in the lower class.

60. Of the thirteen Middle-class Result schools, no fewer than eleven belong to the Cocanada Circle, and five of these have less than twenty pupils.

61. *Kistna District.*—Of the twenty-four Middle-class schools in the Kistna District, one is a Government school, three are Local Fund Board, six receive Salary grants, and fourteen Result grants.

62. The following table gives particulars of each.

TABLE XIII.

Names of schools.	Number of teachers.	Strength on 31st March.					Strength of each class on 31st March 1875.					Fees collected.			Net cost to Government.		
		1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	5	4	3	2	1	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Kistna District.																	
A.-V. school, Guntur.	5	106	84	72	78	75		17	43	12	3	996	8	6	415	8	4
Local Fund school, Avanigadda.	...	55	51	47	35	27		..	8	13	6	37	11	0	...		...
Local Fund school, Kaikalur.	...	54	38	48	30	24	..	..	4	4	16	83	2	0	173	0	0
Local Fund school, Nizampatam.	...	24	20	22	30	30	.	...	.	9	21	75	8	0	167	0	0
Church Mission Practising school, Masulipatam.	...	153	144	180	166	66	11	12	19	11	13	73	10	6	100	3	1
Church Mission Mahomedan school, Masulipatam.	...	..	...	...	...	81	..	14	16	16	35	68	5	6	335	12	0
Church Mission Branch school, Masulipatam.	...	158	128	61	83	101	.	.	19	17	65	389	7	0	663	8	0
Church Mission school, Bezwadah.	..	107	41	65	93	125		5	10	26	84	284	12	0	302	10	8
				94	91	94	17	12	13	16	36	553	8	0	812	8	9
Hindu school, Bezwada.	...	.	...														
Zemindary school, Vallur.	...	55	40	36	52	45	..	..	4	5	36	315	0	0	92	4	1

Names of schools.	Number of teachers.	Strength on 31st March					Strength of each class on 31st March 1875.					Fees collected.			Net cost to Government.		
		1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	5	4	3	2	1	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Result Schools.																	
Desayapeta school						14						66	0	0	95	8	0
Gudur do.				26	21	18						48	0	0	167	0	0
Kollur do.					35	39						90	0	0	234	8	0
Gudivada do.						16						96	0	0	143	0	0
Kavertaram do.						30						101	0	0	160	8	0
Guraza do.						22						60	0	0	147	8	0
Nuzividu do.				39	40	43						64	8	0	248	8	0
Gannavaram do.						17						72	0	0	96	8	0
Viravalli do.						25						103	0	0	159	8	0
Lalapeta, Guntur				44	37	53						130	8	0	259	0	0
Bapatla school				17	44	48						48	0	0	121	0	0
Pedacherukur				12		20						48	0	0	75	8	0
Chebrole				38		42						90	0	0	246	8	0
Kavulur					23	44						24	0	0	159	8	0

63. The *Anglo-Vernacular school, Guntur*, passed a " very satisfactory examination " when inspected by Mr. Kershaw in August last. He proposed the opening of a fifth class, but this was not approved of by you. There is also a Mission school in Guntur bordering on the higher class; it applied for a grant in last official year, but the matter has been held over till my visit.

64. The *Church Mission Practising* and *Branch schools* are favourably reported on by Mr. Kershaw. The Mahomedan department of the former has this year been entered in the returns as a separate school, hence the apparent fall off in strength from previous years. The Noble Branch school is what was formerly known as Venkataswamy Nayudu's school, being supported by that gentleman until he handed it over to the management of the Church Missionary Society.

65. The *schools at Bezwadah* and *Vallur* are reported as having done " middling " at inspection. The existence of the two schools at Bezwadah is owing to the fact that the boys in the Mission school are mostly Pariahs.

66. The Local Fund Board schools at *Nizampatam*, *Kaikalore*, and *Avanigadda* are all very costly, and at the same time of very low strength and standard. *Nizampatam* is scarcely of the middle class; there are two masters, an average attendance of twenty-nine boys, who each cost Government Rupees 5-12-2 and the Local Fund Board Rupees 5-1-1, making a total of Rupees 10-13-3 for 1874-75. The *Kaikalore* and *Avanigadda* schools are in an unsatisfactory state, the strength of each has fallen off, and the people being unwilling to pay fees support Pial schools instead. Each school has three masters and three very small classes; the average attendance in Kaikalore for 1874-75 was twenty-two, and the cost of each to Government

was Rupees 7-13-10 and to the Local Fund Board Rupees 17-2-2, making a total of Rupees 24-15-11. In *Avanigadda* the average attendance was twenty-seven boys, and each of them cost Rupees 18-4-9. In both schools two masters would be quite enough to look after the three small classes they contain.

IV.—*Lower-class Education.*

67. There were upwards of 25,000 pupils in schools of the Lower class under inspection on the 31st March 1875, being an increase on the preceding year of nearly 5,000.

68. The following table gives particulars, statistical and financial, for the several districts.

TABLE XIV.

Kind of schools.	Number on 31st March 1875.						Cost to Government or Local Fund.
	Schools.	Scholars.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Studying English.	Vernacular only.	
Ganjam District.							Rs. A. P.
Hill schools	16	812	812	..	.	812	6,275 14 11
Local Fund Board or Municipal.	4	169	150	19	107	62	1,105 3 10
Result schools	293	4,948	4,830	111	205	4,724	5,074 0 0
Other do.	1	33	33	...	.	33	... .
Total ...	314	5,962	5,825	130	312	5,631	12,455 2 9
Vizagapatam District.							
Local Fund Board or Municipal.	...	..		...	...	..	. ... .
Result schools	219	4,641	4,546	82	81	4,560	6,590 6 0
Other do.	2	72	69	3	68	4	84 0 0
Total ..	221	4,713	4,615	85	149	4,564	6,674 6 0
Godavery District.							
Elementary Mahomedan schools.	2	103	..	103	52	51	1,175 4 11
Local Fund Board or Municipal.	207	4,765	4,625	135	375	4,414	22,456 0 8
Result schools	136	3,341	3,149	176	52	3,289	5,079 4 0
Other do.	2	94	93	1	50	44	420 0 0
Total ...	347	8,303	7,867	415	529	7,798	29,130 9 7
Kistna District.							
Elementary Mahomedan school.	1	52	...	52	24	28	617 5 4
Local Fund Board or Municipal.	7	262	191	69	122	193	2,427 5 10
Result schools	479	8,739	7,797	314	84	8,655	12,563 0 0
Other do.	2	169	160	9	168	1	662 4 4
Total	489	9,222	8,148	444	398	8,877	16,269 15 6

69. The four schools in Ganjam under Local or Municipal Funds are the Town school, Berhampore, and the Local Fund Board schools at Somepeta, Jalmur, and Kalingapatam.

70. I visited the *Town school, Berhampore*, in March, and found it in a satisfactory condition with 108 boys on the roll, fourteen being Mahomedans under a Mussalman Master. The cost per boy was only Rupees 4-3-4. A school-house, capable of accommodating about 150 boys, was then nearly completed, but at the time the school was crowded in an open pial. No provision had been made for Ooriya boys, and I have suggested to the President the advisability of appointing an Ooriya Master to form a class as a feeder to the Ooriya Department in the Zillah school.

71. The strength of the school at *Somepeta* rose during the year from twelve to twenty-eight, and the cost per boy fell from Rupees 14-8-0 to Rupees 3-12-9.

72. The schools at *Jalmur* and *Kalingapatam* have all along been a great waste of money, and no steps have been taken to improve or remove them, except in the reports of the Educational Officers. Both are held in wretched hovels, and neither is wanted, as the Indigenous Results schools hold their own. In 1873-74 the average attendance in the *Jalmur* school was eleven, and the cost per boy Rupees 11-11-3; in 1874-75 the average attendance was six, and the cost of each Rupees 20. *Kalingapatam* had an average attendance of ten, costing Rupees 13-12-8 each; for the official year ending 31st March last the attendance was thirteen, and the cost Rupees 9-3-8.

73. In my special reports on these schools, called for by Government in their review of the Report for Public Instruction for 1873-74 (G. O., 3rd May 1875), I have recommended that the Local Fund schools in Jalmur and Kalingapatam be abolished, and that the schools in those villages be aided under the Result system.

74. Not much has yet been done for education by the Local Fund Boards in Ganjam or Vizagapatam, but recommendations from each are before Government regarding the establishment of schools; as the proposed schemes have not yet been passed, the statement of what is being done may be reserved for the report for 1875-76.

75. In the Godavery District there are the large number of 207 Lower-class schools under the Local Fund Boards; and it is proposed to establish a large nnmber of new schools under the combined system of fixed salaries and payment for results. The six schools in the Cocanada Division and the nine in the Rajahmundry Taluq were, as in 1873-74, the most expensive, the former costing Rupees 11-14-1 per boy and the latter Rupees 9-9-6. These high sums are due to the small strength of the schools; in the six schools in the Cocanada Taluq there were only 113 boys, and in the ten schools in Rajahmundry Taluq only 117.

76. No fees are collected except from those whose families are not cess-payers. Previous to March 1873 no fees at all were charged; the new rule caused a falling off in the numbers, and the number now attending who are non-cess-payers is exceedingly small.

77. In the Kistna District there are two Local Fund schools, five Municipal schools—two in Masulipatam and three in Guntoor.

78. The Local Fund school at *Nandur* passed a fair examination when inspected by Mr Kershaw in August, and also at the Deputy Inspector's examination in March. But the cost is excessive, being Rupees 22-9-9 per boy last year; this is due partly to a needlessly expensive teaching staff and partly to the small attendance. There are two masters (both uncertificated), one on Rupees 20 and the other on Rupees 10, and for rent and contingencies Rupees 3 are allowed. The small strength may be owing to there being a Result school in which English is taught, which, though it was started after the Local Fund Board school, has been receiving grant for the last two years. The Local Fund Board school should be placed on the combined system; fixed salaries of Rupees 10 and 5 would suffice for the masters, who ought to be certificated.

79. The other Local Fund school is at *Chinna Ganjam*. Here some years ago the people started an Anglo-Vernacular school, and afterwards handed it over, along with Rupees 500, to the Local Fund Board. In January 1874 it contained thirty-seven boys, but in the following month the President of the Local Fund Board ordered English to be discontinued, and the strength at once fell by about half, and the average attendance for last year was but fourteen. There is the same highly-paid establishment as at Nandur —one teacher on Rupees 20 and the other on Rupees 10, and the cost per boy for 1874-75 was Rupees 28-3-5. In Mr. Kershaw's report of his inspection in August he observed that there were no maps or blackboards in either this or the Nandur school; that it was a needless expense to pay two masters Rupees 30 a month to teach seventeen boys; and that the people of Chinna Ganjam regarded themselves as deceived in the matter of the abolition of English. In January last I wrote to the President of the Local Fund Board, recommending that English should be reintroduced, that the pay of the Head Master should be reduced to Rupees 15, and a Pial schoolmaster, who was willing to bring his school of thirty-five boys with him, taken on as Third Master on Rupees 5. From a District Gazette I find that my proposals were not agreed to by the Board.

80. Regarding the Municipal schools at *Agraharam* and *Sangadigunta* in Guntur I shall quote the paragraphs referring to them in my special report called for in G. O. of the 3rd May.

"17: *The Agraharam school.*—The teaching staff of this school consists of two uncertificated masters, one on Rupees 20 and the other on Rupees 10, with Rupees 5 for rent and contingencies, making a total of Rupees 35. The average attendance for 1873-74 was thirty-two, and the cost per boy Rupees 9-5-5.

"18. Mr. Kershaw inspected the school in August; he reports: 'The school-house is most unsuitable and incommodious. It consists of two small rooms of a dwelling house, separated from the inhabited part by a few broken planks, which allow every sound of voice or domestic operation to pass through to the disturbance of the school-work. The rooms are so small,

and the furniture made on so small a scale, that there is great difficulty in moving about.' He further states that the Commissioners paid no attention whatever to the remarks, remonstrances, or recommendations of the Educational Officers, but had appointed their Head Clerk a sort of Inspector of their schools, and accepted his reports and recommendations in preference to those of the Educational Officers.

" 19. The Deputy Inspector visited the school in March, and found only fifteen days' work to examine, as the school had been closed for fifteen days in February, the two masters having gone to Masulipatam to appear for the Uncovenanted Civil Service examination. He also states that the schools were ' only giving a nominal education, masters were appointed, dismissed, reduced, promoted, or fined by the recommendation of the Municipal Manager, but happily a stop has now been put to such a course.' Regarding the strength he observes : ' Some months ago the number was as low as twenty ; the reason is this—this school was teaching English from the beginning, but all on a sudden an order from the Vice-President of the Municipal Commission got the English teaching in it abolished. Subsequently English was again permitted to be read in the highest class.

" 20. I recommend that the present masters be dismissed, being uncertificated, and that certificated men be appointed on the Combined system of fixed salary and Result grants. In the event of the present masters having sent in their applications for the Teachers' Certificate examination to take place on the 12th instant, they may be retained on till the result is known.

" 21. I may observe here that Government, in order to discourage Educational Officers going up for other than departmental examinations, have directed that Government Officers appearing for non-departmental examinations shall forfeit full pay for the period they are thus absent from duty. These two masters were absent for fifteen days at the Uncovenanted Civil Service examination, apparently without permission from any Educational Officer.

" 22. I recommend that the attention of the President of the Municipal Commission be drawn to the state of the school-house.

" 23. For 1874-75 the average attendance was twenty-five, and the cost per boy Rupees 14-7-8.

" 24. *The Sangadigunta Mahomedan school* had an average attendance for 1873-74 of forty-three boys, each costing Rupees 8-14-0. There are three uncertificated masters, one on Rupees 20 and two on Rupees 10; house-rent Rupees 4, servant Rupees 2—total Rupees 46.

" 25. Mr. Kershaw inspected the school in August ; he reported that he considered the masters unqualified and highly paid ; that there was no Telugu taught in the school ; that it was a great waste of teaching power for the Head Master to devote his time to a class of two boys, and that the school-house was an incommodious, unsuitable building, and that there were no maps.

" 26. The Deputy Inspector inspected the school in March and reported : The results of the examination are on the whole not satisfactory. The third

class contains five boys. The results of the two Grammars are bad. Though the vernacular is Hindustani, as Mussalmans, some of the boys know Telugu much better than Hindustani. The second class contains eleven boys, of whom five are new admissions and know nothing, so that in fact there are only six boys presented for examination in that class. Of these boys, again, three cannot read any thing in Hindustani, and none can write Hindustani Dictation. The last class contains forty-seven boys. All are beginners in every thing. In Hindustani they learn Alphabet, in Arithmetic they learn figures. The last-named teacher is appointed by the Municipal Commissioners themselves. Mr. Kershaw, when he was here in August last, found him utterly useless, and recommended another in his stead, but no notice of his recommendation has yet been taken.'

" 27. The Deputy also reported that no Telugu was taught, and that there were no maps, Hindustani maps of the Presidency and District being required.

" 28. The remarks regarding the management in paragraph 20 applied to this school also.

" 29. On the 6th April I wrote to the President of the Municipal Commission, Guntur, recommending that the Third Master be dismissed and a certificated master employed. I also requested that a Hindustani map of the Presidency and another of the district should be supplied to the school.

" I have had no reply to my letter as yet.

" 30. The average strength for 1874-75 was sixty-three, and the cost per boy Rupees 6-8-4.

" 31. I recommend that the third class be abolished, and there be but two classes (the highest of the standard of the second class in a Government Mahomedan school) and two masters; the masters to be paid Rupees 12, 8, and 7, respectively; that the Head Master be a certificated Telugu man; and that Telugu be taught in the school."

81. The *Budampad Road school* in the Guntur Municipality is intended for Pariah boys. There is one teacher and three classes, but the highest is only of the standard of a first class. The average attendance last year was twenty-three, and the cost per boy Rupees 9-2-7.

82. It seems pretty evident, if Local Fund Board schools are to be properly conducted and improvements effected in them, that the Inspector of schools should have more voice in their management than merely as a member of the Board. The Inspector should be Director of Local Fund Board Instruction, having executive power in his own hands as in the case of Government minor schools. Not the least advantage gained thereby would be that reforms would be carried out immediately, and defects remedied at the Inspector's visit, instead of through the round-about mode of being submitted to a Board Meeting held at some distant date, or probably postponed from the usual day for want of a quorum. In a division of such wide extent, from north to south, and with no railway communication, it is

a matter of the merest chance if the Inspector can attend a Local Fund Board Meeting at all.

83. The following table gives the numbers of pupils in Result schools who passed in Reading alone, in Reading and Writing, and in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic for 1874-75.

TABLE XV.

Circles.	Number presented.	Number pased in		
		Reading alone.	Reading and Writing together.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.
Chetterpore	1,148	58	215	300
Chicacole	1,227	893	677	556
Vizagapatam	...	84	187	657
Narsapatam	...	56	148	303
Cocanada	...	914	852	620
Ellore	.	54	116	327
Masulipatam	2,176	96	385	1,015
Guntur	2,071	57	482	714

84. Of the 21,669 pupils in Result schools in the whole division, nearly half are in the Kistna District. Out of the whole number only 452 are entered as Native Christians, and only 345 are Pariahs. They are distributed as follows :—Ganjam four Native Christians, *no* Pariahs; Vizagapatam seventeen Christians, nineteen Pariahs ; Godavery fifty-four Christians, twenty Pariahs ; Kistna 377 Christians, 306 Pariahs.

85. I find that there are 174 schools on the Result System returns with less than eleven boys, and thirty-four of these have less than seven on the rolls. The cost to the State of sending a Deputy Inspector to a village to examine a school of three or four children is out of proportion to any benefit conferred either on education or the master himself, and I have recommended in a recent letter that no school be aided under the Result system which contains less than seven boys.

V. FEMALE EDUCATION.

86. Table XVI. gives the names and particulars of the Girls' schools in the several districts. Kistna stands first with 650 girls; Godavery next with 561; then Vizagapatam with 554; and, last of all, Ganjam with only eighteen.

87. Female education in Vizagapatam may be said to be entirely due to the liberality of the Maharajah of Vizianagrum and Mrs. G. L. Narsinga Row.

88. More than half the girls under instruction in Kistna are reading in Boys' Result schools.

TABLE XVI.

Native Girls' schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March		Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Amount of grant drawn for 1874-75.	Class.	How paid.
	1874	1875						
Ganjam District.						Rs. A. P.		
Mission Girls' school, Chicacole.	13	8	...	8	..	20 12 0	..	Results.
Hindu do. Berhampore.	26	10	...	10	...	... .	..	Do.
Girls in Boys' schools ...	...	45	...	...	...	... .	...	
Total ...	...	63	...	...	...	... ...	..	
Vizagapatam District.								
Maharajah's Girls' schools.								
Boarding school, Vizianagram...	154	150	...	150	...	. .	..	Supported by Zemindars.
Day do. do.	51	48	...	48	...	. .	...	Do.
Do. do. Bimlipatam ..	46	50	..	50	...	.. .. ..	...	Do.
Do. do. Ankapalli ...	50	50	...	50	...	... ...	..	Do.
Mrs. Narsinga Row's school, Vizagapatam.	153	173	...	170	3	... .	.	Do.
Mrs. Narsinga Row's Adult school, Vizagapatam.	20	23	...	23	...	. . .		Do.
Girls' school at Chittivalsa ...	15	16	11	5	...	55 0 0	.	Results.
Girls in Boys' schools	..	76	...	...	...	... ...	..	
Total ...	...	586	...	...	...	... .	...	
Godavery District.								
Maharajah's school, Rajahmundry.	214	231	...	231	..	... ...	....	Supported by Zemindars.
Pittapore Rajah's school, Cocanada.	104	91	...	91	...	... .. .	...	Do.
Church Mission Society's Caste Girls' school, Ellore.	37	54	...	54	...	206 0 0	..	Salary.
Mission Boarding school, Ellore.	44	51	36	15	...	255 8 0	.	Results.
Amalapore Girls' school ..	10	12	...	12	...	37 4 0	...	Do.
Penumadham do. ...	..	8	...	8	...	.. ..	..	Do.
Narsapore do. ...	.	25	...	25	...	... .	...	Do.
Viravasaram do. ...	...	22	...	22	...	... ...	...	Do.
Girls in Boys' schools	..	122	...	..	...	... ...	..	
Total ..	..	616	..	...	...	... ...	..	
Kistna District.								
Church Mission Caste Girls' school, Bezwadah.	48	53	.	53	...	164 0 0	..	Salary.
Hindu Girls' school, Bezwadah...	34	...			Closed.			Results.
Church Mission Girls' school, Masulipatam.	48	48	...	48	...	69 12 0	...	Do.
Church Mission Girls' school, Chemmanagirimeta, Masulipatam.	65	65	...	65	...	163 8 0	...	Do.
Girls' school, Mahavaram, do.	...	31	...	31	..	38 8 0	...	Do.
Church Mission school, Idepalli, Masulipatam.	..	20	...	20	..	... .	..	Do.
Mission Girls' school, Guntur ...	..	76	76	...	.	. ... .	..	Do.
Hindu do. do. ...	...	26	..	26	..	.. ..	.	Do.
Girls in Boys' schools	...	320	...	...	..	... .	..	
Total	...	639	...	...	..	... ...	...	

89. In the Maharajah's Girls' Boarding school, Vizianagram, about 150 girls of the Ksatriya caste are boarded and educated. The teaching staff consists of four ladies belonging to the Convent at Vizagapatam and two Munshis. The building and furniture are excellent, and the girls neat and orderly. I inspected the school just after the close of the official year; all the classes had evidently been well taught, and the highest, consisting of thirty girls, was able to read, parse, and explain the Third Telugu Book better than the boys in whose class it is used in the High school. In Arithmetic this class was in the Compound Rules, and both it and the others had been well grounded in the subject. English was taught throughout the school; but none of the girls had gained sufficient acquaintance with it as a language to serve any purpose. Some of the senior girls were taught fancy-work, and two of them were learning drawing and painting.

90. Mrs. Narsinga Row's schools at Vizagapatam, which are also taught by ladies belonging to the Convent, are not included in the return of schools under inspection in Table II., "not being exactly under the inspection of the Educational Department" (as the Lady Superior writes), "yet glad to receive any friendly visit of the Inspector."

91. Similarly the Maharajah's school at Rajahmundry, though hitherto included in the returns, is this year excluded, as the Managers do not regard it as under the Educational Department, and have not furnished returns.

92. The Pittapore Rajah's school at Cocanada and the Church Mission Girls' schools at Ellore, Bezwadah, and Masulipatam, are all doing fair work, according to their strength and standard.

93. The question as to what steps should be taken for the development of female education was referred by Government to the Local Fund Boards fifteen months ago, but little of a practical nature has resulted therefrom beyond resolutions to the effect that "Girls' schools at the cost of Government be started in a few important towns in each Circle." A Native Sub-Committee of the Vizagapatam Local Fund Board proposed that "Girls' schools at the cost of Government be opened in all Huzur and Cusbah stations, and that all castes be admitted except Pariahs, dancing-girls, and Native Christians." At some of the Local Fund Boards it was suggested that the girls should receive stipends for coming to school. This system, as tried in the Maharajah's schools, shows that it is only the lower castes and poorest members of them that come on these terms. They do not, however, cost more than the Government Mahomedan Elementary schools of similar strength cost; a girl, including stipend and all costs, on an average, Rupee 1 in the Maharajah's Stipendiary Day schools.

VI.—Mussalman Education.

94. The number of Mahomedans reading in schools under inspection rose last year to 1,619 from 1,533 at the close of 1873-74.

95 The following table gives the numbers in each of the four districts.

TABLE XVII.

District.	Number on 31st March 1875.	District.	Number on 31st March 1875.	Total.
Ganjam	171	Godavery ..	568	1,619
Vizagapatam	225	Kistna	655	

96. Table XVIII. shows the places where there are special schools for Mahomedans, or schools with a Mahomedan department, with the numbers reading in each.

TABLE XVIII.

Name of school.	Strength, 1874-75.	Name of school.	Strength, 1874-75.
Berhampore Municipal Town school	14	Rajahmundry Mahomedan Elementary school	52
Chicacole Anglo-Vernacular school	8	Ellore Mahomedan Elementary school *	51
Vizagapatam Hindu school	41	Masulipatam Mahomedan Elementary school	52
Do. London Mission school	31	Ellore Church Mission High school	41
Kassimkota Taluq school ...	22	Masulipatam Church Mission	
Pittapore Zemindary school . .	28	school	81
Sangadigunta Municipal school.	59	Bezwadah Hindu school .	19
Bezwadah Church Mission school	45		

97. The three Government Mahomedan Elementary schools are doing their work fairly, but, with the exception of the one at Rajahmundry, their existence has been proved to have been altogether uncalled for.

98. At Ellore, before the Mahomedan school was established, there were upwards of 150 Mahomedan boys reading in the Church Mission Society's schools. The Government school is within a stone's throw of the Mission High school, which has a special Mahomedan department. It has about fifty boys, who cost Government more than Rupees 13 each a year, who might, and would, all go to the Mission school without additional cost to Government. The same establishment as before has to be kept up in the Mission schools, so that Government has not more to show than some half score *additional* boys against an additional outlay of more than Rupees 600 a year. I believe that the petitioning which led to the establishment of the Government school originated with the person who was appointed Head Master; he was formerly Head Master of the Government Taluq school at Ellore, and on its abolition did not take work elsewhere, but lived on his private property at Ellore, until this opportunity of adding to his income occurred. On my recommending its abolition to Mr. Powell, he observed "that the establishment of the school was against the views of the Director, and was under the orders of Government, who had at the time the Director's views before them."

99. Almost the same remarks apply to the Government school at Masulipatam.

100. I have recommended that instead of the school at Ellore an Elementary school for Mahomedans should be established at Narsapore. It contains a Mahomedan quarter inhabited by Ship Captains and traders, who have not the means to establish and maintain a school themselves. They petitioned you on the subject, and, on visiting the place a few weeks ago, a very large number of respectable Mahomedans met me, and about fifty boys were brought forward for whom there is no school.

VII.—The Gumsur Hill schools.

101. The strength of the sixteen schools on the Gumsur Maliahs has risen from 777 to 812. Of this number 590 are Ooriyas, 143 are Khonds, and seventeen Pariahs. The strength of the schools varies from twenty-four to 105; and in standard they reach the Compound Rules in Arithmetic, Hitopadesha, and Brief Sketches of Asia in Ooriya. One school has three masters, six have two, and nine have one. Of the twenty-four masters eighteen have passed the Fifth Grade, and the remainder are unpassed. The pay of the masters varies from Rupees 8 to Rupees 24.

102. As I did not assume charge of the division until late in the official year, when it had been for nearly three months without an Inspector, I was not able to spend more than two or three days on the Maliahs, and visited only two schools, those at Udayagherry and Purnagaddah. In the Udayagherry school, the third and fourth classes with seven and six boys, respectively, did tolerably well; the first class contained forty-three boys, more than half of whom were learning the Alphabet; seven of these had been three years in the school and did not know their letters. Ten of the boys were quite naked. At Purnagaddah, the second, third, and fourth classes contained only five boys each; the first, thirty-five. The three upper classes did pretty well in general, and very fairly in Arithmetic; the first class appeared to have been neglected.

103. The Deputy Inspector visited all the other schools, but, shortly after he returned to the plains, fell ill of fever, and I have not as yet received a report of his tour of inspection; but, from his tabular statement of marks, I find that in *Reading* all the schools did fairly; *Dictation* varied from ·1 at Udayagherry to ·85 at Sarangadah; in *Explanation* and *Grammar* the latter school was also best, and most of the others did very badly; in *Arithmetic* Dongah did very badly, Linepaddah very well, and the rest fairly with one or two exceptions.

104. The great disadvantage the schools labour under is the want of proper supervision and superintendence. The so-called "Superintendent" is, in my opinion, not the man for the work at all. He holds only a Fifth-Grade certificate; does not know a word of English, and his previous appointment was Assistant Master, Taluq school, Russelcondah, on Rupees 10. Then, as to his performance; in the last nine months of 1874, Balaji Ratho visited, on an average, only three schools in a month, and spent only nine days a month in his legitimate work of examining schools; on an average ten and-a-half days a month are returned as spent in "corre-

spondence," and on an average he remained twelve days a month at his headquarters. This man, whose qualifications and performance are such, is paid Rupees 50 salary and Rupee 1 a day batta.

105. My opinion is that a man of about the standing of a Deputy Inspector should be appointed to be in charge of the Hill schools; his headquarters should be at some central place on the Hills, and not, as at present, at Russelcondah, which causes needless loss of time by monthly trots down to the plains and to an extreme point of his work; he could be allowed vacations and leave amounting to two months in the year; and the clerk for the Hill schools could be attached to his instead of the Assistant Agent's office.

106. One great advantage of having a well-qualified man appointed in addition to the improvement he might effect in the teaching and condition of the schools would be that it would be unnecessary to send up the Chetterpore Circle Deputy Inspector from the plains to inspect the schools; the present Deputy and his party suffered so much from fever and death,—for three of his bearers and servants died,—that not only has the Deputy himself been laid aside from his work for several weeks after his return, but the effect of his tour has produced such a scare among the bearers and his servants that he will find it difficult to procure attendants for a similar trip next year.

107. By Government Order of April 1869, "Government resolved to entrust the management of the Hill schools to the Junior Assistant Agent; the schools to be inspected annually by the Divisional Inspector." Major Smith, in his report on the Hill schools for last year, recommended that they should be placed entirely under the Inspector of Schools, or else left to the Agency to manage, and I quite concur with him that it would be much better if their affairs were entirely under the management of the Agent or of the Inspector of schools.

VIII.—Normal schools and Grade Examinations.

108. There are four Normal schools in the division, one in each district; and the success of each at the grade examinations will appear from the following table.

Table XIX.

———	Strength of Normal Classes.	Matriculation Examination.		Fourth Grade.		Fifth Grade.	
		Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.
Normal class, Russelcondah ...	8	...	...	...	...	7	5
Normal school, Vizagapatam ...	23	6	6	13	8	12	11+3*
Normal class, Narsapore ...	58	...	...	15	8	17	12+4*
Church Mission Training school, Masulipatam.	36	...	...	...	...	8	5

* Appeared for the Fourth and passed Fifth Grade.

109. I inspected the Normal classes, Russelcondah, in March, and examined the students for Fifth Grade in Ooriya. The class consists of eight Gumsur Hill boys entertained on stipends of Rupees 4 each. Seven were presented for examination and five passed, two failing in the Ooriya language. The class passed a very satisfactory examination, and did particularly well in History and Geography; the places taken by the school out of seventeen passed were second, fourth, eighth, eleventh, and thirteenth. Two students are Khonds, and both passed. Since the examination the Head Master resigned and has been succeeded by another on the full pay of the appointment, Rupees 50; and the teaching staff of the Taluq school has been increased. I would recommend that eight additional scholarships be given for Ooriyas of the plains to be trained as masters.

110. I was not able to inspect the Normal school, Vizagapatam, as my tour brought me to Vizagapatam only in the vacation. The students did very well at the Matriculation and Teachers' Certificate Examinations. From this year the Normal school is to be a purely Training institution; and it is high time that it ceased to pay students to come to it, who make use of it merely to be prepared for the Matriculation and U. C. S. Examinations. I have recently reported to you that four of those who passed the Matriculation Examination from the Normal school last year declined a schoolmaster's post on Rupees 15 and yet went as "volunteers" to the Collector's office, and the matter has been forwarded on by you to Government for their orders. Each of these young gentlemen cost Government Rupees 245.

111. The Government Normal classes attached to the Central school, Narsapore, since 1861, were amalgamated in the beginning of the year with the Local Fund Board Normal classes (established in 1873) on Government sanctioning the latter being maintained from Provincial Funds. The sanctioned strength of the former is five for the Fourth Grade on Rupees 5 each, and nine for the Fifth on Rupees 4 each. The Local Fund Board classes consist of twelve students reading for the Fourth Grade and eighteen for the Fifth, all on Rupees 3 each. Thus there are seventeen students for the Fourth Grade and twenty-seven for the Fifth in the Narsapore Normal classes; and at last year's Teachers' Certificate Examination eight passed for the former and sixteen for the latter examination. At my inspections in December and last month my examination of the candidates scarcely bore out so good a result as this. The English Reading was exceedingly bad, and the answering in Parsing and Grammar very poor. I set all the Fourth-Grade candidates to teach, and scarcely one showed any aptitude for it; there was no smartness or readiness of manner, and no attempt at teaching; they may have been taught themselves to pass, but they had not been taught to teach. My strong conviction is that a Normal school in which English is taught should have a European as Head Master.

112. In March and April I held examinations for Ooriya candidates for Fourth and Fifth Grade Certificates at Russelcondah and at Parla Kimidy. For the Fourth Grade no Ooriya appeared. A Telugu man who had already passed the grade in that vernacular was a candidate for a Fourth-Grade certificate in Ooriya, and passed creditably Last year four Ooriyas appear-

ed for the Fourth Grade and all failed. For the Fifth Grade there were ten candidates at Russelcondah and fourteen at Parla Kimidy; and of the whole number seventeen were successful against nine last year out of sixteen candidates. This examination has now developed, so that in future it will not form part of the Inspector's work, but candidates in Ooriya will be examined at the General Examination for Teachers' Certificates at Berhampore and Chicacole

113. *Progress among the Ooriyas.*—There has been considerable progress among the Ooriyas of Ganjam during the last two or three years. This is due to three causes—Ooriya having become an "official language," and recognized in the University and Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations; the foundation of scholarships for Ooriya boys; and the low rate of fees charged.

114. No Ooriya has as yet matriculated in the Madras University, but while Ooriya was not an optional language, and Berhampore was not an examination station, the University door was literally closed against Ooriyas.

115. In June 1874 Government sanctioned two scholarships for Ooriya boys for each of the four Taluq schools in Ganjam, of Rupees 6 per mensem, tenable for four years at the Zillah school, Berhampore. At my inspection of the Taluq schools I awarded these scholarships; and the eight scholars (together with the boys promoted from the third class) now form a fourth class in the Ooriya Department of the Zillah school. It appears to me that it would have been better to have given one scholarship to each school this year, and one next year. At my examinations there was little or no competition, in one case there being but two Ooriya boys in the highest class, and in some schools there were more intelligent boys in the class below the highest than those to whom scholarships were awarded. At Purushotmapore the highest class is only the third, while at the other Taluq schools the scholars were selected from the fourth class. I would recommend that there should be a scholarship awarded from each school annually, or, at least, one every two years instead of two every four years.

116. The returns of 1874-75 show a considerable increase in the number studying Ooriya compared with the previous year—3,747 and 3,118. The schools which have had the largest increase of Ooriyas are Russelcondah, where there were forty-seven on the 31st March, and Gunupur, which had an accession of twenty-one Ooriya boys in March, doubling the strength of the school; and at Gumma a new Zemindary school has been opened for Ooriyas, which has at present thirty-five boys on the roll. In the Chicacole Circle seventeen Ooriya Result schools with 432 boys were brought under inspection in the course of the past year.

117. *Middle-class schools on the Result System.*—When speaking of the schools at Chetterpore, Chicacole, Parla Kimidy, and Bimlipatam, I have referred to the injury done to the schools there and to education itself by Middle-class Result schools being aided side by side with a salary or Government school. As a rule the master knows no English, but engages some ex-pupil of the Salary school to teach English; boys are drawn away

from the Salary school, and boys who would go to it kept back to pass the Fourth Standard; none of them have suitable accommodation, books, or maps; the Fourth-Standard candidates fail in Arithmetic and Geography; the lower standards in such schools are almost entirely neglected, some of them having only classes for boys reading for the Third and Fourth Standards, all of whom could be better taught at no cost to Government. All this will, I hope, disappear after the adoption of the new scheme of Result System Rules, which you have prepared, which is intended to meet such abuses of the system as I have referred to.

118. In some cases these schools in rivalry with Government or Salary schools—though rivalry is too good a name for what often is thievery—originate in the dismissal of a master from a school, who forthwith carries with him a number of boys and six months after obtains a grant from the Deputy Inspector, and so secures a footing and a claim. Others were originally Lower-class schools, just on the borders of the Middle class, which year by year increase the numbers they send up for the Fourth Standard, until Government finds itself supporting two Middle-class schools where one is enough. In the town of Vizagapatam there were twelve schools, which, though still ranked in the Lower class, presented a total of seventy-one boys for the Fourth Standard and only eighty-three for the first and eighty-two for the Second standard, thus not only leaving their legitimate work of elementary education for the sake of the higher grants for the Fourth Standard, but also preventing boys from going to the Practising classes in the Normal school, in the first class of which there is now but one boy and in the second only eleven.

119. I consider that none of the Result schools in the subjoined statement should have been aided under the Result system; their existence thins the classes in the Salary school, adds to the cost to Government of each schoolboy in the place, and tends to render the instruction imparted more inefficient. The amount thus spent in 1874-75 was Rupees 1,791, all which might have been saved to Imperial Funds.

TABLE XX.

Result school.	Grade of Masters.	Amount of Grant.	Salary school.	Cost of each pupil to Government.		
		Rs.		Rs.	A.	P.
Parla Kimedy (1) ...	None.	279	Zemindary school ...	11	2	11
Chicacole (4) ...	4 of Fifth Grade.	820	Government	15	1	9
Vizagapatam	None.	253.	.....	...	..	..
Bimlipatam	Do.	180	Government	6	6	2
Lallapett, Guntur ...	Fourth.	259	Do.	5	13	10
Itchapore	Fifth.	Disallowed for fraud.	Do.	18	12	11
Chetterpore	None.		Onslow Institution ...	16	9	1
Total ...	...	1,791				

120 *The Inspecting Agency.*—Several changes took place in the Subordinate Inspecting Agency during the year. A second Deputy Inspectorship was sanctioned for the Ganjam District, which from September last was divided into two Circles—Chetterpore and Chicacole—and the new Deputy appointed to the latter. In July, V. Apparow, the Deputy Inspector of the Vizagapatam Circle, died, and was succeeded by V. Ramamurti in October. In the same month Dakshanamurti Shastri, Deputy Inspector of the Cocanada Circle, was allowed to accept the post of tutor to the young Zemindar of Pittapore for two years, and was succeeded by D. Venkata Shastri.

121. The following table gives some particulars regarding the Deputy Inspectors and their work for the past year.

TABLE XXI.

Deputy Inspectors	Age, April 1875.	Circles.	Number of Schools examined.			Number of Pupils examined.	Number of Miles travelled	Travelling Allowance.
			Government.	Private.	Results System.			
								Rs. A. P.
G. Balaramdoss ..	27	Chetterpore	27	15	104	2,998	2,007	708 12 0
C Yeggannah ...	28	Chicacole	4	6	77	1,278	804	284 4 0
V Ramamurti*	26	Vizagapatam ..	9	30	109	3,103	1,550	697 11 6
T. Sitaramasvami	30	Narsipatam ..	11	10	105	2,492	1,219	582 1 0
D Venkata Shastri*	22	Cocanada	5	68	183	5,697	2,605	1,059 6 0
K Sanjivi Row	24	Ellore	7	13	235	5,978	2,419	1,145 12 6
T Ramabraha Shastri.	28	Masulipatam .	4	23	243	5,518	1,314	717 4 0
S. Jagannadham ..	27	Guntur	2	6	323	5,317	2,740	985 6 0

122 My acquaintance with those of the Deputy Inspectors of this division whom I have met has probably been too short for me to form a very decided opinion as to their respective merits. One thing, however, is transparent, and that is that they are all very raw and not possessed of much judgment. As a rule a Deputy's report on a school inspection might be written without his visiting the place at all; give him the statistics of the school, and he could go through the changes of the stereotyped "Reading, fair; Dictation, middling; Arithmetic, good," &c. The generality of their reports may show that the classes in a certain school have been examined in certain subjects on a certain day, but rarely are improvements suggested or defects other than the mistakes of the pupils pointed out In a flying tour one of the Deputies recently made, to make up for wasted time he arrived at the school just as the boys were being dismissed at 5 o'clock, he brought them back, examined them by candle-light up to 8 o'clock, and left the village the same night.

123. All of the Deputy Inspectors are Brahmins; one has passed only the Matriculation Examination, and the remaining seven are F.As. The latter degree, from its scarcity in these northern regions, is held in high estima-

* His predecessor's work is also included

tion; how great is that attaching to the degree of B.A. may be judged from the following letter sent to the masters of the Ganjam schools by a late Deputy Inspector: "Russelcondah, March 19, 1872, Circular No. 119. The Deputy Inspector of Schools has passed the B.A. Degree Examination, and will be glad if the Head Master can give a holiday to his boys that they may partake of his joy. A. L. Narsimham, B.A."

124. An Inspecting Schoolmaster was appointed at the close of the official year for the Badrachellum and Rakapally Taluqs, recently added on to the Godavery District; this raises the number to seventeen. Of the whole number thirteen are Brahmins and four Sudras; three have passed the Matriculation Examination, eight the Fourth Grade, and six the Fifth Grade.

APPENDIX A.

No. IX.

From J. TOWNSHEND FOWLER, Esq., F.S.A., Inspector of Normal Schools and Presidency Division, to Colonel R. M. MACDONALD, Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 17th July 1875, No. 1,336.

I HAVE the honor to send on my general report for the official year 1874-75.

2. There were in the division, at the end of the year, 1,644 schools with 52,694 pupils, of whom—

432	are	Europeans.
2,605	„	East Indians.
2,170	„	Native Christians.
43,684	„	Hindus.
2,741	„	Mahomedans.
1,062	„	Pariahs.

3. Of the entire number—

17,069	received instruction in	English.
39,894	„	Tamil.
8,537	„	Telugu.
1,738	„	Hindustani.
375	„	Persian.
8	„	Arabic.
486	„	Latin.
17	„	Greek.
146	„	Sanscrit.
10	„	French.
1	„	Canarese.

4. Of the 1,644 schools—

19,	with	1,215	pupils,	are Government for general instruction.
*3,	„	521	„	Government Male Normal schools.
*1,	„	51	„	„ Female Normal schools.
40,	„	6,053	„	Mission schools.
34,	„	4,268	„	other than Mission schools.
1,527,	„	39,850	„	Village and Elementary Mission schools.
2,	„	287	„	schools supported partly from Provincial and partly from Local Funds.
13,	„	449	„	schools entirely supported from Local Funds.

* In the Numerical Return No. I. these count as nine, each department being taken separately.

5. Classifying the schools differently—

9 (including departments) are Normal schools.
3 have a Collegiate Department (+ 3 School Departments).
15 are of the Higher class.
66 ,, ,, Middle class.
1,548 ,, ,, Lower class.

6. Out of the whole number of 52,694 pupils, 5,585 are girls, of whom—

173 are Europeans.
1,307 ,, East Indians.
600 ,, Native Christians.
3,269 ,, Hindus.
37 ,, Mahomedans.
199 ,, Pariahs.

7. The following figures compare the last five official years in some important particulars.

——	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
1. Total number of pupils	23,026	25,026	33,527	45,192	52,694
2. Number of Europeans	315	303	295	319	432
3. Do. of Native Christians ...	1,450	1,482	1,683	1,962	2,170
4. Do. of girls	4,039	4,292	4,329	5,021	5,585
5. Do. learning English	12,847	12,899	13,633	15,582	17,069
6. Do. do. Latin	349	311	235	458	486
7. Do. do. Telugu	3,093	3,615	4,557	7,002	8,537
8. Do. do. Tamil	16,525	13,529	25,297	33,699	39,894
9. Do. do. Hindustani ...	493	595	599	1,316	1,738

There has thus been a steady increase throughout ; and it may be noted that the number of pupils reading Hindustani has nearly trebled in two years, though even now there are over 1,000 Mussalmans not receiving instruction in Hindustani.

8. The financial particulars for the Government schools in the division for four years are shown by the following figures.

Items.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Total expenditure	76,370	74,686	62,656	76,823
Received from Government	71,622	71,322	59,854	66,662
Do. fees and fines ..	13,276	13,056	11,986	15,301

The increase in all the items is due to the fact that this year, for the first time, Local Fund schools are entered as Government institutions.

9. The following figures give similar particulars for schools receiving or preparing to receive aid from Government.

Items.	1872-73	1873-74.	1874-75
	RS.	RS	RS.
Total outlay by Managers ..	2,97,587	2,71,087	2,10,377
Grants from Provincial, Municipal, and Local Funds	1,22,983	1,42,763	1,52,662
Receipts from fees and fines ..	1,30,801	1,52,993	1,67,848

The principle of the classification having been changed the comparison with previous years is of little or no value, except in the item of fee receipts, the increase in which appears to be satisfactory.

10. *Primary Education.*—Primary education received a good deal of attention during the year. The following tabular statement shows the extent of the operations each quarter in connexion with all schools aided on the system of payment by results.

Statistics of Result Schools in the Presidency

Circle.	Range.	Deputy Inspector.	Inspecting Schoolmaster.	Class of school.	Schools under inspection on the 31st March 1874	30th June 1874.	30th September 1874.	31st December 1874.	31st March 1875.
Madras Municipality.	*MadrasMunicipality*	P. Vijiarungam Moodelliar.	Mission Agencies .. .	*E.	5	...	...	...	3
				*A.-V.	19	.	...	...	20
				*V.	18	.	...	...	23
	Madras ...		Abdoor Razak Saib† ...	A.-V.	3	3	3	3	3
				V.	41	40	41	45	49
	Black Town		P. Parthasarathy Iyengar.	A.-V.	36	40	41	43	57
				V.	37	40	53	57	45
	Triplicane		A. V. Parasuramiah	A.-V	12	16	22	23	29
				V.	35	36	39	45	46
		Total for the Madras Municipality ...			206	175	199	216	275
Saidapett.	*Chingleput District.*	G. Vedanta Charry.							
	Saidapett		M. A. Janakiramayyar ..	A.-V.	13	16	16	20	23
				V.	65	61	68	75	86
	Ponneri .		P. Arunachellum Pillai	A- V.	4	5	7	7	7
				V.	39	47	48	56	61
	Trivellore ..		G. Streenevasa Iyengar .	A.-V.	12	12	13	13	13
				V.	46	48	57	67	76
		Total for the Saidapett Circle			179	189	209	238	266
Chingleput.	Municipality of Conjeveram.	P. Venkataramiah.	M. Aiyasawmy Aiyar .	A.-V.	3	3	3	4	4
				V.	26	25	24	25	26
	Talnq of Conjeveram.		Do. ...	A.-V.	7	6	6	7	7
				V.	64	66	73	74	72
	Chingleput Talnq.		P. Arunachella Moodelly.	A.-V.	9	9	7	8	7
				V.	61	63	58	66	73
	Madurantakum .		P. Narayanasamy Aiyar	A.-V.	8	8	8	8	9
				V.	70	73	79	87	102
		Total for the Chingleput Circle .			248	253	258	279	300
		Total for the Chingleput District			427	442	467	517	566

* E —English
A -V —Anglo-Vernacular.
V.—Vernacular.

Division for the Official year 1874-75.

Number of scholars on the					Increase during the year.		Amount of grants sanctioned during the year.			
31st March 1874.	30th June 1874.	30th September 1874.	31st December 1874	31st March 1875.	Schools.	Pupils.				
312	.	...	. .	184	— 2	— 128				
1,104	. .	...	...	1,007	1	— 97				
758		...		1,126	5	368				
91	106	141	181	213		122				
667	691	716	825	907	8	240				
1,579	1,832	1,841	1,874	2,447	21	868				
1,184	1,348	1,623	1,858	1,412	8	228				
								Rs.	A.	P.
819	1,034	1,235	1,260	1,752	17	933	Provincial Funds	3,678	2	0
1,058	1,116	1,132	1,312	1,459	11	401	Municipal Funds .	8,828	8	5
7,572	6,127	6,688	7,310	10,507	69	2,935	Rupees	12,506	10	5
401	402	402	464	550	10	149				
1,667	1,586	1,770	1,872	1,973	21	306				
106	126	139	130	198	3	92				
								Rs	A.	P.
821	988	1,011	1,050	1,149	22	328	Provincial Funds ...	278	0	0
352	310	303	295	279	1	— 73	Local Funds... ...	4,285	12	0
786	922	976	1,138	1,341	30	555				
4,133	4,334	4,601	4,949	5,490	87	1,357	Rupees	4,563	12	0
137	120	126	139	143	1	6	*a* Besides this Rupees 175-3-2 was certified for, of which Rs. 132-4-0 was disallowed for fraud, and Rs 42-15-2 deducted rateably from funds running short.			
862	832	859	880	827	.	— 35				
262	250	234	294	272	. .	10				
1,517	1,501	1,687	1,655	1,656	8	139				
								Rs	A.	P.
186	198	183	185	167	— 2	— 19	Provincial Funds . .	632	4	0
1,611	1,630	1,556	1,705	1,778	12	167	Local Funds	7,952	4	0
235	241	222	217	254	1	19	Municipal Funds (*a*)	799	0	10
1,635	1,668	1,728	1,884	2,238	32	603				
6,445	6,440	6,595	6,959	7,335	52	890	Rupees	9,383	8	10
10,578	10,774	11,196	11,908	12,825	139	2,247	Rupees ..	13,947	4	10

† For Mahomedan schools only.
▲ minus sign (—) indicates a decrease.

Statistics of Result Schools in the Presidency Division

Circle.	Range.	Deputy Inspector.	Inspecting Schoolmaster.	Class of school.	Schools under inspection on the 31st March 1874.	30th June 1874.	30th September 1874.	31st December 1874.	31st March 1875.
	South Arcot District.								
Cuddalore.	Cuddalore Municipality.	C. Elyatambi Pillay.	C. S. Rungasami Pillai...	A.-V.	18	18	16	16	16
				V.	20	20	23	23	23
	Rest of the Cuddalore Range.		Do.	A.-V.	20	19	20	20	20
				V.	92	93	107	105	103
	Villapuram		M. Marugasa Pillai ..	A.-V.	10	10	10	10	13
				V.	104	104	106	106	107
	Trickalore... ...		C. Appava Iyengar ..	A.-V.	18	18	18	18	18
				V.	107	110	116	126	132
		Total for the Cuddalore Circle			389	392	416	424	432
Virdachellam.	Virdachellum.	C. Appiah Sastry.	K. Krishna Aiyar .	A.-V	12	8	9	10	13
				V.	51	62	68	77	77
	Chedumbarum Municipality.		S. Narayanasamy Iyer .	A.-V.	3	3	3	3	3
				V.	6	9	8	8	10
	Chedumbarum Taluq.		Do. ...	A.-V.	14	14	14	11	13
				V.	59	56	60	56	61
	Kalikurchi ..		M. Coopoosami Iyer ...	A.-V.	9	10	11	11	10
				V.	27	35	42	47	52
		Total for the Virdachellum Circle ...			181	197	215	223	239
		Total for the South Arcot District			570	589	631	647	671
		Grand Total for the Division ..			1,203	1,206	1,297	1,380	1,512

for the Official year 1874-75

Number of scholars on the					Increase during the Year.		Amount of grants sanctioned during the year.			
31st March 1874	30th June 1874.	30th September 1874.	31st December 1874.	31st March 1875.	Schools.	Pupils				
789	780	770	693	713	— 2	— 76				
599	589	604	650	734	3	135				
452	420	457	467	514	. .	62				
2,016	1,999	2,067	2,016	2,216	11	200				
250	243	247	319	380	3	130		Rs.	A.	P.
2,204	2,295	2,362	2,369	2,382	3	178	Provincial Funds ...	853	0	0
459	500	530	604	632	...	173	Local Funds .. .	7,372	4	0
2,587	2,755	2,842	3,126	3,368	25	781	Municipal Funds .	1,729	12	0
9,356	9,581	9,879	10,244	10,939	43	1,583	Rupees ..	9,955	0	0
295	185	195	202	262	1	— 33				
1,090	1,334	1,455	1,568	1,543	26	453				
207	212	190	201	242		35				
161	182	190	219	239	4	78				
340	340	380	336	291	— 1	— 49				
1,205	1,175	1,200	1,126	1,246	2	41		Rs	A.	P.
203	203	235	240	207	1	4	Provincial Funds ...	398	8	0
525	687	758	860	1,011	25	486	Local Funds . .	4,003	4	0
4,026	4,318	4,603	4,752	5,041	58	1,015	Rupees ..	4,401	12	0
13,382	13,899	14,482	14,996	15,980	101	2,598	Rupees	14,356	12	0
31,532	30,800	32,366	34,214	39,312	309	7,780	Rupees .	40,810	11	3

11. Taking the figures for the preceding year and comparing the totals for the two years gives the following results.

Circle.	Class of school.	31st March 1874.		31st March 1875.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Madras	English	5	312	3	184
	Anglo-Vernacular	70	3,593	109	5,419
	Vernacular	131	3,667	163	4,904
	Total	206	7,572	275	10,507
Saidapett	Anglo-Vernacular	29	859	43	1,027
	Vernacular	150	3,274	223	4,463
	Total	179	4,133	266	5,490
Chingleput	Anglo-Vernacular	27	820	27	836
	Vernacular	221	5,625	273	6,499
	Total	248	6,445	300	7,335
Cuddalore	Anglo-Vernacular	66	1,950	67	2,239
	Vernacular	323	7,406	365	8,700
	Total	389	9,356	432	10,939
Virdachellum	Anglo-Vernacular	38	1,045	39	1,002
	Vernacular	143	2,981	200	4,039
	Total	181	4,026	239	5,041
	Grand Total	1,203	31,532	1,512	39,312

There was thus an increase during the year of 309 schools and 7,780 pupils, making the totals at its close 1,512 schools and 39,312 pupils.

12. The particulars of the grants sanctioned are as follow.

Circle.		Grants sanctioned in					
		1873-74.			1874-75.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Madras	Provincial	1,496	0	0	3,678	2	0
	Municipal	7,348	4	0	8,828	8	5
Saidapett	Provincial	...	...	...	278	0	0
	Local Fund Boards	3,810	12	0	4,285	12	0
Chingleput	Provincial	529	8	0	632	4	0
	Municipal	1,145	0	0	799	0	10
	Local Fund Boards	6,065	4	0	7,952	4	0
Cuddalore	Provincial	472	12	0	853	0	0
	Municipal	1,174	8	0	1,729	12	0
	Local Fund Boards	6,185	4	0	7,372	4	0
Virdachellum	Provincial	589	8	0	398	8	0
	Local Fund Boards	3,462	0	0	4,003	4	0
	Totals	32,278	12	0	40,810	11	3

Giving Rupees 40,810-11-3 as the total for the year, and an increase of Rupees 8,531-15-3, or over 26 per cent., while the percentage of the increase of schools was 25·6 and of pupils 24·97. The uniformity of the increase is remarkable.

13. The previous statements have taken into account only schools in existence at the close of the year; the following includes those closed during the year, and also distinguishes between the sexes of the pupils, the upper line after each bracket being for boys, the lower for girls.

Circle.	Number of schools		Total number of Pupils on the 31st March 1875	Average daily attendance	Average number on the rolls	Nation							Number of Pupils studying					Total amount of grants drawn during the year		
	Aided.	Unaided				Hindus	Mahomedans	Native Christians	Europeans	East Indians	Parahs	Total	English	Tamil	Telugu	Hindustani	Persian	From Provincial Funds	From Local Funds	From Municipal Funds
																		Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
Madras	176	99	9,063 1,444	7,262 1,089	8,828 1,406	6,672 934	1,259 37	384 236	72 48	71 1	605 188	9,063 1,444	3,749 130	4,544 907	3,302 460	1,105 36	316 2	3,597 10 0		9,245 8 0
Saidapett ..	153	113	5,183 307	4,802	5,147	4,877 288	135	91 9	.		80 10	5,183 307	441 2	4,933 169	1,250 138	..	.	278 0 0	4,197 12 0	
Chingleput .. .	212	88	7,068 267	5,905 222	7,139 256	6,667 221	95	203 46			103	7,068 267	449	6,009 147	954 115	...	...	632 4 0	5,737 4 0	799 0 10
Cuddalore	235	197	10,777 162	9,241 132	9,893 146	10,174 111	329	215 50		3	56 1	10,777 162	878 6	10,753 162	161 9		..	853 0 0	4,669 12 0	1,729 12 0
Virdachellum ..	127	112	5,003 38	4,135 32	4,951 38	4,887 38	89	8	. .		19	5,003 38	213	5,003 38		.	.	398 8 0	4,003 4 0	
Boys Girls	903	609	37,094 2,218	32,320	37,804	33,277 1,592	1,907 37	901 341	72 48	74 1	863 199	37,094 2,218	5,730 138	30,242 1,423	5,667 722	1,105 36	316 2	5,759 6 0	18,608 0 0	11,774 4 10

The proportion of girls to boys is, of course, small, but that even 2,218 of the former should be in the schools is noteworthy. The number of them learning English (138) shows that the great majority are in the First and Second Standards.

14. The following table gives some of the results in a different form, distinguishing between Circles and Municipalities

Circle or Municipality.	Number of schools for which Grants were sanctioned during the year.	Attendance in these Aided schools during the year.	Number of schools under inspection, but not aided during the year.	Attendance in these Un-aided schools during the year.	Amount of grants sanctioned during the year.						Amount of grants actually drawn during the year.									
					From Provincial Funds.		From Municipal Funds.		From Local Funds.		From Provincial Funds.		From Municipal Funds.		From Local Funds.					
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Municipality of Madras	176	7,898	105	2,609	3,678	2	0	8,828	8	5	...			3,597	10	0	*7,800	8	0	...		
Saidapett Circle ..	153	3,616	113	1,874	278	0	0	...			4,285	12	0	278	0	0	...			†4,173	4	0
Chingleput Circle ..	204	4,838	84	1,527	632	4	0	..			7,952	4	0	632	4	0	...			5,737	4	0
Conjeveram Municipality.	25	837	5	133	...			974	4	0	...						799	0	10	...		
Cuddalore Circle ..	201	3,364	192	6,128	289	8	0	...			7,372	4	0	289	8	0	...			4,669	12	0
Cuddalore Municipality .	34	1,269	5	178	563	8	0	1,729	12	0	...			563	8	0	1,729	12	0	.		
Virdachellum Circle ..	128	2,625	109	1,904	59	0	0	..			3,706	8	0	59	0	0	...			3,274	0	0
Chedumbarum Municipality	10	405	3	55	339	8	0	...			296	12	0	409	8	0	..			296	12	0
Grand Total for the Division	931	24,852	616	14,408	5,839	14	0	11,532	8	5	23,613	8	0	5,829	6	0	10,329	4	10	18,151	0	0

* Excluding Rupees 1,445 for 1873-74 drawn during the year.

† Do. „ 24-8-0 for 1872-73 and 1873-74 drawn during the year.

15. The following is a summary from the above.

Circle or Municipality.	Numbers of schools for which grants were sanctioned.	Attendance in these schools.	Amount of grants sanctioned.	Average grant per school.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Municipality of Madras	176	7,898	12,506 10 5	71 0 11
Saidapett Circle	153	3,616	4,563 12 0	29 13 3
Chingleput do.	204	4,838	8,584 8 0	42 1 3
Conjeveram Municipality ...	25	837	*974 4 0	38 15 6
Cuddalore Circle	201	3,364	7,661 12 0	38 1 10
Cuddalore Municipality	34	1,269	2,293 4 0	67 7 2
Virdachellum Circle	128	2,625	3,765 8 0	29 6 8
Chedumbarum Municipality ...	10	405	636 4 0	63 10 0
Grand Total for the Division ...	931	24,852	40,985 14 5	... ...

* This includes Rupees 175-3-2 certified for, but disallowed.

16. The following table shows the number of pupils that passed under each standard.

Standard.	Circle.	Number of schools that passed pupils.	Number of pupils presented for examination.	Number in the Vernacular.					Number in English or extra language.			Number of girls presented for examination.
				Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	Reading.	Writing.	Grammar.	
First ...	Madras Municipality ...	44	1,799	1,384	1,532	1,322	...	...	...	...	...	208
	Saidapett Circle	44	1,128	605	720	648	...	...	...	...	...	42
	Chingleput Circle	72	1,724	1,495	1,380	1,420	...	...	...	...	...	36
	Conjeveram Municipality... ...	224	2,002	1,598	1,539	1,546	...	...	...	...	...	46
	Cuddalore Circle	46	1,051	706	844	779	...	...	...	...	...	16
	Cuddalore Municipality ...											
	Virdachellum Circle ...											
	Chedumbarum Municipality ...											
	Total ..	430	7,704	5,788	6,015	5,715	...	...	...	...	...	348
Second ..	Madras Municipality	77	1,324	1,074	999	928	...	...	...	...	...	109
	Saidapett Circle	62	579	354	404	346	...	...	...	...	...	33
	Chingleput Circle	75	1,038	703	951	670	...	...	...	...	...	21
	Conjeveram Municipality... ..	157	973	790	764	679	...	...	...	...	...	28
	Cuddalore Circle	57	639	350	509	483	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Cuddalore Municipality ...											
	Virdachellum Circle ...											
	Chedumbarum Municipality ...											
	Total ...	428	4,553	3,271	3,627	3,106	...	...	...	...	...	200

Standard.	Circle.	Number of schools that passed pupils.	Number of pupils presented for examination.	Number in the Vernacular.					Number in English or extra language.			Number of girls presented for examination.
				Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar	Geography.	Reading.	Writing.	Grammar.	
Third ...	Madras Municipality	34	540	267	415	257	233	205	203	289	...	118
	Saidapett Circle	37	233	138	161	118	77	118	55	64	...	3
	Chingleput do.	67	475	334	427	355	146	220	45	62	...	4
	Conjeveram Municipality ...											
	Cuddalore Circle	87	461	351	421	334	65	142	75	78	...	6
	Cuddalore Municipality											
	Virdachellum Circle	26	168	72	136	55	24	48	9	10	...	1
	Chedumbarum Municipality ...											
	Total ...	251	1,877	1,162	1,560	1,119	545	733	387	503	...	132
Fourth	Madras Municipality	20	204	94	164	39	83	97	69	76	26	37
	Saidapett Circle	10	32	24	24	6	17	13	14	16	9	1
	Chingleput do.	15	98	44	89	18	23	41	22	36	18	...
	Conjeveram Municipality ...											
	Cuddalore Circle	26	130	95	119	4	40	38	45	51	21	1
	Cuddalore Municipality											
	Virdachellum Circle	11	48	29	46	8	21	25	8	10	3	...
	Chedumbarum Municipality ...											
	Total ...	82	512	286	442	75	184	214	155	189	77	39
	Grand Total ...	1,191	14,646	10,507	11,644	10,015	729	947	542	692	77	719

17. The next statement gives the number of pupils in Results-grants schools passed in Reading alone, in Writing as well as in Reading, and in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic conjointly.

Standard.	Circle.	Total number presented for examination.	Number passed in		
			Reading alone.	Both Reading and Writing.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.
First ...	Madras Municipality...	1,799	30	268	980
	Saidapett Circle .	1,128	12	79	488
	Chingleput Circle ...	1,724	79	139	1,096
	Conjeveram Municipality . ..				
	Cuddalore Circle . .	2,002	76	160	1,229
	Cuddalore Municipality				
	Virdachellum Circle .	1,051	29	70	450
	Chedumbarum Municipality				
	Total ..	7,704	226	716	4,243
Second ..	Madras Municipality .	1,324	80	177	691
	Saidapett Circle ..	579	13	68	247
	Chingleput Circle ...	1,038	26	161	420
	Conjeveram Municipality				
	Cuddalore Circle ..	973	40	138	521
	Cuddalore Municipality.				
	Virdachellum Circle .	639	9	33	262
	Chedumbarum Municipality				
	Total ...	4,553	168	577	2,141
Third ...	Madras Municipality...	540	27	94	135
	Saidapett Circle .	233	8	40	82
	Chingleput Circle ...	475	12	57	250
	Conjeveram Municipality				
	Cuddalore Circle ...	461	13	80	265
	Cuddalore Municipality				
	Virdachellum Circle ..	168	1	16	24
	Chedumbarum Municipality				
	Total ...	1,877	61	287	756
Fourth ...	Madras Municipality ..	204	9	58	25
	Saidapett Circle ...	32	2	16	6
	Chingleput Circle .	98	2	28	15
	Conjeveram Municipality				
	Cuddalore Circle ..	130	3	81	9
	Cuddalore Municipality ...				
	Virdachellum Circle .	48	3	8	6
	Chidumbarum Municipality				
	Total ..	512	19	191	61
	Grand Total ...	14,646	474	1,771	7,201

18. Having given these statistics, I will now remark and quote regarding each section of the division.

The following is from the report of the Deputy Inspector on elementary education within the Municipality of Madras. I quote at some length, as the details give much information regarding what has been done, and may be of value for future reference.

" In the beginning of the official year the Municipal Commissioners resolved upon discontinuing all salary grants and aiding schools only upon the 'Payment for Results' system. Government having approved of this resolution, it was enforced from July 1874. Exception, however, was made on behalf of three schools which would have to be closed if the monthly salary grants paid to them were withheld. With the exception, therefore, of these three schools, all the Lower-class schools in the Municipality of Madras were aided during the year upon 'Results.'"

19. " On the 1st April 1874 there were under inspection 206 schools giving instruction to 7,572 pupils, and on the 31st March 1875, or last day of the year, the number of schools rose to 275, and of pupils to 10,507, showing an increase during the year of sixty-nine schools and 2,935 pupils. The distribution of these schools among the different agencies at work to improve them is shown below.

Agencies.	On the 1st April 1874.		On the 31st March 1875.		Increase.	
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Mission agencies ...	42	2,174	46	2,317	4	143
Abdoor Razzack Sahib ...	44	758	52	1,120	8	362
P. Parthasarthi Aiyengar ..	73	2,763	102	3,859	29	1,096
A. V. Parasuramiah	47	1,877	75	3,211	28	1,334
Total .	206	7,572	275	10,507	69	2,935

20. " The increase of schools under Abdoor Razzack Sahib cannot be considered satisfactory. It must be mentioned, however, that the task of persuading and prevailing upon Mahomedan Schoolmasters to submit their schools to Government inspection and to keep registers of attendance, &c., is not easy.

21. " The following table shows the distribution of the same schools among the different divisions of the Municipality.

Municipal Divisions.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
First ..	27	960
Second ..	70	2,990
Third ..	35	1,241
Fourth ..	5	156
Fifth ...	42	1,558
Sixth ...	5	138
Seventh .	66	2,637
Eighth ...	25	827
Total ...	275	10,507

22. "Of the 275 schools under inspection,

3 were English.
109 were Anglo-Vernacular.
163 were Vernacular.

To be more particular,

in 3 schools English only was taught.
in 63 schools Tamil only was taught.
in 38 schools Telugu only was taught.
in 14 schools Hindustani only was taught.
in 32 schools English and Tamil were taught.
in 28 schools English and Telugu were taught.
in 1 school English, Tamil, and Hindustani were taught.
in 12 schools Tamil and Telugu were taught.
in 46 schools English, Tamil, and Telugu were taught.
in 35 schools Hindustani and Persian.
in 1 school English, Tamil, Hindustani, and Persian were taught.
in 1 school English and Hindustani were taught.
in 1 school Tamil, Hindustani, and Persian were taught.

Total 275 schools.

"There were 116 schools in which only one language was taught; 108 where two languages were taught; fifty where three languages were taught, and one where four languages were taught.

23. "Again, of the 275 schools,

180 were for boys.
21 were for girls.
74 were for boys and girls.

"Of the 10,507 pupils studying in these 275 schools,

8,994 were boys.
1,513 were girls.

24. "Of these 1,513 girls, 984 belonged to purely Girls' schools, and the remaining 529 were studying with boys in seventy-four mixed schools, showing an average of only seven girls in each mixed school.

25. "Of the 8,994 boys,

6,672 were Hindus.
1,259 were Mahomedans.
384 were Native Christians.
68 were Europeans.
6 were East Indians.
605 were Pariahs.

"Again, 3,580 learnt English.
4,544 learnt Tamil.
3,302 learnt Telugu.
1,105 learnt Hindustani.
306 learnt Persian.

26. "Of the 1,513 girls,

934 were Hindus.
37 were Mahomedans.
236 were Native Christians.
52 were Europeans.
66 were East Indians.
188 were Pariahs.

"Of these, 199 learnt English.
907 learnt Tamil.
460 learnt Telugu.
36 learnt Hindustani.
2 learnt Persian.

27. "Of the total number of 275 schools actually under inspection on the last day of the official year 176 were aided, and the remaining ninety-nine unaided. Among the schools which were closed before the end of the year and which could not, therefore, be included in the number of schools which were said to be connected with the department on the last day of the year, there were seven which received grants and which had in consequence to be shown in the return of Results schools for the year. Including these, the number of schools aided was 183. Of these, six were ranked in the Middle class, and the remaining 177 in the Lower. These six Middle-class schools and sixteen Girls' schools received their grants from Provincial Funds, while the remaining 161 schools, including one Girls' school* and fifty-four mixed ones, were aided from the Municipal Funds. The following table shows the amounts which had to be paid from the different funds.

Schools.	Number.	Amount of grant sanctioned.		Total.
		From Provincial Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Middle-class schools ...	6	1,847 4 0	... ...	1,847 4 0
Girls' schools	17	1,830 14 0	... ...	1,830 14 0
Boys' schools	106	... ...	5,666 2 5	5,666 2 5
Mixed schools	54	.. ..	3,162 6 0	3,162 6 0
Total ...	183	3,678 2 0	8,828 8 5	12,506 10 5

28. "Again, of the sum of Rupees 8,828-8-5 to be paid by the Municipality, only Rupees 7,800-8-0 was paid during the year 1874-75, and the balance of Rupees 1,028-0-5 will be paid during the current official year. But, as the sum of Rupees 1,445 due for the previous year was also paid during the year 1874-75, the total amount actually paid by the Municipality during the year under report as Payment for Results was Rupees 9,245-8-0. Adding to this the sum of Rupees 1,785-10-7 paid in Salary grants to the three schools above alluded to during the year and to other schools during

* Paid for a previous year.

the first three months, the amount paid by the Municipality in grants rises to Rupees 11,031-2-7. In this connexion, it may be mentioned that the total sum paid by the Municipality, including the salaries and allowances of the three Inspecting Schoolmasters and contingencies, amounted to Rupees 12,970-2-6.

29. "In the following analysis, the eight schools which received grants *during* the year under report *for* a previous one will not be included, and the total, therefore, stands at 175, which was the number actually examined during the year for Results grants. Of these 175,

20 taught up to the fourth standard.
34 taught up to the third standard.
77 taught up to the second standard.
44 taught up to the first standard.

The following table shows the number presented in each standard and those passed in the different subjects.

Standards.	Number of schools that passed pupils.	Number of pupils presented for examination.	Vernaculars.					English.			Number of girls presented for examination.
			Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	Reading.	Writing.	Grammar.	
I. .	44	1,799	1,384	1,532	1,322	.	.	. .		.	208
II.	77	1,324	1,074	999	928				..	..	109
III.	34	540	267	415	257	233	205	203	289		48
IV. . .	20	204	94	164	39	83	97	69	76	26	37
Total .	175	3,867	2,819	3,110	2,546	316	302	272	365	26	402

30. "No less than ten schools were refused grants altogether during the year on the ground that the registers kept by the teachers were not satisfactory, while seven more had their grants reduced for the same reason. The Municipality also refused to pay grants on account of pupils who appeared for the fourth standard in Lower-class schools. On these accounts, the amount of grant sanctioned for the year was lower than it would otherwise have been.

31. "According to the Educational Census of 1872 there were in that year no less than 577 Lower-class schools in the Town of Madras. Of these only 269 or 46 per cent. have been as yet brought under inspection. The remaining 308 schools or more than one half have not been touched at all. To bring these under inspection and improve them, the existing agency is not adequate. At least three more Inspecting Schoolmasters have to be appointed. The expediency of strengthening the inspecting agency has been more than once urged upon the consideration of the Municipal Commissioners. At the last meeting of that body it was decided that the appointment of additional Inspecting Schoolmasters should be deferred till the financial condition of the Municipality would warrant their incurring

additional expenditure on account of education. This is very much to be regretted.

32. Before concluding this report, I beg to bring to your notice a difficulty which I met with in examining some of the Mahomedan schools which have been brought under inspection. It was pointed out in the preceding part of this report that out of 1,513 girls attending the schools brought under Government inspection on the system of Payment for Results, thirty-seven were Mahomedans. These girls belonged to mixed Mahomedan schools, but were kept and taught separately inside some house or other. One or two of the teachers of such mixed schools wished that the girls under their tuition should be examined; but as they would not be brought before me or the Inspecting Schoolmaster, I refused to examine them. What was proposed was that the girls should stand or sit behind a purdah and answer questions. I could not agree to this sort of examination as it was likely to be abused in more ways than one. It is very desirable that female education, especially among the Mahomedans, should be encouraged in all possible ways, and I hope that Government will soon make the necessary arrangements for examining Mahomedan girls. The services of a lady acquainted with Hindustani have to be engaged for this purpose."

33. The question of additional Inspecting Schoolmasters has again been before the Commission, and any additional appointments have again been deferred. Of course this will prevent any great extension of the system during the current year. In the year under report the progress made was comparatively small, and more Inspecting Schoolmasters are much needed.

34. The difficulty referred to in paragraph 32 is not, at present, one of much importance, and such an appointment as the one suggested is hardly yet necessary.

35. *Chingleput District.*—The Deputy Inspector writes as follows.

"*Results schools.*—The schools of this description are numerous, and it is to the improvement of these that I devote the greater part of my time and attention. The following table shows the number of schools enlisted and withdrawn during the year.

Taluqs.	On the 31st March 1874.		Since enlisted.		Since withdrawn.		On the 31st March 1875.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Conjeveram Municipality ...	29	999	3	459	2	488	30	970
Do. Taluq ...	71	1,779	30	1,079	22	930	79	1,928
Chingleput do.	70	1,797	28	1,014	18	855	80	1,945
Madarantakam Taluq ..	78	1,870	40	807	7	185	111	2,492
Total ...	248	6,445	101	3,359	49	2,469	300	7,335

"It will be seen that Madarantakam had the largest increase and the smallest withdrawal; this is inasmuch as the taluq is large and several parts

of it were left untouched for a long time. Conjeveram including the Municipality comes next, though with many withdrawals, which could not be helped as from the system having been in force there for more than six years many villages have exhausted their supply of pupils for the three standards. The Chingleput Taluq was much reduced in extent, sixty-seven villages with six schools and 113 pupils belonging to it having been transferred to Madarantakam ; a similar transfer of twenty villages with six schools and 217 pupils was made from Madarantakam to Conjeveram during the year. The above perhaps is the highest number the Results schools could reach in the circle, as the forty-two union schools sanctioned by Government in the current year's Budget are likely to be opened shortly and as it will take some time before all the schools and scholars now under inspection are absorbed by them. The number of pupils now under inspection divided according to the population gives three per cent. for the Conjeveram Municipality, a little more than one and a half per cent. for the Conjeveram Taluq, a little less than one and a half per cent. for Chingleput, and a little over one and one-third for Madarantakam.

36 " Of the 300 schools,
1 is a Girls' school
77 are Mixed schools, and
222 are Boys' schools.
" Also 24 schools aided, } are in the Municipality
6 schools unaided, }
135 schools aided, } are in the Chingleput Circle.
149 schools unaided, }
4 schools aided from the Provincial Funds

Total 318

" Of the above eighteen aided schools were closed during the year.
" Again 8 were conducted by Mission Agents.
1 by a Committee of Native gentlemen, and
291 by the masters themselves.

37 " Of the 7,335 pupils under instruction,
7,068 are boys, and
267 are girls.
" Of the boys 6,667 are Hindus.
95 are Mahomedans
203 are Native Christians, and
103 are Pariahs.
" Of the girls 221 are Hindus, and
46 are Native Christians.
" Of the entire number under instruction,
449 learn English.
6,156 learn Tamil, and
1,069 learn Telugu.

38. " Of the 300 schools 229 were examined during the year, and grants aggregating to Rupees 9,558¾ were awarded from the Local Municipal, and

Provincial Funds ; sixty-seven of these were not paid their grants within the official year. Of the two schools for which grants were sanctioned in 1873-74 one drew its money Rupees 10 during the year, and the other has not realized its grant up to date, as the Manager, a Roman Catholic Missionary, did not know how to cash the Certifying Memorandum, and as, by his transfer to another part of the taluq, he could not obtain timely instructions from the Inspecting Schoolmaster. Also one school for which Rupees 132¼ were sanctioned had its grant disallowed on account of fraud.

39. "The number of schools examined (229) to the number under inspection (300) bears a large proportion, being more than seventy-six per cent. Such a state of things, though desirable, tended to exhaust the Budget provision three months before the year closed, and threatened to bring our operations to a standstill. But by the kindness of the Local Fund Board, chiefly its Vice-President Mr. Crole, who takes a deep interest in everything connected with education, a supplemental grant of Rupees 2,000 was sanctioned, more than three-fourths of which has been utilized during the year.

40. " The table below shows clearly the amounts sanctioned and the amounts drawn during the year."

Amount sanctioned from													Amount drawn from											
Local Funds.			Municipal Funds.			Provincial Funds.			Total.				Local Funds.			Municipal Funds.			Provincial Funds.			Total.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS. *	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		RS. †	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
7,952	4	0	974	4	0	632	4	0	9558	12	0		5,737	4	0	799	0	10	632	4	0	7168	8	10

41. " The above sum, *viz.*, 9,558¾ divided by the number 3,335 examined, gives a cost of Rupees 2-13-10 to each pupil, but divided by the number under instruction we have Rupees 1-4-10 as the cost of educating each pupil; again dividing the same by the average daily attendance the cost becomes Rupees 1-9-0. Now distributing the above expenditure over the Municipality and Taluqs we derive the following.

	RS.	A.	P.
For twenty-five schools in the Municipality Rs. 974¼ were awarded, the average grant per school being	38	6	7
For seventy schools in the Conjeveram Taluq Rs. 2,972½ were awarded, the average grant per school being	41	10	10
For sixty schools in the Chingleput Taluq Rs. 2,644½ were awarded, the average grant per school being	43	12	0
For seventy-four schools in the Madarantakum Taluq Rs. 2,967½ were awarded, the average per grant school being	39	11	9

* This includes Rupees 132¼ sanctioned but disallowed, and a deduction of five per cent. amounting to Rupees 42-15-2 for nineteen schools in the Municipality.

† This includes Rupees 10 sanctioned for 1873-74, but drawn during the year.

42. "The following table is useful as showing the comparative amount of grant in each standard in the three taluqs and the Municipality.

Taluqs.	Fourth Standard.						Third Standard.						Second Standard.						First Standard.					
	No. presented.	Amount of grant.			Average grant per pupil.		No. presented.	Amount of grant.			Average grant per pupil.		No. presented.	Amount of grant.			Average grant per pupil.		No. presented.	Amount of grant.			Average grant per pupil.	
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A. P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A. P.		Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A. P		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A. P.
Municipality	..	...	...	..	..	..	69	239	0	0	3	7 5	128	225	8	0	1	15 11	193	337	8	0	1	12 0
Conjeveram.	45	285	8	0	6	5 6	163	795	12	0	4	5 6	307	888	12	0	2	14 4	460	948	8	0	2	0 10
Madranta-kam.	21	122	0	0	5	12 11	113	542	8	0	4	12 9	293	900	0	0	3	1 2	604	1,371	0	0	2	4 4
Chingleput...	32	110	8	0	3	7 3	110	618	8	0	5	9 2	310	961	4	0	3	1 6	467	942	4	0	2	0 3

43. "The 222 schools examined presented 3,335 pupils, of whom 1,724 were for the first standard, 1,038 for the second, 475 for the third, and ninety-eight for the fourth. The subjoined statement compares the progress made by the Results system during the last three years.

Year.	Under inspection.		Examined.		Proportion of column 2 to 4.	Proportion of column 3 to 5.	Total amount of grant.			Average grant per school.		
	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1872-73 ...	189	4,746	97	1,645	51 per cent.	35 per cent.	4,125	0	0	42	8	6
1873-74 ...	248	6,445	169	2,722	68 do.	42 do.	7,662	12	0	45	5	6
1874-75 ...	300	7,335	229	3,335	76 do.	45 do.	9,558	12	0	41	11	10

44. "Of 1,724 pupils that came up for the first standard, 1,495 passed in Reading, 1,380 in Writing, and 1,420 in Arithmetic. Many of the pupils in the standard being little boys were not able to write down correctly the words given for dictation; hence the comparatively small number passed in that subject.

45. "1,038 appeared for the second, 703 passed in Reading, 951 in Writing, and 671 in Arithmetic, the general failures being explanation in Reading and Long Division in Arithmetic.

46. "For the third standard 475 were examined, and the numbers passed are 334 for Reading, 427 for Writing, 355 for Arithmetic. Of the 332 that came up for Grammar 144 passed; and in Geography 220 passed out of 387 presented. Only eighteen schools presented pupils for English: of these forty-five passed in Reading, and sixty-two in Writing. In English the failure was mostly in translation.

47. "The results of the fourth standard are not favourable. Of the fifteen schools that were examined only three secured places in the middle class. They are the Roman Catholic school at Kitcherry and the Anglo-

Vernacular schools at Palayanur and Madur. The first passed tolerably well in most of the subjects and secured a grant of 307 Rupees; the second, which has since been closed, was under the management of a matriculated student, and the results of the examination were generally satisfactory; while the third, under a hardworking young man, was so well prepared that all the six presented passed in Arithmetic, a result rarely met with in village schools. By the way I remark that the Arithmetic of this standard is looked upon as one of the most difficult subjects by the generality of the village teachers, so much so that only eighteen out of ninety-eight presented passed in this important subject. Moreover forty-four passed in Vernacular Reading, eighty-nine in Vernacular Writing, twenty-three in Vernacular Grammar, and forty-one in Geography of this standard. Only eleven schools were ready for examination in English, which passed twenty-two pupils in Reading, thirty-six in Writing, and eighteen in Grammar.

"The results, with the exceptions pointed out, may be regarded satisfactory.

48. "*School-house, Writing Materials, &c.*—Separate house accommodation for village schools is increasing from year to year, and, as the Inspecting Schoolmasters and the Deputy Inspector are in the habit of visiting these schools constantly, the teachers see the necessity for a separate place where the boys might be arranged in classes, examined or taught free from the disturbance of the people and the wayfarers; with this object in view many masters, as soon as they receive their grants, manage to erect sheds of their own, at a cost of 4 or 5 Rupees each.

Thus of the 300 schools—

83	are held	in separate sheds.
6	do.	in fine spacious buildings.
10	do.	in separate houses.
13	do.	in houses occupied by the owners.
18	do.	in cattle stalls.
3	do.	in temples.
5	do.	in mantapams.
101	do.	on pials with pandals in front.
61	do.	on pials simply.

About thirty schools have blackboards, and in some a part of the school-house wall, or a door, as the case may be, is painted with tar, and that answers for a blackboard. As in valuing the dictation slates of the several standards, not only the orthographical errors are attended to, but the nature of the handwriting also is taken into account, it becomes incumbent on every village teacher to secure a good handwriting for his pupils. Copy-books are introduced into many of the schools, and are examined by the Inspecting Schoolmasters and myself during the periodical visits, and wherever the boys are very young there copy is written on slates instead of on paper.

49. "*General remarks upon the working of the system.*—This system, as my experience goes to prove, is the most economical one for improving primary education. Though it is attended with some difficulties, still certain modifications in the rules and subjects prescribed will, I believe, render it more popular and effective.

50. "Of the many difficulties that stood in the way of progress none was so keenly felt during the year as the delay in the payment of grants sanctioned. Up to the end of the last year the Deputy Collector was authorized to pay each master the money due to him on his presenting the countersigned certifying memorandum, and there was every possibility of all the amounts sanctioned being drawn within the official year; but, since the passing of the G. O. No. 1,120, dated 7th July 1874, ruling that all the certifying memoranda should be sent to the Local Fund Board, much difficulty and delay ensued. I shall briefly describe the course now pursued in connexion with the payment of Results grants in this circle. The schools are examined by the Deputy Inspector, and the certifying memoranda are forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for countersignature two or three days after the examination, and received back within a fortnight at most. Then they are submitted to the Local Fund Board of the circle, which allows them to lie over till the day of its next meeting, when they are passed, and about a week afterwards sent to the President, from whose office they find their way to that of the Deputy Collector in about a week or so, who, after a period of not less than a fortnight, issues cheques for the amounts in the names of the several masters and sends them on to me. I then distribute the same to the respective masters through the Inspecting Schoolmasters, and they (the masters) finally present them at the Taluq Treasury and obtain payment. How circuitous the course is, what amount of delay and vexation it should cause, and to what extent it should discourage the masters can be better imagined than described. Thus it takes no less than three months for a master to realize his hard-earned grant. I have only to state that sixty-six schools for which grants were sanctioned during the year had not their money paid up to them till after the 31st March. The cheques of fifty-nine of these were received only on the 4th April, and the certifying memoranda of the remaining seven are still (16th April) lying at the Local Fund Board's office awaiting disposal at the next meeting. This state of things calls for urgent modification in the Local Fund Rules; for, as you have remarked in your Report for 1872-73, page 196, paragraph 33, "Nothing is more injurious to the cause than delay in the payment of grants. It disheartens masters in schools already under improvement, and prevents the masters of others from bringing their schools into connexion with the department." The simplest and easiest course I beg to suggest is to empower the Vice-President to pass, on his own responsibility, all the certifying memoranda up to the budget allotment, reserving only such as are open to any objection, or such as deserve to be brought to the notice of the Local Fund Members, to be laid before the meeting, and to authorize the Tahsildars to pay all such certifying memoranda on the presentation of them by their respective masters. The sooner some such measure is adopted the better.

51. "*Books.*—The difficulty about books has not as yet been perfectly overcome. For the third standard, the Geography of the District is laid down, and, as this is not separately published, any pupil who wishes to be examined in this is of necessity obliged to buy the book containing the whole Presidency at a cost of 4 Annas, together with a District Map at $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupee

each, a price too high to be within the means of village people. If, therefore, a Geography of the District be published separately as suggested in my last year's report (paragraph 17), and priced 6 Pies, and if the price of the District Map be reduced to 12 Annas or so, a large number of village pupils who do not at present attempt to take up this subject, simply through inability to purchase the book and the map, might be expected to be profited by it. Even the Prose Readers require thorough revision to render them more popular among the village schools. The following is a list of books sold by the Inspecting Schoolmasters during the year :—

Tamil.

First Book of Lessons	2,122
Second do.	784
Third do.	86
Pope's Grammar, Part I.	355
Do. Part II.	8
A Short Account of the Madras Presidency	43
Colenso's Arithmetic, Part I.	14
Do. Part II.	5
Bradshaw's Standard Arithmetic	83
Arithmetical Tables	285
Map of the Chingleput District	15

Telugu.

First Book of Lessons	496
Second do.	191
Third do.	4
Seshiah's Grammar	191
Venkiah's do.	23
A Short Account of the Madras Presidency	1
Colenso's Arithmetic, Part I.	5

Hindustani.

Hurzi Taza	12

English.

First Book of Lessons	240
Second do.	60
Morgan's Grammar	50
Bradshaw's Standard Arithmetic	19
Vocabulary, Part I.	70

52. *Training of Village Teachers.*—Although Government have not yet taken any measures to give a systematic training to the village schoolmasters, still the plan I have adopted to give them some insight into their work by collecting a number of them in some central school and there giving a lesson as a model has not been without advantage. The Inspecting Schoolmasters, in addition to their usual teaching and examining when visiting the schools individually, gave more than fifty lessons in different parts of the circle in

Tamil Grammar, explanations in Reading and Arithmetic. Pressure of other work, chiefly the examination of schools for grants, prevented my being useful in this direction. I shall, however, arrange to devote a few days for this important work during the current year. That the teachers have to a certain extent been profited by the above arrangement is evidenced by some of them teaching their pupils by means of questions and answers by their judiciously conducting their schools, by their submitting monthly returns, &c., and by their holding correspondence with the Inspecting Schoolmasters. Some of them have evinced a desire to appear for the Teachers' Certificate examination, but the recent ruling that "All male candidates for the fourth and fifth grade certificates, except those who are being trained in properly organized Normal schools, must pay a fee of Rupees 5," stands in their way.

53. The fact mentioned in paragraph 39, *viz.*, the exhaustion of the budget estimate before nearly the whole year had passed, or nearly all the schools prepared had been examined, *might* have given a serious check to our operations. The Deputy Inspector, however, gave me timely notice of it, when I immediately communicated with the Vice-President; and for his ready help the department and the schoolmasters are much indebted to him.

54. The Deputy Inspector's report, in paragraph 48, that many of the masters spend part of their grant in securing better accommodation promises well for the stability of such schools.

55. The remarks in paragraph 50 bring to notice a very serious evil, *viz.*, the great delay that takes place in the payment of Results grants. The Deputy Inspector suggests, as a remedy, that the Vice-President should be empowered to pass, on his own responsibility, ordinary certifying memoranda, "reserving only such as are open to any objection, or such as deserve to be brought to the notice of the Local Fund members, and to authorize the Tahsildars to pay all memoranda on presentation," and this seems quite practicable.

56. Until Elementary Normal schools are established, the plan described in paragraph 52 must be of advantage; it should, however, be worked more systematically, and the Deputy Inspector himself should take a larger part in it.

57. *Saidapettah Circle.*—From the report of the Deputy Inspector in the Saidapettah Circle I shall quote briefly:—

"*Result schools.*—The following is the strength of the schools on the 31st of March last as compared with the numbers for the previous year.

Class of schools.	No. of pupils on rolls on	
	1st April 1874.	31st March 1875.
Middle-class schools . .		23
Lower-class Girls' schools .	41 (Of 1 school.)	110 (Of 3 schools.)
Other Lower-class schools ...	4,092	5,357
Total .	4,133	5,490

"The particulars for the taluqs are given below for both 1873-74 and 1874-75.

Taluqs.	Number of schools on		Number of pupils on	
	1st April 1874.	31st March 1875.	1st April 1874.	31st March 1875.
Saidapettah	78	109	1,999	2,523
Trivellore	58	89	1,207	1,620
Ponneri	43	68	927	1,347
Total .	179	266	4,133	5,490

58. "A detail of both Aided and Unaided schools for the two years is given below with the amount of grants awarded for the three taluqs forming the circle.

Years.	Taluqs.	Schools examined.	Schools not examined.	Total.	Amount of grant.
					Rs. A. P.
1873-74.	Saidapettah	48	30	78	1,583 0 0
	Trivellore	37	21	58	1,307 12 0
	Ponneri	34	9	43	840 12 0
	Total ...	*119	60	179	3,731 8 0
1874-75.	Saidapettah	60	49	109	1,814 4 0
	Trivellore	46	43	89	1,259 12 0
	Ponneri	47	21	68	1,489 12 0
	Total ...	153	113	266	4,563 12 0

59. "The following will, also, be of some interest to know, as it gives further particulars as regards the actual advance made during the last official year.

Taluqs.	For 1873-74. Schools having standards.					For 1874-75. Schools having standards.				
	4	3	2	1	Total.	4	3	2	1	Total.
Saidapettah...	3	19	21	35	78	5	18	33	53	109
Trivellore	...	12	16	30	58	3	15	32	39	89
Ponneri	1	7	21	14	43	4	12	18	34	68
Total ...	4	38	58	79	179	12	45	83	126	266

* Excluding five Aided schools closed during the year.

60. Regarding the instability of Results schools the Deputy Inspector writes as follows.

"There is a great disadvantage which the Result system, as it is, is not capable of removing, and that is the frequent changes of masters and the fluctuation of the number of Result schools. Many teachers start schools two or three months before the time of harvest, and, continuing in them about two or three months subsequent to it, close them and go and start fresh schools elsewhere before the Dusra feast. Some of such schools are taken under inspection, and have to be removed from the list without any issue of grant, thus causing mere unnecessary swell in the list of schools. The want of any enforcement in the payment of school fees, and the tendency in the teachers to use no force in its payment through an expectation of the Result grant, make education to be valued too low. Thus it occurs to me that an introduction of a partial Salary grant system, which, I believe, is adopted in certain districts without any interference with the general working and standard of the school, but with only certain stringent orders regarding the rate and collection of school fees, will prevent the above complained of changes of masters and irregularity in the payment of fees.

"Partial payment at Rupees 3 per mensem in certain instances, and Rupees 5 or 7 in others, inclusive of school fees in all cases, according to the importance of the locality and standard or strength of the school, with Result grants issued on inspection once during the year, will make the schools permanent, the teachers stationary, and the educational progress steady and sound. The Inspecting Schoolmasters' exertions will then be better effectual, and the Result grants will not be a waste as they are at present in certain cases, inasmuch as certain teachers discontinue their schools after the receipt of their grants."

61. The following is the value of books sold to Village schools for the last two years.

Taluqs.	During 1873-74. Rs.	A.	P.	During 1874-75. Rs.	A.	P.
Saidapettah ...	246	2	9	248	1	9
Trivellore				82	4	6
Ponneri	56	9	0	76	14	0
Total .	302	11	9	407	4	3

62. *South Arcot.*—Of this district, the Cuddalore Circle is the more important: indeed it is the most important in the division. The Deputy Inspector wrote as follows.

"I divide the Results schools into two portions, *viz.*, those within the limits of the Municipality and those out of it. The only Municipality in this Circle is the Cuddalore Municipality, and the number of schools within its limits were thirty-nine, with an attendance of 1,447 pupils on the 31st March 1875, against thirty-eight schools, with an attendance of 1,140 pupils on the 31st March 1874. Of the above number, three were Middle-class schools

containing 183 pupils, of whom 147 were examined for Results grants and obtained from the Provincial Funds the following grants.

	RS.	A.	P.
Tripapalore Sengara Moodelly's school	189	0	0
Do. Devanayaga Naidoo's school ...	187	8	0
New Town Kistnasami Iyer's school	187	0	0

The remaining schools were of the lower class and contained 1,264 pupils, of which thirty-one schools were examined and received a grant of Rupees 1,729-12-0 from the Municipal Funds.

63. "The Results system schools in the other portion of the circle were 393 in number, and they contained 9,492 pupils, of which 201 schools were examined for grants, and so the total number of schools examined for grants are 235, including the Municipal schools and 201 exclusive of them; of these 201, two schools, *viz.*, the Trivendipuram and Oriyoor schools, belong to the middle class, and they are in the Cuddalore Range. The grants they received are—

	RS.	A.	P.
Trivendipuram	141	0	0
Oriyoor	148	8	0

64. "The remaining schools belong to the lower class, and the grants recommended on their behalf from the Local Funds are Rupees 7,372-4-0, distributed as follows.

	RS.	A.	P.
Cuddalore Range...	3,005	12	0
Villapuram do.	2,605	0	0
Trikalore do.	1,761	8	0

65. "From the above it would be seen that there is an increase of Rupees 380-4-0 from the Provincial, Rupees 554 from the Municipal, and Rupees 1,193-4-0 from the Local Funds over those of the previous year, and the number of schools on the whole increased by forty-three and the attendance by 1,583.

There have been during the year under review three Inspecting Schoolmasters in the circle. This staff of Inspecting Schoolmasters having been considered inadequate, three such additional officers were sanctioned for the year 1875-76 on Rupees 25 each, thus raising the number to six."

66. The Deputy Inspector had not discharged his duties satisfactorily; and Venkataramiah, who had done exceedingly well in Chingleput, now has the more important charge of Cuddalore.

67. *Virdachellum Circle.*—The Deputy Inspector, Virdachellum Circle, writes as follows.

"At the close of the previous year there were only two Inspecting Schoolmasters, but at the commencement of the year under notice an additional Inspecting Schoolmaster was appointed separately for Kalikurchi Taluq, which previously formed a part of the Virdachellum Range. Owing to

this appointment the number and efficiency of the schools in the Kalıkurchi Taluq have vastly improved, as also the schools in the Virdachellum Taluq, inasmuch as there is now one Inspecting Schoolmaster to look after the schools of one taluq."

68. "The following table will briefly show the quantity of work done by the Inspecting Schoolmasters, and the amount of success attending their exertions.

Ranges.	No. of schools on the 31st March 1874.	No. of schools brought under inspection since.	No. of schools deserted since.	Nett increase over last year.	No. of schools on the 31st March 1875.
Virdachellum	63	44	17	27	90
Chidumbarum	82	34	29	5	87
Kalıkurchi	36	32	6	26	62
Total .	181	110	52	58	239

From the above it would seem that the exertions of the Chidumbarum Inspecting Schoolmaster have been least successful, but the fact is the schools in the range have been of longer standing, and the majority of them have third and fourth standards; and the Village school teachers who teach the first and second standards successfully find the third and fourth great stumbling-blocks. They see clearly that their attainments would not enable them to prepare boys for those standards efficiently, and so they try to get their schools removed from our yoke; and the people again never trouble themselves about the education of their boys, and do not in the least try to co-operate with the inspecting agency to secure the services of better teachers. They have got into the notion that the inspecting agency and the Village school teachers are bound, without demanding from the people any sort of assistance, to teach their boys as best they can. In the majority of cases the Village school teachers are paid nothing by the people, and the only assistance which some parents can do to them is not to take away their boys from the school at the time of the inspection. These are the most important of the causes that act against the exertions of the Inspecting Schoolmaster. The result of my inspection of this range was only moderate, owing to a great measure to the incapacity of the generality of the teachers to teach third and fourth standards.

69. "The Inspecting Schoolmaster himself, I think, will admit that at some particular parts of his range he had not attended to the schools quite so closely as might have been expected of him; this, coupled with the extreme difficulty of travelling in the wet season, has to a very small degree produced the above result. I hope that ample amends will be made in the year ensuing. The model lessons set by the Inspecting Schoolmaster to the Village school teachers are really very creditable.

70. "Coming to the Virdachellum Range, I have to remark that there have been only a very few schools that have come up to the third standard. The schools on the whole have done pretty decently in my examination. The Inspecting Schoolmaster has spared no pains to improve the condition of the schools, but the Village school teachers are, in many instances, very ignorant people. As regards the remuneration of the teachers from the people, the case of this range is very nearly similar to that of Chidumbarum.

71. "In the Kalikurchi Range the schools have increased seventy-five per cent. during the year, and their progress is decent. The generality of these schools have not gone beyond the first standard. The Inspecting Schoolmaster, I believe, takes great pains to improve the schools, and visits them often, but I have reason to think that he feels shy, and consequently does not make his model lessons very impressive on the teachers; but I have every reason to think that as he gains more experience he will conduct the affairs of his range very efficiently.

72. "The number of Village schools examined this year was 140, slightly over the number examined last year. Of these, the grant for two schools, Koondaloor in the Kalikurchi Range and Kundamungalum in Chidumbarum Range, was withheld by the Director of Public Instruction at my recommendation, as there were serious irregularities in the attendance register. Leaving out of consideration these schools, the total grant sanctioned for 138 schools is Rupees 4,401-12-0, which gives an average of Rupees 31-14-4 to each school, and Rupees 2-5-6 for each pupil in the circle. In the Chidumbarum Range the average for each school is Rupees 38-2-10; in the Virdachellum Range Rupees 28-14-1; while in the Kalikurchi Range it is Rupees 26-8-10.

73. "The subjoined table will show the number examined under each standard, and the number passed in each subject.

Fourth Standard.

29 out of 48	pupils passed in	Tamil Reading.
46	do.	do. Writing.
8	do.	Eng. Reading.
10	do.	do. Writing.
8	do	Arithmetic.
21	do	Tamil Grammar
3	do.	Eng. do
25	do.	Tamil Geography.

Third Standard

72 out of 168	pupils passed in	Tamil Reading.
136	do.	do. Writing.
9	do	Eng Reading
10	do	do. Writing.
55	do	Arithmetic
24	do	Tamil Grammar
48	do.	do Geography

Second Standard.

350 out of 639	pupils passed in	Tamil Reading.
509	do.	do. Writing
483	do.	Arithmetic.

First Standard.

706 out of 1,051	passed in	Tamil Reading.
844	do.	do. Writing.
779	do.	Arithmetic.

74. The Results system has now been sufficiently long in operation for an opinion to be formed of it. My own view is that it is well suited for popularizing elementary instruction, and, from a pecuniary point of view, the only practicable system. In its working, however, there is room for great improvements. Three desiderata I particularly note—improved masters; greater stability in the schools; and payment by the people for their children's education. The instability of the schools is attributed chiefly to two causes—the non-payment of fees by pupils, and the payment of a lump grant.

75. In thinking over the matter, it has occurred to me that the payment of a lump grant is the root of the evil. That causes the people to cease paying fees. They see the teacher a poor man, who has probably never before had 10 Rupees at any one time, suddenly come into 40, 50, 60 Rupees, as the case may be; and this their children have been the means of getting him, therefore (argue they), so far from their paying him, he ought to pay them.

76. I would propose to remedy this by paying the grant in twelve monthly instalments *after it has been gained.* I would, moreover, increase the grant; pay monthly one-twelfth of this increased amount; and in this way combine the Salary and Result grant systems in a different way from any yet proposed as far as I am aware. The present plan varies in different circles. In the South Arcot Circle a considerable number of Local Fund schools are being started in supersession of Results schools; and the masters are to be paid half their salaries monthly, and the other half they are to gain at the end of a year by a Results grant. To this there are two objections—the fixed salary is so small that many men are obliged to refuse it, as they cannot live on it; and there is the evil of the lump grant.

77. I would examine every school as soon as ready; fix the master's salary according to the grant gained; and pay him monthly one-twelfth of the grant as increased. To take an example: if a school gained, say, 40 Rupees, then I would increase this to Rupees 60, and pay the master Rupees 5 a month for the next year. This would give him his full pay (if he is efficient) monthly, make one-third (in the case supposed) dependent on the results he produces, and remove the temptation to close a school as soon as the grant is gained. It would further render it possible to insist on fees, since the Local Fund Boards, paying a monthly salary, would become virtually managers of the schools as far as they liked to interfere.

78 I will not here go into further details of the plan ; but it commends itself to me as adopted to remedy some, at least, of the evils complained of in the Results system; and at the same time it would enable Local Fund Boards to make all present Results schools Local Fund schools at a very small addition to their present cost, while the present expenditure of Local Fund schools puts any *general* establishment of them out of the question.

79. *Local Fund schools.*—Within the Municipality of Madras there are no Municipal schools, nor are any needed.

In the Saidapettah Circle there are six Local Fund schools; one having been abolished as Results schools sufficiently met the educational wants of the locality (Siruvalur).

The following table gives particulars for these six.

Names of schools.	Number of pupils on		Number of classes on		Number of teachers on	
	1st April 1874.	31st March 1875.	1st April 1874.	31st March 1875.	1st April 1874.	31st March 1875.
Local Fund school, Trivattoor.	71	40	Not decided then.	3	2	2
Do. do. Siruvalur*.	31	..			1	
Do. do. Aminjicarai	62	34		3	2	2
Do. do. Parithiputt	41	45		3	2	2
Do. do Vellavedu.	53	33		3	2	2
Do. do. Pakkam ..	64	48		3	2	2
Do. do. Tripassore	53	33		3	2	2
Total	375	233			13	12

The decline in numbers is attributed to the strict levy of fees, and to the fact that the highest class is a third ; and the Deputy Inspector of Schools recommends the formation of a fourth class in each, which recommendation, however, I am unable to support, thinking, as I do, that Local Fund Board schools should be essentially elementary and vernacular

The Parithiputt and Pakkam schools are reported on most favourably; and those at Vellavedu and Trivattoor were the least satisfactory

80. In the Virdachellam Circle there were seven Local Fund schools, formerly Rate schools taken over, except that at Thiagur-droog, and the establishment of eight new ones was sanctioned. These latter are being started.

The following are the stations and numbers of these schools :—

Stations.	On the rolls on 31st March 1875
Bhownaghery ...	46
Paroor .	24
Tillavadangan	22
Mannargudi .	34
Streemusham	28
Komaratchy ...	22
Thiagur-droog ..	40

* Abolished.

These worked pretty satisfactorily, with the exceptions of Streemusham and Tillavadangan.

81. In the Cuddalore and Chingleput Circles nothing was done in the year under review in the actual starting of Local Fund schools, though all the preliminary work of budgeting and obtaining sanction was done. At the time of this present writing very active steps are being taken in Cuddalore to set on foot a number of them, and in Chingleput something is being done, though matters are not progressing so rapidly.

As implied in paragraphs 75, &c., I do not think the present principles on which Local Fund schools are based the best, or such as will admit of *general* application; but I am pushing on the work in accordance with the desire of the Local Fund Boards.

82. Having now completed the review of Primary education, I proceed to notice first the Government schools in the division; and next the aided schools of the higher and middle classes. With exceptions my notices will be brief.

83. *Normal school, Madras.*—The year under report was the first complete year during which this school was at work under its revised organization, according to which it gives its students professional training only; receiving only those who, besides having passed some University Examination, pass an admission test.

84. The following statement exhibits the numerical changes in the Normal department and Practising school during the year.

Department.	Number remaining on the 31st March 1874.	Number admitted since.	Number left since.	Number remaining on the 31st March 1875.
Normal	20	22	24	18
Practising	155	114	97	172
Total ...	175	136	121	190

85. The students in training in December, with one who had taken up an appointment, were tested in their teaching power, &c., with results shown in the table on the next page.

Results of the Examination of Normal Students in December 1874.

Names.	University Examinations passed.	Date of joining.	Rate of scholarship.	Teaching.							Reading and use of Blackboard, &c.	
				Physical strength, &c., for teaching.	Energy as Teacher.	Skill in questioning.	Skill in explaining and illustrating a lesson.	Readiness in use of Blackboard.	Use of Vernacular.	Total.	Skill in Reading.	Pronunciation.
				15	20	40	40	15	30	160	30	20
		1874.	Rs. A. P.									
K. S. Krishnamacharri ...	F. A. Dec. 1873 ...	1st Feb. ...	12 8 0	13	20	25	30	9	20	117	22	18
G. Subramania Aiyer ...	Do. do. 1871 ...	Do. ...	12 8 0	12	17	24	26	8	20	107	22	14
R. Varadachari	Matn. do. 1870 ...	Do. ...	10 0 0	13	18	20	22	10	20	103	17	12
C. S. Bhashyam Aiyengar ...	Do. do. 1871 ...	Do. ...	10 0 0	13	18	25	28	10	20	114	20	12
W. Virasami	Do. do. 1873 ...	Do. ...	10 0 0	13	17	12	24	8	20	104	22	15
T. Kesavulu	Do. do. 1873 ...	Do. ...	10 0 0	12	17	18	20	6	20	93	14	12
M. N. Raghava Aiyengar	Do. do. 1873 ...	Do. ...	10 0 0	12	18	22	24	6	16	98	23	12
S. Vasudevayya	Do. do. 1872 ...	4th Feb. ...	10 0 0	12	15	20	20	9	20	96	13	9
P. Balasundram	Do. do. 1872 ...	23rd do. ...	10 0 0	11	14	16	22	7	16	86	15	10
R. Ramachendrayya	Do. do. 1868 ...	5th Mar. ...	10 0 0	12	18	18	18	8	16	90	19	12
C. Kesavulu	Do. do. 1873 ...	12th do. ...	10 0 0	12	17	22	26	9	16	102	15	14
D. Vedanayagam	Do. do. 1873 ...	16th do. ...	Free.	10	17	18	22	4	13	84	16	14
G. Naranayya	Do. do. 1873 ...	1st April ...	10 0 0	12	18	18	20	8	18	94	17	12
S. G. Rungachari	B. A. do. 1874 ...	9th do. ...	15 0 0	12	17	20	24	8	20	101	21	12
S. Narayanasamayya	Do. do. 1874 ...	16th do. ...	15 0 0	13	18	30	28	8	20	119	18	15
Vedantachari	Do. do. 1874 ...	23rd do. ...	15 0 0	14	18	30	30	8	10	110	24	14
K. M. Naracimhachari	F. A. do. 1872 ...	1st Aug. ...	12 8 0	12	15	18	22	6	20	93	14	10
N. Jacob	Matn. do. 1869 ...	Do. ...	10 0 0	13	18	23	28	7	20	109	18	14
M. Aiyasami Aiyer	Do. do. 1873 ...	Do. ...	10 0 0	11	16	18	23	5	20	93	17	10
V. Nilakanta Rau	(Left the school in August.)		... ...	12	12	20	20	7	12	83	15	12

Results of the Examination of Normal Students in December 1874.—(Continued.)

Names.	University Examinations passed.	Date of joining.	Rate of scholarship.	Reading and use of Blackboard, &c.—(*Continued.*)			Examinations.				Various.					Grand Total.
				Clearness, accuracy, and fluency of expression.	Blackboard exercises.	Total.	Text-book Discipline and Instruction.	Method of teaching.	School papers.	Total.	Industry in Practising school.	Ability to maintain order.	Regularity.	Punctuality.	Total.	
				30	15	95	80	120	100	300	60	80	30	30	200	755
		1874.	Rs. A. P.													
K. S. Krishnamacharri...	F. A. Dec. 1873 ...	1st Feb. ...	12 8 0	25	12½	77½	37	47	73·4	157·4	50	60	28·2	27·8	166	517·9
G. Subramania Aiyer ...	Do. do. 1871 ...	Do. ...	12 8 0	18	10	64	47	56	72·6	175·6	50	55	29·7	27·5	162·2	508·8
R. Varadachari	Matn. do. 1870 ...	Do. ...	10 0 0	16	10½	55½	31	36	48·2	115·2	50	55	29·9	29·9	164·8	438·5
C. S. BhashyamAiyengar	Do. do. 1871 ...	Do. ...	10 0 0	15	12½	59½	48	41	52·3	141·3	40	50	28·4	28·3	146·7	461·5
W. Virasami	Do. do. 1873 ...	Do. ...	10 0 0	18	12	67	45	43	51·7	139·7	40	50	28·8	27·9	146·7	457·4
T. Kesavulu	Do. do. 1873 ...	Do. ...	10 0 0	16	10	52	31	30	41·2	102·2	40	55	28·7	29·2	152·9	400·1
M. N. Raghava Aiyengar	Do. do. 1873 ...	Do. ...	10 0 0	15	13½	63½	52	46	54·6	152·6	40	50	27·7	27·2	144·9	459
S. Vasudevayya... ...	Do. do. 1872 ...	4th Feb. ...	10 0 0	10	12½	44½	37	24	47·8	108·8	35	60	28·3	28·8	152·1	401·4
P. Balasundram... ...	Do. do. 1872 ...	23rd do. ...	10 0 0	14	11	50	37	36	5·7	130	35	40	28	29·3	132·3	398·3
R. Ramachendrayya ...	Do. do. 1868 ...	5th Mar. ...	10 0 0	14	9½	54½	34	35	45·4	114·4	40	45	28	26·5	139·5	398·4
C. Kesavulu	Do. do. 1873 ...	12th do. ...	10 0 0	18	12	59	38	32	57·3	127·3	40	60	29·6	30	159·6	447·9
D. Vedanayagam ...	Do. do. 1873 ...	16th do. ...	Free.	18	12	60	37	37	45·4	119·4	40	40	27·2	29·8	137	400·4
G. Naranayya	Do. do. 1873 ...	1st April ...	10 0 0	15	12½	56½	51	46	49·2	146·2	50	45	28	29·6	152·6	449·3
S. G. Rungachari ...	B. A. do. 1874 ...	9th do. ...	15 0 0	14	13½	60½	47	52	79·1	178·1	50	55	28	29·4	162·4	502
S. Narayanasamayya s...	Do. do. 1874 ...	16th do. ...	15 0 0	25	8	65	43	48	6·0	151	50	60	29·4	27·1	166·5	501·5
Vedantachari	Do. do. 1874 ...	23rd do. ...	15 0 0	24	10½	74½	41	55	71·2	167·2	50	70	28·5	26·8	175·3	527
K. M. Narasimhachari...	F. A. do. 1872 ...	1st Aug. ...	12 8 0	18	11	53	42	31	73·6	146·6	50	55	28·7	30	163·7	456·3
N. Jacob	Matn. do. 1869 ...	Do. ...	10 0 0	24	8	64	34	37	62·1	133·1	35	40	29·3	30	134·3	440·4
M. Aiyasami Aiyer ...	Do. do. 1873 ...	Do. ...	10 0 0	22	10½	59½	42	37	6·2	141	50	40	29·7	30	149·7	443·2
V. Nilakanta Rau ...	(Left the school in August.)		... ...	22	10½	59½	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	40	182·5

86. The return of work for the year, of which the above table records the results, is as follows.

Discipline and Instruction.—The whole.

Method.—Notes on English, Translation, Writing, Arithmetic, Euclid, History, Geography, and Organization.

Criticism lessons.—Two a week.

Model lessons.—Two a week.

Writing.—Copies and Blackboard and various exercises.

Reading.—Practice.

Blackboard.—Maps, Diagrams, Sums, Writing, and various exercises.

Translation.—Practice.

Teaching.—Practice in Practising school.

87. I proceed to remark on the results.

The physical strength was generally satisfactory, and shows due care to have been taken in the selection of students.

There was little to complain of in the way of want of energy in the teaching. One or two were, however, rather spasmodic in their manner, and gave the impression that they were aiming at effect. A good steady manner, that can be continued without exhaustion, is that which a teacher should acquire.

The figures in the third column will show that considerable "skill in questioning" characterized many of the teachers, and the same may be said of "skill in explaining and illustrating the lesson." These two are very important parts of teaching, and carry half the maximum of marks assigned for teaching ability.

The blackboard is not yet used with judgment, teachers still writing on it what a little thought would show them there is no object in doing. I give only one instance. Class IIIA was asked the meaning of husbandman in Telugu, which, of course, the first boy answered correctly. The question was, in fact, quite out of place and unnecessary with a class of such standing. But, besides asking the question, the teacher, after getting the answer, wrote on the board "husbandman కాపు." This is a point which clearly needs further attention.

In the use of the Vernacular there was a marked improvement on previous years.

On the whole, of the twenty students who gave lessons before me, there are but three who fell below "Very fair"; while several may be pronounced "Good" teachers.

88. Proceeding to the second group of headings, the marks for "Skill in reading" and "Pronunciation" show both to have been attended to with success.

In "clearness, accuracy, and fluency of expression" four fall below Fair; the average for the remaining sixteen is satisfactory.

"Blackboard exercises" must be distinguished from "Readiness in the use of the blackboard." The latter is judged of by the use the teacher makes of the board in the course of the lesson he gives before me. For the former he is placed before a board in another room and has a definite time for a definite exercise.

The exercises I gave were—

Drawing a map.
Working out a problem in Arithmetic.
Drawing figures of Euclid.

These generally were well done, with neatness and boldness, and so as to be excellent models for a class. Some of the teachers were, however, too slow. Expedition is very necessary, as when using the board a teacher must have his class out of his sight. If he does this except for the briefest periods disorder and noise will result.

89. I come next to the group of headings under "Examinations." The first column contains the marks assigned for the answers to a paper on the text-book on Discipline and Instruction, and gives the peculiar result of three youths who have passed no higher examination than the Matriculation, heading the list with fifty-two, fifty-one, and forty-eight marks, the highest B.A. having forty-seven, and the highest F.A. the same number. Considering the size and nature of the book, I think a more thorough grasp of it should be secured.

The other paper on "Methods of teaching" was mainly based on the return submitted to me by the Principal of what he had given the students notes and lectures on during their course. No one obtained half marks in this paper, but nine, of nineteen examined, obtained above one-third of the maximum number of marks. These I should pronounce to have done fairly, while the remaining ten cannot be ranked higher than "tolerable."

The marks for "school papers" are the Principal's, communicated to me. It is, of course, proper that the school examinations passed during the year should have their due weight in determining the class of certificate to be awarded.

90. On this consideration has been introduced the group of headings under "Various." Of the figures in the four columns headed "Industry in Practising school," "Ability to maintain order," "Regularity," "Punctuality," those in all but the second are Mr. Bickle's. Those for "Ability to maintain order" are assigned by me from my observation of the students teaching. Here, it may be noted, a graduate heads the list with seventy marks out of the maximum of eighty, while a second graduate is bracketted next with one F. A. and two Matriculates with sixty marks. No one has fewer than half marks under this heading, and this must be taken as evidence of very considerable power of handling a class having been gained by the students.

91. The results of the year's work, generally satisfactory as far as they go, are much less so than they might be were the numbers larger. The Principal refers to this matter; and it is one demanding to be dealt with. Attention has repeatedly been drawn to it, and it seems to me that the time has come for dealing with it decisively, though this report is not the place for me to do more than venture to ask attention to it. During the year seventeen students received appointments.

92. *Normal school, Vellore.*—The Normal students were, as usual, tested as to their general knowledge in the Certificate examination of August, the results being as follow.

Fourth Grade Results.

General Number.	Names of candidates.	English.	Vernacular.	Method.	Geometry.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	History.	Total.	Result.
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	700	
208	P. Munisami Naidu ...	30	38	32	34	61	39	29	258	Passed.
209	V. Subramania Mudali ...	31	29	23	22	29	24	42	200	Do.
210	J. Gopala Iyer	30	38	18	36	52	30	28	232	Do.
211	S. Alavanthar Mudali . .	39	36	31	29	48	47	38	268	Do.
212	A. Govinduraju Mudali...	32	57	39	47	66	42	44	327	Do.
213	S. Arumugam Mudali ...	24	37	32	58	55	46	45	297	Do.
214	V. Kristnasami Iyer ...	41	41	25	46	37	55	43	288	Do.
215	C. Iyacunnoo Mudali . .	36	47	32	40	32	37	48	272	Do.
216	R. Sitthapathe Chetti ...	42	44	35	48	54	30	48	301	Do.
217	A. Sambasiva Mudali ..	28	36	25	41	41	43	21	235	Do.
218	B. Athemoola Mudali ...	38	49	22	24	58	44	48	283	Do.
219	V. Pachyappa Mudali ...	47	43	29	48	29	34	51	281	Do.

Fifth Grade Results.

General Number.	Names of candidates.	Vernacular.	Arithmetic.	History.	Geography.	Total.	Result.
		100	100	100	100	400	
196	Mahomed Innese Sahib ...	41	35	75	41	192	Passed.
197	Mathurai Mudali	36	60	80	41	217	Do.
198	S. Streenivasa Iyer ..	44	23	80	47	194	Do.
199	V. Kristnasamy Iyer ...	36	62	72	46	216	Do.
200	C. Srinivasa Rau	47	74	62	32	215	Do.
201	T. Viswanatha Iyer ...	51	40	78	49	218	Do.
202	T. Thanicachella Mudali ...	53	46	87	39	225	Do.
203	K. Naraina Iyer	45	25	86	40	196	Do.
204	V. Jagganada Pillai ...	30	46	38	41	155	Do.
205	C. Venkataramiah	44	15	53	32	144	Failed.
206	P. Chengiah	43	75	62	53	233	Passed.
207	A. Venkatramiah	44	68	80	52	244	Do.

93. These exceptionally good results may be taken as sufficient evidence of the efficient character of the instruction of the students, and reflects considerable credit on David Joseph.

94. The power of the students to communicate what they have learnt is of no less importance than their learning it. The marks I assigned to the students for the lessons given in my presence may generally be characterized as very fair. Some defects that I made a note of may be briefly pointed out.

The blackboard was not generally used with judgment. Simple things were written on it without any possible object that I could perceive. For example, a teacher would write something; then turn to the class and go on with some other matter that had nothing whatever to do with what he had written, nor would any subsequent reference be made to it. In addition to this the handwriting on the board demands very much more attention.

In teaching English the fault of speaking too much in Tamil was general.

Several of the teachers were too interfering: would not let boys do anything themselves, or complete what they had begun.

I noticed no other general defect, though particular teachers had particular faults. One was noisy himself, and his class was much more so Another became tiresome by repeating easy questions; one or two spoke in a strained tone of voice. Another unmeaningly repeated the ends of answers.

A very satisfactory feature was that most of the teachers required answers exact and to the point.

95 I concluded my report on the school thus :

" The results of the inspection and of the Certificate examination of the same month are creditable to the head and other masters, the moreso from the fact that during part of the year there were anonymous attempts to injure the reputation of the Head Master and the school, which led to the removal of one of the Assistant Masters.

96. *Government Normal school, Trichinopoly.*—The outturn of work at Trichinopoly during the year was not great. Only seven students went up to the Certificate examination as follows.

Fourth Grade.

General Number.	Names of candidates	English.	Vernacular.	Method.	Geometry.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	History.	Total.	Result.
262	S. Venkatarama Iyer ..	30	50	37	57	27	46	46	293	Passed.
263	S Sesha Iyengar	28	48	23	41	46	34	56	276	Do.
264	R. Raja Row . ..	20	52	24	54	30	45	49	274	Do.
265	M. Vaithilinga Mudali ..	29	39	16	58	28	45	33	248	Do.
266	A. Subramania Pillai ..	21	25	21	40	49	29	31	216	Do.
267	M. Narasimma Iyengar ..	28	43	18	47	26	47	61	270	Do.
268	R. Saminaden Iyer.. ..	16	39	16	33	28	30	26	188	Passed for fifth.

The marks are not so high as those gained by the Vellore students, still the result of six passed for the grade out of seven examined, and the other for the fifth, is creditable.

97. At my inspection twenty-five students gave lessons before me.

In the reading lessons I noted improvement in a particular that is often faulty. I refer to actual *reading* by the pupils, of which there was a proper quantity.

In the use of the blackboard there was a good deal of deficiency

The students' pronunciation of English was very generally vicious.

98. A criticism lesson was given by a student, all the other students and the masters being present.

The lesson given to the class was faulty, in consisting, to a very great extent, of the repetition of simple matters. It was a lesson in the English Reader and the whole of the matter taken up was the following. "I will tell you a story of two dogs, one was good and the other bad-tempered."

Repetition, as I have often remarked, is very good in its place; but there must be the judgment to perceive what should be repeated. The mere repetition of simple matter has a purely deadening effect, and must produce in children subjected to it a habit of listlessness and inattention. There was not so much of this as I have observed on previous occasions, but there is still too much; and the lesson under note afforded a peculiarly bad example of it.

99. The Practising school I was not well satisfied with.

100. Only two appointments from this school were made during the year under report.

101. The Zillah school, Cuddalore, increased in strength during the year, there having been 181 pupils at its close, against 162 at the beginning, and I consider it to have somewhat advanced. I concluded my report on it as follows.

"While I see much in the discipline that needs improvement, I think the results of my inspection show much of the teaching to have improved in soundness; and the results achieved in the Matriculation examination of December last, though nothing to boast of, being absolutely very small (three passed, one in the first class,) are yet better than have been attained for the last four years. I shall be exceedingly glad if these do indicate that the tide has turned, and that there will now be a steady rise."

102. *The Madrissa-i-Azim*, in the town of Madras, maintained its new position as a well-conducted and well-attended Middle-class school. The strength increased by about twenty per cent., there having been

On the 31st March 1874, 210 pupils.
Do. do. 1875, 247 do.

The number in the fourth or highest class was only ten when the school was inspected, and the same on the last day of the official year; while in the divisions of the third class there were as many as eighty.

English proved the weak subject; and the boys' pronunciation was bad.

The school passed only moderately, and there was great unevenness in some of the classes, which I attribute partly to their large size. As a rule, a class should not have more than thirty boys in it; where, as is the case at the Madrissa, all are, as a rule, present, the number on the roll should be twenty-seven or twenty-eight.

103. Following the Madrissa I may notice the Anglo-Vernacular school, Mylapore, also for Mussulmans. The numbers fell from forty-eight on the 31st March 1874 to forty-two on the 31st March 1875.

As in the Madrissa, English is the weak subject. In other respects the school is tolerably well taught; but its numbers ought to be higher.

104. *Taluq schools.*—In the Saidapettah Circle there are the following four schools of this grade.

Stations.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March	
	1874.	1875.
Trivellore	55	56
Poonamallee ...	52	58
Kunnattur	35	40
Ponneri	35	24

The first three have thus maintained their numbers, while the last has declined. Referring to the last the Deputy Inspector of schools writes. "Under the present state of circumstances, (*viz.*, the existence of four Result schools in and around, the rate of fees, and the fact of the assistant teacher being a Valluvan by caste, though this last objection is not one that is publicly expressed,) there is not even a distant hope that the Taluq school of Ponneri will revive in its strength."

The Local Fund Board sometime ago expressed its willingness to take over this school, in place of the one abolished at Trivellore (see paragraph 79), and I do not think the educational wants of the place demand the continuance of the Taluq school.

The working of these calls for no particular remark. There is a want of vigor and progressiveness about them, due, to some extent, to the doubt there has been for the last two or three years as to whether or not they should be continued. I judge, however, from paragraph 12 of Colonel Macdonald's letter, No. 1,127, to the Chief Secretary to Government, that the doubt will soon be put an end to. The Trivellore school is dwarfed by the Free Church Mission school at the station, which has risen to the higher class, and requires dealing with as a special case.

105. *In the South Arcot District* there are nine Taluq schools, with numbers shown in the following statement.

Stations.	Number of pupils on the 31st March	
	1874.	1875.
Villapuram	75	60
Trickalore	62	67
Virdachellum	48	57
Tindivanam	54	47
Porto Novo	50	46
Punrooty	37	37
Trinomalay	53	58
Old Town, Cuddalore ...	48	50
Kalikurchi .. .	50	40

Villapuram fell in numbers, and I was not satisfied with the examination passed. The Head Master had been away a good deal.

Trickalore maintained its strength, and, with some exceptions in the fourth class, passed a fair examination.

The Virdachellum school suffered during part of the year from the rivalry of results schools, but regained its strength towards the close. I was pleased with the intelligence of the higher masters, and the interest they took in their work. The fourth class was too small, and its English was defective, and the examination passed was not higher than moderate.

At Tindivanum the fourth class did very badly in English and poorly in Geography. The third class passed fairly, but the second stands lower than that of any other of the schools of the district, while the first class passed very fairly.

The fourth class in the Porto Novo school contained six pupils, but only one was present, the other five having been absent, attending the Uncovenanted Civil Service examination. The one present passed very fairly.

The third class stands second of the nine schools, while in English it is first. Its second class, also, passed creditably, and the first very fairly.

The Punrooty school fourth class was a mere apology for a *class* containing three pupils. Generally this school passed fairly.

Trinomalay passed but poorly.

The Old Town Cuddalore school had no fourth class. The others had been carefully taught, and passed well. The master is a steady worker, and he has had some promotion in the appointment of an Inspecting Schoolmaster.

The school at Kalikurchi passed poorly, and greater exertion on the part of the masters is necessary.

106. The other two schools in the division maintained by Government are the one for pensioners' children at Tripassore, and that for the Yenadi tribe at Striharikota. The former is of value, doing, however, only very elementary work. That at Striharikota has not been doing well, and I have lately addressed you separately regarding it.

107. The Colleges and Aided schools of the higher and middle classes will now be noticed as briefly as possible.

108. The Free Church Central College continues to be the most important aided institution in the division, and, indeed, in the Presidency. It increased both in numbers and efficiency during the year. The numbers stand as follow.

	31st March	
	1874.	1875
College department	108	153
Upper do.	346	366
Lower do.	383	407
Total ...	837	926

The following figures are, I believe, correct, and represent the outturn of the College in the University examinations of 1873-74 and 1874-75.

Examination	Matriculation.		First Arts.		B. A. Degree.		
Class	I.	II.	I.	II.	I.	II.	III.
Number passed in—							
1873-74	1	32	1	17	...	5	...
1874-75	7	31	1	23	..	4	1

The B.A. results are very slightly lower, while in both the F.A. and Matriculation examinations the rise was very considerable.

An inspection of the schools is now overdue, and in a memorandum I have drafted for Mr. Barrow I have placed this institution first for inspection.

109. The Doveton College numbers have fallen by twenty-five per cent. in the College department and risen by two in the School department, being as follow.

	31st March	
	1874.	1875.
College	32	24
School	168	170

The following was the composition of the College department on the 31st March last.

Senior B.A. class	5
Junior do. do.	1
Senior F.A. do.	11
Junior do. do.	7
And, at the same date, the Matriculation class contained.	19

It is rather an unpromising feature that the Junior B.A. and F.A. classes are so small, as that portends smaller numbers still in the next Senior B.A. and F.A. classes.

Comparing the University results in the same way as for the Free Church College, we get the following figures.

Examination	Matriculation.		First Arts.		B. A. Degree.		
Class	I.	II.	I.	II.	I.	II.	III.
Number passed in—							
1873-74	2	7	2	7	1	3	...
1874-75	1	6	...	5	1	...	1

Which also show some falling off.

110. *Higher-class Aided schools] in Madras.*—These are shown in the following table, and some important figures accompany.

Schools.	Number of pupils on the 31st March		Number in Matriculation class on 31st March 1875.	Number passed the Matriculation examination in December					
	1874.	1875.		1872.		1873.		1874.	
				I.	II.	I.	II.	I.	II.
Patcheappah's High school ...	487	418	68	1	19	2	12	7	23
Church of Scotland Mission institution.	456	456	42	2	6	1	12	1	19
Bishop Corrie's Grammar school.	156	177	25	1	6	3	8	3	8
S. P. G. school, Vepery ...	414	422	28	1	9	2	5	2	9
Hindu Proprietary school ...	135	124	21	...	6	.	4	...	10
Wesleyan Mission school, Royapettah.	378	277	69	1	2	2	5	...	8
St. Mary's Seminary	270	330	50	...	2	1	5	1	4
London Mission Institution ..	467	428	29	1	4	...	2	..	4

111. I will remark on these in the order in which they are entered.

112. *Patcheappah's High school* appears to have fallen considerably in point of total numbers, but to have passed a larger number in the Matriculation examination than in either of the two preceding years; and, as a matter of fact, it never before passed so many. That as many as seven should have stood in the first class is also deserving of notice.

At a recent inspection I thought the discipline improved. The examination passed varied, while the knowledge shown of grammatical construction was decidedly good. The ability to form and change the construction of sentences was small. In Translation, improvement was visible. The knowledge of the meanings of words was very fair. In History the marks gained were above half the maximum. Dictation was well done. Geography averaged fair. Reading stood rather above fair, though some read too fast. In Arithmetic there was some exactness shown in processes, and by the fifth class some ability to handle not very difficult problems. An elementary paper in Algebra was fairly done. Of Euclid the fifth class had read Book I., Propositions 1 to 20. The papers are not neatly written or exact.

112. The *Church of Scotland institution* has made steady and considerable progress for the last three or four years. The advance in the Matriculation list shown in the following

	Class I.	Class II.	
In 1872	2	6	passed.
In 1873	1	12	do.
In 1874	1	19	do.

is very creditable.

The school is, however, a heavy one for one European to work, and while by personal teaching and care in admissions into the Matriculation class he may there secure fair results, it is very difficult for him at the same time to secure the efficiency of the school as a whole

In assistants the school is pretty strongly officered, having two Graduates, four F.As., three Matriculates, and one Fourth-grade Master, besides seven unpassed men (rather too many of them).

The paraphrase was deficient. The knowledge shown of grammatical construction was fair in the higher classes, but very weak in the third. The papers in Arithmetic are rather weak. A paper in Algebra was very fairly answered, while the Euclid was poor. In ability to change the construction of a sentence there was great deficiency. Translation also requires attention. In History and Geography the answering was below fair. Dictation was generally well done. At inspection one class, Division B of the fourth, showed great deficiency in English, and I was informed that the master had been dismissed.

113. *Bishop Corrie's Grammar school* continues to maintain its high reputation for discipline. In my inspection report I pointed out some defects, especially in Arithmetic and knowledge of grammatical construction. The school was subjected to a pretty severe test, and passed generally with credit.

114. The *S.P.G. Anglo-Vernacular school, Vepery*, stood higher than it had ever before done in the Matriculation examination, passing eleven, of whom two were in the first class. I drew attention to some laxness in the discipline, but said, in concluding my report, "on the whole, the state and management of the school reflect credit on the head and other masters."

115. *The Hindu Proprietary school* shows a great advance in the Matriculation examination. At inspection the school passed fairly, except in Arithmetic, in which the fifth and fourth classes were very weak.

116. The Wesleyan Mission school, Royapettah, Madras, shows an advance of one in the Matriculation examination, and has now regained the position it held some years age, but afterwards lost. At inspection a fair examination was passed, and the vernacular languages seemed to have been better taught, a point often complained of in this school.

117. In St. Mary's Seminary (Roman Catholic) the numbers rose very considerably, from 270 to 330. It passed five students at the last Matriculation examination, and fifty are returned as forming its Matriculation class on the 31st March last; but it occurs to me that this must include the class below the Matriculation. I have not, however, time to make a reference on the point.

118. The London Mission institution maintains high numbers, but has not yet reached a corresponding position in the Matriculation examination. It was not inspected during the year, the inspection having been deferred at Mr. Hall's urgent request. An inspection should now be held.

119. The other Higher-class schools in the division out of Madras are the following.

Schools.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1875.	Number in Matriculation class on 31st March 1875.	Number passed the Matriculation Examination in December					
			1872.		1873.		1874.	
			I.	II.	I.	II.	I.	II.
Patcheappah's Branch school, Conjeveram	167	14	...	4	...	2	...	8
Free Church Mission school, Conjeveram	146	20	...	4	...	5	...	8
Patcheappah's Branch school, Chidambaram	198	22	1	3	...	3	1	6
Sydapetta High school	192	13	...	3	...	4	...	5
Free Church Mission school, Trivellore	128	8	...	1	...	4	...	5
St. Joseph's institution, Cuddalore.	240	19	...	...	...	2	...	4
Free Church Mission school, Chingleput	193	14	...	...	...	5	...	3

120. Patcheappah's two branch schools have considerably advanced in the numbers passed the Matriculation examination, and rank with an average Government Zillah school. In my last report on that at Chidambaram I said: "The order of the school is better than formerly; and, though there is much room for further improvement, I was better satisfied with the classes than at the two preceding inspections."

121. *The Free Church Branch* schools at Conjeveram and Trivellore have also advanced; but in the last Matriculation examination the one at Chingleput fell from five passed the year before to three. At a recent inspection of the last-mentioned school the paper-work was poorly done; and the *vivâ voce* answering generally but moderate, though the fifth class showed a very fair knowledge of grammatical construction; and the lower were pretty exact in Arithmetic. In the third there were traces of unintelligent teaching. The expression "pierce with lances" occurred; and on my asking the meaning of "pierce," the reply was "lances," and when I further pressed the question, "with lances." The Deputy Inspector says of the Vernacular:—"The school did not pass as satisfactory an examination as was expected."

122. *Sydapetta High school.*—Though in the Matriculation examination this school has not regained the position it held in 1870, when it passed as many as twelve students, or even in 1871, when half that number were successful, it has yet advanced by one in each of the last two years, the numbers passed having been—

In 1872 3
In 1873 4
In 1874 5

At inspection a fair examination was passed, and with the tone and discipline of the school I was satisfied. The practising of various gymnastic exercises in this school, with a considerable degree of success, may be mentioned with approval as a decided step in the right direction.

123. *St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore*, passed, it will be observed, more boys than before, but still only four.

At my inspection the upper classes passed rather a poor examination, but the lower ones did fairly.

On the policy of Government aiding this school as a rival to its own institution, the Zillah school, I recently wrote as follows.

"The conclusion I have before come to is now confirmed, *viz.*, that up to the fourth class there are a sufficient number of boys to supply two schools; but that one school in Cuddalore is sufficient to meet the legitimate demand for teaching of a higher standard, and I cannot but consider any Government money spent in supporting two agencies where there is only work enough for one wasted.

"At present no grant is actually given to the teachers of the sixth and fifth classes at St. Joseph's, but the school gets Rupees 78½ a month from Government, which practically goes towards its general support; and it seems to me a question whether the managers might not fairly be called upon to elect between foregoing Government aid and making the school a middle-class one, with no class above the fourth."

124. Having noticed the chief schools I must request to be excused for further giving no more than lists of the middle-class ones, and of the girls' schools. This part of my report would have been fuller, but for the fact that the early date fixed for the Certificate examination rendered it necessary for me to put this report entirely aside for some time, while I was preparing, printing, and despatching the papers, which work was not completed till Saturday evening the 10th instant; and from the 11th up to this date I have been at work on this report. This evening or to-morrow morning I embark for England, and am compelled to end abruptly.

125. The following is a list of the Middle-class Salary grant schools in the division, with their numbers and the standard of the highest class.

Names.	Locality.	On the rolls.	Highest class.
Madras Municipality.			
Harris' school	Royapettah	119	6
Lutheran Mission school	Pursewalkum	101	5
Civil Orphan Asylum	Egmore	94	6
St. Thomé Seminary	St. Thomé	133	6
St. George's Cathedral school	Royapettah	35	3
Govindu Naidu's school	Black Town	507	3
Free Church Mission Branch school	Black Town	130	7
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular school	Mutialpettah	186	7
Davidson's Street school	Black Town	82	5
Balura A. D. Patasala	Triplicane	159	3
St. Peter's Roman Catholic school	Royapooram	137	5
Union school	John Pereira's	55	4
St. Francis Xavier's school	Big Parcherry	152	3
Chingleput District.			
Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular schl.	St. Thomas' Mount	140	5
Roman Catholic school	Palaveram	46	4
South Arcot District			
Munjacoopum Anglo-Vernacular school	Cuddalore	76	3
Old Town S.P.G. school	Cuddalore	47	5

126 The following Middle-class schools are aided on the system of Payment for Results.

Names.	Locality.	On the rolls.	Highest class.
Madras Municipality.			
Hindu Association school	Govindappa Naick Street, Black Town.	95	4
Anglo-Vernacular school	Chintadripetta... ...	217	4
Church Mission Society's school	Chintadripetta... ...	71	4
Thondamundalum school	Mint Street	184	4
Wesleyan Mission Girls' Day school* ...	Popham's Broadway ...	69	4
Chingleput District.			
Roman Catholic school	Kitcherri	93	4
South Arcot District.			
Devanayagam's school	Tripaplore	81	4
Vijiaraghana Charri's school	Trivendipuram... ..	16	4
Adisesha Pillay's school	Oriyoor	21	4
Siva Prakasa Institution	Chedambrum	184	4
Kistnasamy's school, New Town	Cuddalore	57	4
Shanmugam's school...	Tripaplore	45	4

127. *Girls' schools.*—The Free Church Mission has the following eight Girls' schools in the division.

Names of schools.	Number on the rolls on the	
	31st March 1874.	31st March 1875.
Girls' Boarding school, Madras	73	70
Girls' Day school, Madras	212	244
Balica Patasala, Madras	189	185
Black Town Branch school	89	74
Chetty Girls' school, Madras	90	103
Chingleput Branch school	90	80
Conjeveram do.	60	58
Trivellore do.	70	70

128. The Roman Catholic Mission has the following seven Girls' schools.

Names of schools.	Number on the rolls on the	
	31st March 1874.	31st March 1875.
Presentation Convent Special school	15	11
Do. * do. Pay do.	50	76
St. Mary's Orphanage	77	75
St. Francis Xavier's school, Parcherry	114	142
St. Peter's school, Royapuram	52	48
The Royapetta school	27	27
The Palaveram do.	43	43

* Now transferred to the Salary Grant system.

129. The Wesleyan Mission comes next for its Girls' schools, which are as follows.

Names of schools.	Number on the rolls on the	
	31st March 1874.	31st March 1875.
Hindu Day school, Royapetta	48	49
Do. do. Triplicane	72	53
Caste Girls' School, St. Thomas' Mount	109	83
Do. do. Sydapetta	52	68

130. The London Mission has the following Girls' schools.

Names of schools.	Number on the rolls on the	
	31st March 1874.	31st March 1875.
Davidson Street school, Black Town	106	121
Caste Girls' school, Vepery	91	86
Do. do. Varadamuthiappen Street, Black Town	74	80
Caste Girls' school, Veerapillai Street, Black Town ...	68	74

131. The principal other Girls' schools in Madras are the following.

Names and Locality.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the	
	31st March 1874.	31st March 1875.
Military Female Orphan Asylum, Madras	156	160
Civil do. do. do....	69	82
Doveton Protestant Girls' school, Madras	100	117
Emmanuel Church school, Black Town...	60	55
Native Female Education Society's school, Black Town.	96	110
St. Matthias' Poor school, New Town	93	91
Union school, John Pereira's	61	75
St. George's Cathedral school, Royapetta	51	58
Strinivasa Pillai's Vernacular school, Madras ...	145	137
St. Andrew's Poor school, Chintadripetta	44	39
Church Mission Society's school, do.	42	34

132. With the exception of one, who has been dismissed, the Deputy Inspectors of Schools have given me satisfaction. Venkatramayar I consider worthy of separate mention. He is most active and systematic. His returns and estimates are models.

Supplementary.

133. I find I have, by oversight, left out the Female Normal school, which I must, however, report on.

134. At the beginning of 1874 the school was removed from Egmore to Armenian Street, Black Town, and there re-opened, with a practising school attached, on the 9th March 1874.

135. Miss Bain, the Superintendent, reports as follows:—

"Five of the former scholars, caste Hindus, remained in the school. Including these, the number of Normal pupils admitted during the year was twenty-one, as follows.

Caste Hindus	8
Native Christians	7
European	1
East Indians	5
Total	21

Of these there have been—

Withdrawn	3
Dismissed	2
There remain in the school	16

"The Normal pupils are arranged in four classes—

The Higher Vernacular class.
The Lower Vernacular class.
The Higher English-speaking class.
The Lower English-speaking class.

"Three caste Hindu pupils, one East Indian pupil, and one of the teachers in the Practising school presented themselves at the examinations for Schoolmistresses' Certificates held in August 1874. Of these the three Hindu pupils failed, the East Indian pupil obtained a Third-Grade Certificate, and the teacher a certificate of the Second Grade, having passed in English and Tamil.

"I have received three formal and many informal applications for teachers, but unfortunately I have at present none ready to send out. At the same time the applications seem to show that situations will offer for trained teachers from the school when they are fit to take them. A small school has been opened in Pursewalkum by a former pupil of the school, which I also look upon as a hopeful sign. This pupil is a caste Tamil woman and a widow. She obtained a certificate of the Third Grade while a Normal pupil. She opened her school for caste Hindu girls at the beginning of last year, I believe, and it is now receiving a small grant from Government, and numbers between forty and fifty pupils."

136. In December, thirteen students gave lessons before me. Generally I may remark that there was abundant evidence that the pupils had received intelligent instruction and guidance. Some of the lessons were, what are technically termed, "Object lessons." In the hands of inferior teachers

such lessons constantly degenerate into mere strings of names of qualities. One of the lessons I heard, on Copper, partook too much of this character in one part, though it was afterwards better. One on the Elephant and Ivory was made interesting to the children by showing them articles made of the material. A Geography lesson on China, though poor, had something of interest given to it by the teachers showing the class specimens of its productions. One on a piece of English Poetry was characterized by very intelligent questioning.

137. The Criticism lesson which I heard was also an object lesson on Silver. This was given by one of the Normal pupils in the presence of the Superintendent, two of the Assistant Mistresses and ten Normal pupils, these latter taking notes on slates during the lesson, which was a very fair one; and the teacher showed herself able to use the blackboard.

The lesson to the class being finished, Miss Bain called for remarks, and herself made some, the Chief Assistant translating into and from English. Four of the pupils spoke, and the teacher was then called on to repeat the chief faults that had been pointed out. The lesson was completed by some remarks by the Superintendent.

138. The test by which the students are tried is the Certificate examination. In that of August last three Hindus were examined for the Third Grade, but did not succeed in passing. Miss Bain states in her report (quoted above) that one East Indian pupil was also examined, and passed for the Third Grade; but I cannot trace her either in the list of candidates or in your Proceedings, No. 2,090, of the 16th November last, announcing the results.

The examination just held will be a better guide, as it will test a good year's work of the school on its new footing.

139. The experiment of establishing a Practising school must be pronounced a failure. When I held my inspection it contained eight Tamil pupils, seven Telugu, and three East Indian pupils who were formed into a class with four Normal pupils. Of the fifteen Hindus, six were very little ones. Anything like classes could not, of course, be formed; the Tamil girls were taught together, and the Telugu in the same way. I found three in the Tamil section able to do a little Arithmetic and Geography.

140. I would, in conclusion, draw attention to the two interesting facts Miss Bain mentions—that she has received applications for teachers, and that a former pupil has started a school on her own account.

APPENDIX A.

No. X.

From E. C. CALDWELL, Esq., Inspector of Schools, Fourth Division, to EDMUND THOMPSON, Esq., M.A., Acting Director of Public Instruction, dated 23rd August 1874, No. 1,501.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Report on Public Instruction in the Fourth Educational Division during the official year 1874-75.

2. The following table, which is drafted in accordance with a return prescribed by the Government of India, shows for each circle in the division the area and population, the number of schools and scholars as they stood at the close of the year, with the average number of square miles to each school, and the percentage of scholars under instruction to population. In this and the following table are included the numbers of the Provincial College at Combaconum with its collegiate school and the Normal schools at Vellore and Trichinopoly, though these institutions being reported on separately will not receive further notice in this report.

TABLE I.

Circles.	Area in square miles.	Population.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of square miles to each school.	Percentage of scholars to population.
Chittoor Circle	5,221	1,326,292	312	8,321	16·73	0·68
Vellore do.	1,633	638,861	258	7,944	6·35	1 26
Salem do.	4,779	1,363,087	165	5,015	28·96	0·37
Oossoor do.	2,825	553,896	65	1,624	43·46	0·29
Trichinopoly do.	3,584	1,112,607	243	7,054	14·75	0 66
Tanjore do.	2,221	969,738	299	11,949	6·96	1 2.
Negapatam do.	1,518	819,981	309	10,501	4·91	1·20
Total ..	21,781	6,784,462	1,651	52,408	13·13	0·77

3. Table II. gives like particulars for the Municipalities in the division. The numbers in this table are included in those of the preceding, and the Municipalities are ranged in it in the order of their magnitude and population.

TABLE II.

Municipalities.	Population.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	Percentage of scholars to population.
Trichinopoly	76,560	31	2,078	2·71
Tanjore	52,175	18	2,167	4·15
Salem	50,012	19	1,339	2·66
Negapatam	48,525	22	1,808	3·72
Combaconum	44,444	13	1,999	4·25
Vellore	38,022	32	1,655	4·35
Mayaveram	21,165	5	428	2·02
Manargudy	17,703	6	474	2·67
Wallajapett	12,103	7	316	2·41
Srirungum	11,271	8	461	4·09

4. The above tables show great diversity as regards the provision that is made for education in different parts of the division. Among the circles Vellore and the two of the Tanjore District rank first as regards the proportion of scholars under instruction to population. But the general average, which does not rise above 0·77 per cent. of the population, must be regarded as very low. In the Salem and Oossoor Circles the proportion of pupils under instruction does not rise above 0·37 and 0·29 per cent.

5. Among the Municipalities in the division Vellore stands first in respect of the proportion of pupils under instruction to population, the percentage being 4·35. Combaconum, with its splendid collegiate endowment, which doubtless attracts many pupils from other places, ranks only second with a percentage of 4·25. Tanjore and Srirungum follow with percentages 4·15 and 4·09, respectively. Negapatam, Salem, and Manargudy take intermediate places. Wallajapett and Mayaveram close the list with percentages of 2·41 and 2·02, respectively.

6. Table III. shows the fluctuations in the number of schools and scholars in the several circles during the year.

TABLE III.

—	31st March 1874.		31st March 1875.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Chittoor Circle	318	8,158	312	8,321	...	163	6	...
Vellore do.	248	7,319	257	7,784	9	465	...	...
Salem do.	217	5,281	165	5,015	...	...	52	266
Oossoor do.	60	1,553	65	1,624	5	71	...	...
Trichinopoly do.	199	5,484	242	7,054	43	1,570	...	...
Tanjore do.	317	10,808	297	11,502	...	694	20	...
Negapatam do.	275	8,469	309	10,501	34	2,032	...	...
Total ...	1,634	47,072	1,647	51,801	91	4,995	78	266

7. From the above table it will be seen that in the Salem District, and more especially in the Salem Circle, there has been a marked decrease in the number of schools and scholars during the past year, and a reference to earlier records of the department shows that this decrease has followed on a still greater falling off in the number of schools and scholars in the same district in the preceding year, the total falling off in this district during the past two years being 96 schools and 984 scholars. In the Chittoor and the Tanjore Circles the table shows decreases in the number of schools with increases in the number of pupils.

8. The cause of this retrograde movement it may be presumed should be sought in the administration of the department in this division during and for some time previous to the period in question, which more particularly affected the circles above indicated.

9. The following tables show the sex and nationality of the pupils under instruction in the division, and the number of each sex learning the several languages taught in the schools.

TABLE IV.

	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Pariahs.	Total.
Boys	42	130	1,825	44,447	2,854	29	152	49,479
Girls	38	147	598	1,537	...	...	23	2,343
Total ..	80	277	2,423	45,984	2,854	29	175	51,822

TABLE V.

	English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Canarese.	Latin.	Sanskrit.	Hindustani.	Persian.
Boys	11,848	41,961	7,223	8	128	146	624	30
Girls	315	1,978	258	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12,163	43,939	7,481	8	128	146	624	30

10. The following table compares the number and attendance of the educational institutions in the division at the beginning and end of the official year classified according to the sources from which they derive their support.

TABLE VI.

Schools classified according to sources from which supported.	31st March 1874.		31st March 1875.			
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government Institutions.						
From Provincial Funds	22	2,217	26	2,560		
From Provincial and Local Funds ...	4	220	7	636		
From Local Funds	15	1,144	74	4,057		
From Funds managed by Government.	6	332	6	274		
	47	3,913			113	7,527
Attached to Missions.						
Aided Colleges and High schools ...			9	2,383		
Middle-class Boys' schools			24	1,759		
Lower-class do. do.	136	7,158	54	1,766		
Girls' schools			30	1,426		
Unaided schools			20	274		
					137	7,608
Other Institutions.						
Aided Middle-class Boys' schools ...			69	3,464		
Do. Lower-class do. do. ...	1,452	35,982	664	18,562		
Do. Girls' schools			4	463		
Unaided schools			660	14,177		
					1,897	36,666
Bangalore Orphanages	2	18	2	21	2	21
Total ...	1,637	47,071	...	...	1,649	51,822

11. Table VII. compares the number and attendance of the same institutions for the same period classified with reference to their academic standing.

TABLE VII.

Schools classified according to academic standing.	31st March 1874.		31st March 1875.		Remarks.
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	
Colleges	3	64	3	83	
Higher-class schools	8	2,706	8	3,021	
Middle-class schools for boys...	118	6,769	117	7,187	Includes Mixed schools and boys reading in Mixed schools.
Lower-class do. do. ...	1,460	...	1,478	39,167	
Middle-class school for girls...	8	455	10	756	Includes girls reading in Mixed schools.
Lower-class do. do. ...	38	1,756	31	1,587	
Bangalore Orphanages ...	2	18	2	21	
Total ...	1,637	47,071	1,649	51,822	

12. The first of these tables shows an increase of four in the number of schools supported from Provincial Funds. This results from the closing of the Government Anglo-Vernacular school at Mayaveram and the adoption by Government of five Girls' schools formerly supported or aided from Local or Municipal Funds. The table noted in the margin shows the fluctuation in the attendance of these schools during the year. The Zillah schools show an increased attendance of twenty-one. The fifteen remaining Anglo-Vernacular and Taluq schools show an increased attendance of 109 over the sixteen schools of the same class of the preceding year. The Elementary Mahomedan schools show a very slightly increased attendance of two, and the Girls' schools are newly added to this list.

Municipal Girls' school,		Wallajapett.
Do.	do.	Salem.
Aided	do.	Kistnagherry.
Do.	do.	Karuntattangudy.
Do.	do.	Pattucotta.

TABLE VIII.

Schools supported from Provincial Funds.	1873-74.		1874-75.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Zillah schools ...	2	700	2	721
Anglo-Vernacular and Taluq schools ...	16	1,309	15	1,418
Special schools ...	4	208	4	210
Girls' schools ...	...	...	5	211
Total ...	22	2,217	26	2,560

13. The number of schools supported jointly from Provincial and Local Funds as shown in the returns has increased from four to seven in consequence of a grant of Rupees 60 per mensem which has been made to the Mayaveram Municipality in aid of these Lower-class schools out of the savings accruing on the abolition of the Anglo-Vernacular school at the station. One more should be added to the schools of this class at the beginning of the year, for the Municipal Caste Girls' school at Salem which in the returns of 1873-74 was erroneously classed among private aided schools, and is now included among the schools supported from Provincial Funds. The table in the margin shows the fluctuations in the attendance of these schools during the year. The Salem Town schools show an increase of seventy. The schools at Harur and Womalore (old Rate schools) of fourteen. The attendance of the Mayaveram schools has increased from 319 to 331.

TABLE IX.

Schools supported jointly from Provincial and Local Funds.	1873-74.		1874-75.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Salem Town schools.	2	156	2	226
Old Rate schools ...	2	65	2	79
Mayaveram Municipal schools ...	...	...	3	331
Total ...	4	221	7	636

14. The number of schools supported entirely from Local Funds according to the returns has increased from fifteen with an attendance of 1,144 to 74 with an attendance of 4,057. But here, too, a correction of two should be made in the number of schools at the beginning of the year for the Municipal Caste Girls' school and a Mahomedan school at Combaconum which are entirely omitted from the returns of 1873-74. The schools

above mentioned, as well as the two now noticed, are Municipal schools with the exception of the Local Fund school at Chuckrapully. Of these fifteen schools, the Girls' school at Wallajapett and the three Municipal schools at Mayaveram are as above shown transferred respectively to the lists of schools wholly and partly supported from Provincial Funds. The schools added are two Municipal schools in Salem, five Municipal schools in Combaconum, including the two above mentioned, and sixteen, nineteen, and twenty-one Local Fund schools in the Oossoor, Tanjore, and Negapatam Circles respectively.

TABLE X.

Schools supported from Local Funds.	1874.		1875.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Wallajapett Municipal Boys' schools	2	93	2	107
Wallajapett Municipal Girls' school	1	32	...	...
Totapollium Municipal school..	1	47	1	40
Salem Municipal East Indian and Mahomedan schools ...	2	51	2	61
Tanjore Municipal schools ...	5	557	5	611
Chuckrapally Local Fund school	1	45	1	43
Mayaveram Municipal schools..	3	319	...	...
Total ...	15	1,144	11	862

		Schools.	Scholars.
Municipal schools,	Salem	2	79
Do. do.	Combaconum ...	5	464
Local Fund schools,	Oossoor Circle...	16	550
Do. do.	Tanjore ...	19	663
Do. do.	Negapatam ...	21	1,439
	Total ...	63	3,195
	Add above ...	11	862
	Total ..	74	4,057

15. In connexion with institutions supported from public funds it seems desirable to show under a separate head schools maintained from funds administered by Government or the Local Boards. The schools of this class in the division have hitherto been classed with private unaided schools. They are the Mahomedan Orphanage at Arcot and the Rajah's Chuttrum schools, five in number, in the Tanjore District.

TABLE XI.

Schools supported by funds administered by Government.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on 31st March	
		1874.	1875.
Mahomedan Orphanage, Arcot ...	1	33	33
Rajah's Chuttrum schools ...	5	299	241
Total ...	6	332	274

16. The changes among the Private schools are unimportant, and will be noticed in their proper place. The returns of these schools for 1873-74 differ to some extent from the numbers shown in the Administration Report for the year. But the table above given shows for the Mission schools of all classes a gain of one in their number, with an increased aggregate attendance of 450, while for schools under other management there appears a decrease in their number of 55, with an increased attendance of 684. The returns also show among the Mission schools an increase in the number and attendance of Middle-class upon Lower-class schools, while among the schools under other management a contrary movement is apparent, the Lower class having gained on the Middle-class schools. An increase is also apparent in the number

and attendance of Girls' schools attached to Missions, against a decline in the number and attendance of Girls' schools under other management.

17. There has been no change in the number or standard of the Colleges or schools of the higher class in the division during the year. The Colleges or Collegiate Departments of the High schools in the division are four in number with an aggregate attendance of 229 at the close of the last official year, against 178 in the year preceding.

TABLE XII.

Colleges.	Number of Under-graduates on 31st March	
	1874.	1875.
Provincial College, Combaconum.	114	146
S.P.G. High school, Tanjore .	33	36
Do. do. Trichinopoly.	21	38
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.	10	9
Total ..	178	229

18. The table in the margin shows the number who have passed in the last F. A. examination from these institutions, and compares the total of these with the total number passed by the University. From these numbers it appears that the Colleges in this division have sent out eleven out of twenty-three, nearly one-half of the students passed in the first class and more than one-fifth of the whole.

TABLE XIII.

Results of F.A. Examination.	Number passed		
	First class.	Second class.	Total.
Provincial College, Combaconum.	7	15	22
S.P.G. High school, Tanjore ..	...	8	8
Do. do. Trichinopoly.	3	1	4
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.	1	4	5
Total ...	11	28	39
Total passed by University ..	23	160	183

19. The schools of the higher class in the division are nine in number, with an attendance of 3,332 at the end, against 3,025 at the beginning of the year. The table in the margin shows the numbers of students passed in the first and second classes at the last Matriculation examination from these and other schools of the division not recognized as Higher-class school and compares the total of these with the whole number passed by the University.

TABLE XIV.

Results of Matriculation Examination.	Number passed		
	First class.	Second class.	Total.
Government Institutions.			
Provincial College, Combaconum ...	35	38	73
Zillah school, Chittoor	1	12	13
Do. do. Salem	1	8	9
Private Institutions.			
S.P.G. High school, Trichinopoly ...	2	27	29
Do. do. , Tanjore	7	23	30
Wesleyan Mission High school, Manargudy	1	6	7
Do. do. do. Negapatam ..	...	8	8
St. Joseph's College, do.	1	9	10
G. L. Mission school, Tranquebar ...	...	3	3
Other schools not of the higher class ..	...	6	6
Total ...	48	140	188
Total passed by the University ...	120	666	786

20. The other schools here referred to are the late Vediapuram Seminary, which furnished three of the successful candidates, the Trichinopoly Normal school, which sent up two, and the Anglo-Vernacular school at Trivady, which sent up one. The numbers in the above table show that of the whole number passed at the examination in question, two-fifths of those placed in the first class and nearly one-fourth of the whole went up from the schools of this division. Of these numbers it will be seen that the Provincial College at Combaconum furnished nearly three-quarters of the first-class students and nearly two-fifths of the whole. This institution being separately reported on by the Principal, will not be further noticed in the report.

Vediapuram Seminary ...	3
Trichinopoly Normal school	2
Trivady A.-V. school	1
Total ...	6

21. Table XV. shows the fluctuations in the attendance of the other eight schools of the higher class during the year. Of these two are the Government Zillah schools at Chittoor and Salem. Of the Private institutions two are schools of the Gospel Society at Trichinopoly and Tanjore, two are schools of the Wesleyan Mission Society at Manargudy and Negapatam and the remaining two are the Jesuits' College of St. Joseph at Negapatam and the High school of the German Lutheran Mission at Tranquebar. All these schools show an increased attendance amounting in the aggregate to 315 during the year.

TABLE XV.

Higher-class schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March	
	1874.	1875.
Government Institutions.		
Zillah school, Chittoor	357	372
Do. Salem	343	349
Total Government schools ...	700	721
Private Institutions.		
S.P.G. High school, Trichinopoly ...	554	664
Do. do. Tanjore	476	542
Do. do. Manargudy ...	184	219
Do. do. Negapatam ...	237	277
St. Joseph's College, do.	385	413
German Lutheran Mission school, Tranquebar	170	185
Total ...	2,006	2,300
Grand Total ...	2,706	3,021

22. The Zillah schools at Chittoor and Salem are the only schools of the Higher class in the districts of North Arcot and Salem in which they are respectively situated. These schools read up to the standard of the sixth class and the Matriculation standard, but have no first classes, and it may perhaps be found advantageous before long to dispense with the second classes in these schools also. I examined both these schools in December last. The Chittoor school passed thirteen students at the last Matriculation examination, one

Zillah school, Chittoor.
5 classes.
1 Head Master.
10 Assistant Masters.
1 School Writer.
372 pupils.
Net cost to Govt. Rs. 4,062-7-6.
Net cost per pupil Rs. 13-9-5.

Zillah school, Salem.
5 classes.
1 Head Master.
11 Assistant Masters.
1 School Writer.
349 pupils.
Net cost to Govt. Rs. 2,812-1-5.
Net cost per pupil Rs. 10-1-11.

in the first class. The other classes acquitted themselves generally very creditably at my examination. Both Tamil and Telugu are recognized as vernaculars in the school, and the classes from the fourth downwards are divided into Tamil and Telugu sections. The school building, which was a private residence, scarcely affords sufficient accommodation for so large a number of pupils, and is otherwise not well adapted for a school building.

23. The Salem school passed nine candidates in the last Matriculation examination, one of these in the first class. The fifth and lower classes answered very creditably at my examination, their best subjects being English and History, and their weakest Tamil and Arithmetic. It may be noticed that this school is at some disadvantage as regards the study of Tamil; the vernacular of a considerable proportion of the pupils being Telugu, both languages being current in the district, though Tamil is the prevalent language of the town and the recognized vernacular of the school.

S. P. G. High school, Trichinopoly.
664 pupils.
Principal and 16 Assistants.
Government grant Rs. 4,359-8-0.

24. The S. P. G. High school at Trichinopoly met with good success in the Matriculation examination of December last, having passed twenty-nine students, of whom two were placed in the first class. I inspected the school in March, and found all the classes working satisfactorily, and the higher classes largely increased in number. Six of the higher classes are held in the new building which has been occupied during the year, the remaining classes finding accommodation in the portion of the old building that is left standing. Very large provision is made in the school for the lower classes besides which it has in connexion with it three elementary branch schools in different parts of the town.

S. P. G. High school, Tanjore.
542 pupils.
Principal and 17 Assistants.
Government grant Rs. 3,710-1-4, with Rs. 2,400 Schwartz's Fund.

25. The S.P.G. High school at Tanjore obtained marked success at the Matriculation examination of December, passing thirty students, of whom seven obtained first-class places. I inspected the school in March, and found nothing to be desired in the working of the several classes. The school is held outside the town, at what might be regarded as an inconvenient distance from the residences of the majority of the pupils, but its ranks are well filled, and the attendance of the pupils good. To this school are also attached branch elementary schools that are very largely attended in several parts of the fort.

Wesleyan Mission High school, Manargudy.
219 pupils.
Head Master, Mr. J. Davis.
9 Assistants.
Government grant Rs. 2,385.

26. The Wesleyan Mission school passed seven students at the last Matriculation examination, one of them in the first class, against four in the preceding year, a result which the Acting Inspector considered satisfactory. I examined the school in March, and found the several classes working satisfactorily. The defects in the classification of pupils, which were noticed by the Acting Inspector, appear to have been rectified to a considerable extent, but a tendency is still apparent to push the pupils

forward too rapidly as they approach the higher classes. The school is held in a large and well ventliated building, towards the construction of which the Government contributed a half grant not many years ago.

27. The Wesleyan Mission High school, Negapatam, passed eight students at the Matriculation examination, which is one in advance of last year. I examined the school in March, and found the several classes generally in good working order. The results in English were generally good, but somewhat less so in Tamil. In Arithmetic, and in the higher classes also in Euclid, an improvement is apparent on the results reported for the preceding year. A large and efficient branch elementary school works also in connexion with this school.

Wesleyan Mission High school, Negapatam.
277 pupils.
Principal and 10 Assistants.
Government grant Rs. 2,164-10-0.

28. St. Joseph's College at Negapatam is intended principally as a boarding establishment for the children of Roman Catholic parents in the Tanjore and neighbouring districts, but is open also to others, and its classes are attended by a considerable number of day scholars from the town. It passed ten students for Matriculation, one in the first class in December last, against twelve and eleven respectively in the two preceding years. I inspected the institution in March, and found the wonted discipline and order prevalent throughout, and my examination of the several classes gave generally good results.

St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
413 pupils.
Principal and 15 Assistants.
Government grant Rupees 2,675.

29. The German Lutheran Mission High school at Tranquebar is also a boarding establishment, intended chiefly for children of the Lutheran Christian community, but open to day scholars and children of other persuasions. It passed three students for Matriculation in December last, against the same number in the preceding year. My examination of the school in March last gave generally good results.

German Lutheran High school, Tranquebar.
185 pupils.
Principal and 5 Assistants.
Government grant Rupees 768.

30. The Middle-class schools of Government in the division are sixteen in number, two Anglo-Vernacular schools and thirteen Taluq schools, distributed among the several circles as shown in the margin, and one Girls' school, which will be considered with the other Girls' schools. The Anglo-Vernacular school at Mayaveram in the Negapatam Circle, which had for several years been on the decline, was closed at the beginning of the year.

	A. V. schools.	Taluq schools.
Chittoor Circle. ..	1	2
Vellore do. ..	...	2
Salem do. ...	1	1
Cossoor do. ...	...	3
Trichinopoly Circle	...	1
Tanjore do.	...	3
Negapatam do.	...	1
Total ..	2	13

31. The following table gives particulars of the schools, and compares their strength for the past five years, going back to the period just before the enhanced rates of fees came into force.

TABLE XVI.

Middle-class schools of Government for boys.

——	Circle.	No. of classes.	No. of teachers.	No. of pupils on 31st March 1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	Cost to Government per pupil. RS. A. P.
Anglo-Vernacular schools.									
Wallajapett	Chittoor ...	5	6	155	96	98	84	122	8 2 3
Tripatore	Salem ...	4	4	115	84	87	67	72	10 3 4
				270	180	185	151	194	
Taluq schools.									
Tripathy	Chittoor ...	4	3	57	75	85	69	75	2 11 5
Palmanair	Do.	3	3	45	47	56	57	61	7 5 3
Arcot...	Vellore ...	4	5	92	107	121	89	88	10 5 7
Arnee	Do.	5	4	104	70	79	81	122	3 5 3
Namkul	Salem ...	5	4	67	56	67	67	67	1 6 5
Darampury	Oossoor ...	5	5	77	64	74	110	100	2 12 11
Kistnagherry ..	Do.	4	4	80	51	83	71	68	9 5 7
Oossoor	Do.	...	...	96	75	74	92	92	4 12 5
Srirungum ...	Trichinopoly.	...	...	146	137	141	150	179	0 3 10
Trivady	Tanjore ...	...	..	186	116	129	127	146	1 11 8
Teruvadamarathur ...	Do.	...	...	50	40	48	48	42	10 5 2
Puttucotta	Do.	...	...	74	47	52	55	56	9 14 8
Teruvarur	Negapatam.	...	...	148	131	111	115	126	2 13 0
	Total...			1,222	1,016	1,120	1,131	1,222	

32. It would appear from this table that the Anglo-Vernacular schools at Wallajapett and Tripatore, and I might add the Mayaveram school, which has disappeared from the lists altogether, experienced the heaviest losses on the introduction of the new rates of fees in 1871; and this I attribute to the suppression at the same time in these schools of their highest and lowest classes, especially the latter, a class corresponding to the first of Taluq schools. The effect of this measure, which I strongly deprecated at the time, is adverted to as follows in my report of 1871-72: "One result of the measures above alluded to has been to aggravate by comparison the pressure in the Anglo-Vernacular schools of the new scales of fees, and is thus alluded to by the Deputy Inspector in a recent report.

" 'The highest and lowest classes in other (taluq) schools pay fees of 1 Rupee and 4 Annas, respectively, while in the Wallajapett school the rate is twice the amount, *viz.*, two Rupees and 8 Annas.' "

33. The large increase which is apparent in the strength of the Wallajapett school during the past year I attribute to the restoration in it of the classes referred to by the Acting Inspector, overlooking, as it would appear, the orders that had been passed on the subject. This circumstance is recorded as follows by the Deputy Inspector of Schools in the circle. "The standard of the (Wallajapett) school was raised during the year. The highest class in this school has been for a long time only the fourth. A fifth

class was opened in October last under instructions from the Acting Inspector of Schools Also a last class, on a par with the first class in a Taluq school, was opened in September last on a fee of 4 Annas. The above arrangements increased the strength of the school from 84 to 122, or by 45 per cent." In the Tripatore school, in which the order affecting the classes under consideration continues in operation, no material change is apparent.

34. The figures in the table point to very great fluctuation in the strength of individual Taluq schools. But it seems a notable circumstance that in the aggregate the attendance of these schools which fell largely on the introduction of the new rates of fees and continued low for the following three years should by a timely reaction towards the close of the year have just regained its former strength and stand at the close of the year just ended at exactly the same numbers as in 1871 before the change. Thus it will be seen that instead of three or four months, as estimated by the late Director, it has, in point of fact, taken exactly four years to restore in these schools the balance that was disturbed.

35. The Wallajapett school was inspected and reported on favourably by the Acting Inspector in September last. The Deputy Inspector's note on the examination of the school is as follows.

"At the annual examination the answering in Geography of the highest class was very bad, and in History only middling. In other respects the school produced good results."

36. I inspected the Anglo-Vernacular school at Tripatore in person in November last. The state of the school called for no particular remark. The answering of the several classes was generally good, except in Euclid in the highest class and in Geography in the second and third.

37. The Taluq schools in the Chittoor Circle are two in number, at Tripathy and Palmanair. The school at Palmanair was inspected and reported on favourably by the Acting Inspector in September last. The Deputy Inspector reports also favourably on both schools.

Taluq schools, Chittoor Circle.

Palmanair ...	.
Tripathy .	75

38. The Taluq schools in the Vellore Circle are two in number, at Arcot and at Arnee. I inspected the Arcot school in person in November last, and found a great want of order and of punctuality in attendance, besides other defects in the teaching and management of the school. The strength of the school shows a great falling off in the last two years, which is attributed by the Deputy Inspector to a number of Result schools and others unconnected with the department which take pupils at lower rates than the Government schools, and he notices more especially one established by a charitable Mahomedan in which gratuitous instruction is given. The school has, however, been reclassified, and its working thoroughly revised by the Deputy Inspector since my inspection, and later reports of the school are more favourable.

Taluq schools, Vellore Circle.

Arcot	88
Arnee ...	122

39 The Arnee school, which I was unable to visit in person, with some minor defects of classification and in the teaching of particular subjects, had

made very marked advances both as regards strength and standard, which reflect great credit on the energy and the management of the Head Master.

Taluq school, Salem Circle.
Namkul 67

40. There is but one Taluq school at Namkul in the Salem Circle. I inspected this school in person in January last and found it working satisfactorily. The school, though small, now works up to the standard of a fifth class.

Taluq schools, Oossoor Circle.
Oossoor ... 92
Darampury ... 100
Kistnagherry ... 68

41. The Taluq schools in the Oossoor Circle are three in number, at Oossoor, Darampury, and Kistnagherry. I was not able to visit these schools before the end of the year. The Deputy Inspector's reports on these schools, which are borne out by my subsequent observations, are favourable as regards the schools at Oossoor and Darampury, and unfavourable as regards the Kistnagherry school. This latter is highly spoken of by the Acting Inspector in his report in June of last year, but only two months later he recommended the dismissal of the Head Master for general and long-standing neglect of duty. The teachers have since then made exertions to raise the tone of the school, but it still falls very far short of what should be expected of a school in a place of such magnitude and, as it appears to me, of increasing importance.

Trichinopoly Circle.
Taluq school, Srirungum ... 179

42. There is but one Taluq school in the Trichinopoly Circle at Srirungum. This and the schools at Trivady and Teruvarur in the Tanjore District are the most promising of the Taluq schools of the division. I inspected the school towards the end of the official year and found the several classes working satisfactorily. The strength of the school is prevented from further increase by want of accommodation in the building.

Taluq schools, Tanjore Circle.
Trivady ... 127
Teruvadamarathur 42
Puttucotta ... 74

43. The Taluq schools in the Tanjore Circle are three in number, at Trivady, Teruvadamarathur, and Puttucotta. The school at Trivady has been already noticed in connexion with the Srirungum school. I inspected the school in person in February last, and found nothing to be desired in its working. The school at Teruvadamarathur has worked well under the late Head Master and produced good results, but its proximity to Combaconum stands much in the way of its increase in strength. The school at Puttucotta is favourably reported on by the Deputy Inspector.

Taluq school, Negapatam Circle.
Teruvarur ..126

44. There is but one Taluq school in the Negapatam Circle at Teruvarur. This school has already been noticed in connexion with the schools at Srirungum and Trivady. I inspected the school in March and found it working very satisfactorily, but at great disadvantage for want of a suitable building. The school has been held for years in a shed which, originally of small dimensions, has been enlarged from time to time by the exertions of the Head Master as the numbers of the school increased. There is now in the treasury available towards the expense of a new school building a sum of between Rupees 600 and Rupees 700, the sale proceeds of materials of an old school building. A good building for this school is a great desideratum.

45. The Middle-class schools of the Local Fund and Municipal Boards are four in number, in connexion with which may most appropriately be considered the Rajah's Chuttrum schools in the Tanjore District, which are supported from funds under management of the Local Fund Board.

Municipal school, Salem.
Do. do. Shevapett.
Local Fund school, Womalur.
Do. do. Harur.

Rajah's Chuttrum schools.
Orathnadu.
Needamungalum.
Rajamadam.
Manamelgudy.
Mimpesel.

46. The following table compares the strength of these schools at the beginning and end of the year, and gives other particulars regarding them.

TABLE XVII.

Local Fund Municipal schools of the Middle class and Rajah's Chuttrum schools administered by Local Fund Board, Tanjore.

—	No. on the rolls on 31st March		Highest class.	No. of teachers.	Cost per pupil to Local Funds.	Charge per pupil on Provincial Funds.
	1874.	1875.				
					RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Municipal school, Salem ...	94	142	Third	5	... ...	4 0 9
Do. do. Shevapett ...	61	84	Do.	4	0 8 5	4 15 9
Local Fund school, Womalur ...	37	37	Do.	2	5 6 3	6 1 2
Do. do. Harur	28	42	Do.	2	9 5 3	3 3 7
Rajah's Chuttrum schools.						
Orathnadu	67	83	Fifth.	5	15 14 8	... ...
Needamungalum	107	58	Do.	6	17 2 2	... ...
Rajamadam	52	44	Fourth.	4	19 8 4	... ...
Manamelgudy	38	25	Third.	4	21 5 9	... ...
Mimpesel	35	31	Do.	3	24 9 8	... .

47. The Municipal or Town schools at Salem and Shevapett are within the municipal limits of Salem, and take the place of branch schools or feeders to the Salem Zillah school. They are under the management of the Municipal Commission and are supported from Municipal Funds with aid from Provincial Funds. I inspected the schools in December last, and my examination of the several classes gave very satisfactory results. They have largely increased in strength during the past year, and give promise of further expansion.

Salem Municipal or Town schools.

Salem 142
Shevapett ... 84

48. The Local Fund schools at Womalur and Harur old Rate schools receive aid also from Provincial Funds. I inspected the Womalur school in January last, but was unable to visit the Harur school until after the end of the official year. Both schools are working fairly. The Harur school has risen considerably in strength, but the fluctuations in the attendance of this school are largely dependent on sanitary consideration, the town being generally unhealthy and subject to outbreaks of epidemic fever.

Middle-class, Local Fund schools.

Womalur ... 37
Harur 42

49. The Chuttrum schools were inspected by the Deputy Inspector in February last, and his reports on them are rambling and incoherent, but must be regarded as unfavourable on the whole. Of the schools at Needamungalum and Orathnadu, which he regards as the best, he reports that the highest classes (in the Needamungalum school, consisting of two boys) answered satisfactorily, and the other classes not so well; and of the Rajamadam school, which he ranks the third, he observes: "The under classes, unlike the other schools, showed good results. But it is rather unsatisfactory that the numbers in the classes are so small. This," he adds, "the Head Master attributes to the non-issuing of free tickets for boarding, which appears to be the mainstay of these schools, the people being generally poor and rather indifferent in the matter of education. Hence," he goes on to state, "the importance of and the incalculable good done by these schools is apparent. Of the remaining two schools," he observes "that at Manamelgudy seems to be the better in point of progress, though the two are nearly on a par as regards attendance, which seems to be poor in these parts; however, no matter for surprize, seeing how far the villages are from each other, and how apathetic the people in educating their children."

Rajah's Chuttrum schools	
Orathnadu ..	83
Needamungalum . ..	58
Rajamadam .	44
Manamelgudy	25
Mimpesel	31

50. The Private Aided schools of the Middle class may be most conveniently ranged for consideration under two heads, according as they are aided on the Salary or the Result grant system. These two systems have in many cases shown a tendency to clash rather than to work harmoniously together, and general experience in this division would seem to point to the Salary system as the best adapted for Higher and Middle class schools, and the Result system for those of the lower class.

51. The Middle-class schools for boys on the Salary system were thirty at the end of the year against thirty-three at the beginning. This change results from the addition to the list of two new schools and the lapse of five, as shown in the margin. The schools newly added to the list are one of some standing under native management at Raneepett, which came under inspection in July of last year, and one opened by the Gospel Society in February last at Vediapuram in the place of their seminary which was closed in the year preceding. The five schools which have lapsed were all under native management. Three of them, the schools at Rasipuram, Venkerai, and Museri, were closed on the withdrawal of their grants; the other two, the schools at Nungapuram and Pitchandarkovil, lingered for a short period, but eventually succumbed after being reduced to the lower class. The following table compares the attendance of the remaining schools at the beginning and end of the year, and gives other particulars regarding them.

Schools taken under inspection.
Hindu school, Raneepett.
S P. G school, Vediapuram.
Schools closed.
A.-V school, Rasipuram
Do. Venkerai
Do. Nungapuram.
Do. Museri
Do. Pitchandarkovil

—	Number on the rolls on the 31st March		Highest class.	Number of teachers.	Government grant.			Cost per pupil to Government.			Remarks.
	1874.	1875.			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Chittoor District.											
A.-V. school, Guriattum ...	58	62	3	2	269	9	4	4	1	9	
J. D. Robinson's, Arconum ...	59	69	3	4	310	1	1	4	4	11	
A.-V. school, Raneepett .	...	75	3	..	176	0	0	3	2	1	Taken up in July 1874.
Church of Scotland Mission school, Vellore . .	134	144	4	6	888	0	0	6	1	3	
Chaplain's school, Vellore	48	56	4	1	240	0	0	6	7	9	
Salem Circle.											
London Mission school, Salem.	75	79	5	5	245	0	0	3	11	4	
Do. do. Vaniembady	55	44	3	4	381	0	0	13	9	8	
Do. do. Ahtur ...	38	43	3	2	267	12	0	8	10	2	
A.-V. school, Rasipuram ..	36	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	Closed.
Do. Venkarai .	33	...	...	.	...	...		.			
Do. Trichengode ...	48	37	4	3	269	8	0	8	11	0	
Oossoor Circle.											
A.-V. school, Royacottah ...	29	32	3	3	93	0	0	4	14	3	
Do. Denkenicotta	61	61	3	3	212	2	3	4	2	7	
Remount Depôt school .	25	27	4	1	286	0	0	11	7	0	
Trichinopoly Circle.											
Wesleyan Mission school, Trichinopoly	135	144	4	...	1,291	0	0	11	15	3	
A.-V. school, Kulitalay ...	72	95	4	4	366	5	5	4	13	11	
Do. Lalgudy ...	64	32	2	...	350	7	4	9	7	7	
Do. Wattalai ...	28	27	3	2	138	0	0	5	1	9	
Do. Toreyur . .	49	32	4	3	306	0	0	7	4	7	
Do. Nungapuram	33	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	
Do. Pitchandarkovil	18	. .	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	Closed.
Do. Museri ...	33	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
Tanjore Circle.											
S.P.G. Fort school, Tanjore.	131	163	3	6	850	3	10	5	3	2	
Do. East Gate school, do.	101	102	3	5	420	0	0	4	2	11	
Do. Karuntattangudy ...	106	116	3	5	365	0	0	3	5	1	
A.-V. school, Vellum ...	72	97	3	4	454	11	10	4	15	1	
Do. Vediapuram ...	...	53	3	.	..			..	...	.	Recently opened.
Town school, Combaconum	565	678	5	18	3,481	0	3	6	1	3	
A.-V. school, Covistallum .	71	104	4	5	487	11	2	4	11	0	
Do. Pundy	49	82	4	3	336	3	9	6	1	9	
Do. Palamanary . .	50	51	3	2	264	0	0	5	0	7	
Negapatam Circle.											
S.P.G. school, Poreyar . .	128	100	4	5	923	2	4	11	4	1	
Wesleyan Mission school, Nagore	56	74	4	3	288	5	4	5	12	3	
Wesleyan Mission school, Tritrapundy	63	35	4	4	432	0	0	11	10	10	
A.-V. school, Sheally ..	49	52	3	3	307	5	4	6	15	9	

52. The Middle-class schools aided on the Salary system in the Chittoor Circle are three in number, all under native management. The school at Raneepett has been in existence for several years, but has only come into connexion with the department since the beginning of the year under review. The schools at Arconum and Guriattum increased in strength during the year. I inspected them in person in December with fair results. The Deputy Inspector reports less favourably of his inspection of the Guriattum school. The manager of the school, who is the Tahsildar of the taluq, takes much interest in its progress, but the Head Master, a fourth-grade ex-normal student from Vellore, he reports, is not working well.

Salary System Aided schools.

Guriattum	62
Arconum .	... 69
Raneepett	.. 75

53. The Aided schools in the Vellore Circle are two in number. I inspected them in person in November last. Both are working fairly, and have increased in strength during the year. The Church of Scotland Mission school, which for some time approached the standard of a Higher-class school, takes a high position among Middle-class schools. The Fort school at Vellore occupies a useful place in affording instruction to the children of the poorer Europeans and East Indians congregated at the station. It is under the management of the Chaplain, and is chiefly supported by contributions of the officers of the station.

Vellore Circle.

Ch of Scotland Mission school, Vellore	144
Chaplain's Fort school, Vellore.	56

54. Of four Salary system schools in the Salem Circle, three are attached to the London Mission at Salem, Vaniembady, and Ahtur, and one is under native management at Trichengode. I inspected the London Mission schools at Salem and Vaniembady towards the end of the year. The Salem school is avowedly intended to meet the wants of the Christian community of the station, but is more largely attended by other classes. It has for some time past aspired to take a place among the Higher-class schools, and appears in consequence to have failed to a considerable extent in soundness of teaching. The Vaniembady and Ahtur schools are doing fair work, but their numbers are not in keeping with the importance of the stations in which they are located. The Trichengode school, which in the preceding year was pronounced to be among the most efficient of its class, has fallen very low on a reduction of its grant. Other schools similarly constituted have entirely succumbed under a like procedure, and it is now the only surviving type in the circle of a class of schools, Salary system schools under native management, the institution of which was but a few years since actively pressed forward as peculiarly adapted to evoke the dormant sympathies of the native communities, and engage their co-operation in the extension of popular education. Freed from untoward influences and defects which were pointed to at the time of their greatest prosperity as carrying with them the elements of decay, they might have continued to do good service, and schools of their stamp might still be worked to good purpose. But from a goodly number in 1871 and 1872, especially in the districts of Salem, Trichinopoly, and Tanjore, they have rapidly declined, and under the discouragement with which they have more recently met, the few that remain with one or two

Salem Circle.

London Mission school, Salem.	
London Mission school, Vaniembady.	
London Mission school, Ahtur.	
Anglo-Vernacular school, Trichengode.	

notable exceptions are rapidly hastening towards extinction. I have already drawn attention to the very marked falling off in the number of schools and scholars (96 schools and 984 scholars), and to the small proportion of scholars under instruction to population in the Salem District in the last two years.

55. In the Oossoor Circle the Remount Depôt school is under the management of the officers of the depôt and gives instruction to the children of the European and East Indian employés of the depôt. The Anglo-Vernacular school at Denkenicotta is working satisfactorily and might advantageously be constituted into a Government Taluq school. The Royacottah school, which has languished since the reduction of its grant, fell very low before the end of the year and has since been closed.

Oossoor Circle.

Remount Depôt school, Oossoor.
Anglo-Vernacular school, Denkenicotta.
Anglo-Vernacular school, Royacottah.

56. In the Trichinopoly Circle the Wesleyan Mission school at Trichinopoly holds a conspicuous place among the Middle-class schools. It has increased in strength during the year, and my inspection of the school in March produced good results. The Kulitalay school has also largely increased in number, and showed good results at my inspection. The schools at Lalgudy and Toreyur show a great falling off during the year, and the Deputy Inspector's reports on them are but moderately satisfactory. Among the schools reduced to the Lower-class, only the Wattalai school continued to the end of the year, and this now gives place to the Local Fund school established at the station.

Trichinopoly Circle.

Wesleyan Mission school, Trichinopoly.
Anglo-Vernacular school, Kulitalay.
Anglo-Vernacular school, Lalgudy.
Anglo-Vernacular school, Wattalai.
Anglo-Vernacular school, Toreyur.

57. Among the schools in the Tanjore Circle the first five schools of the Gospel Society are working efficiently under the management of the Principal of the Society's High school at Tanjore. I inspected them in connexion with the High school in March with good results. The Vediapuram school was re-opened in February last in the room of the Society's Seminary at the station, which was closed in the preceding year. The Town school at Combaconum is conspicuous for its great numerical strength and its efficiency. My inspection of the school in February last showed good results. The classes of the Provincial College are chiefly recruited from this school. The schools at Covistallum and Pundy obtained good results at my inspection. But I should remark that the Pundy school was very unfavourably reported on by the Deputy Inspector a short time previously after a hasty and ill-timed visit. His report on the Palamanary school was especially unfavourable, but his reports can scarcely be considered to be reliable, as the pupils from the school have for many years in succession obtained good places, as they did also last year in the third and fourth classes of the Tanjore High school on the reconstitution of the classes in that institution after the Christmas holi-

Tanjore Circle.

S. P. G. Fort school, Tanjore.
S. P. G. East Gate school.
S. P. G. Karuntattangudy school.
S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular school, Vellum.
S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular school, Vediapuram.
Town school, Combaconum.
Anglo-Vernacular school, Covistallum.
Anglo-Vernacular school, Pundy.
Anglo-Vernacular school, Palmanary.

days. I should observe that I have received no assistance from the Deputy Inspector in this circle in my examination of the Higher and Middle class schools, and I have already shown ground for regarding his reports and returns as unreliable. For the inspection of the Wesleyan Mission school at Manargudy I had to call in the assistance of the Deputy Inspector of the adjoining circle of Negapatam.

58. The Salary system schools of the middle class in the Negapatam Circle are four in number. The Gospel Society's school at Poreyar is not in a healthy condition. The numbers of the school are not in keeping with the teaching staff, and the classes are unnecessarily sub-divided to provide occupation for the teachers. This state of things results, in a measure, from the removal from Tranquebar of the Civil Court, the officers of which were among the chief supporters of the school. The results of my inspection in other respects were satisfactory. The Wesleyan Mission school at Nagore replaces, to some extent, the late Government Taluq school at the place as regards Hindu population. It continues to increase in strength and to gain on the confidence of the people. My inspection of the school in March last gave very fair results. The Wesleyan Mission school at Tritrapundy has fallen both in strength and efficiency since the removal to Manargudy of a high-class Head Master and the opening of a rival school at the station by the Roman Catholic Mission. The school at Sheally has made fair progress during the year. My inspection of the school in February gave fair results.

Negapatam Circle.

S.P.G. school, Poreyar.
W. M. school, Nagore.
Do. Tritrapundy.
A.-V. school, Sheally.

59. The Middle-class schools on the Result system in the division are sixty-two in number, with an attendance of 2,515 at the close of the year, against fifty-six, with an attendance of 2,480 at the beginning. This increase results from the lapse of twenty schools either closed or reduced to the lower class, and the addition of twenty-six new schools to the list as shown in the margin. A conspicuous feature in the working hitherto of the Result system has been the facility with which schools have passed from the lower to the middle class, and *vice versâ* according as they presented or failed to present pupils for the fourth standard in any particular year. The working of these schools will best be shown by the numbers passed for the several standards, and the amounts of the grants to which they became entitled. The following table shows the changes which have occurred among these schools during the year, and gives other particulars regarding them.

Middle-class schools, Result System.

—	No. of schools, 1874.	Added.	Lapsed.	No. of schools, 1875.
Chittoor Circle	26	6	11	21
Vellore do.	16	8	3	21
Salem do.	3	1	2	2
Oossoor do.	1	...	..	1
Trichinopoly do.	...	2	..	2
Tanjore do.	8	4	4	8
Negapatam do.	2	5	..	7
Total ...	56	26	20	62

Boys' schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March		Number passed by the				Grant for 1874-75.		
	1874.	1875.	4th standard.	3rd standard.	2nd standard.	1st standard.	RS.	A.	P.
Chittoor Circle.									
Wallajapett, Ragaviah's	40	25	8	5	6	7	129	0	0
Sumaithangy	...	24	2	2	4	2	107	0	0
Church of Scotland Mission, Arconum.	66	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raneepett	34	27	6	4	6	4	109	8	0
Kudical	...	21	5	4	4	6	160	8	0
Paranjee	...	23	5	3	5	6	145	8	0
Sholinghur	30	35	12	7	7	2	307	8	0
Pundy	18	30	4	1	2	5	96	8	0
Kathody	53	54	13	8	4	11	270	0	0
Tiruvallam	34	33	4	2	5	..	95	8	0
Chendragherry	39	50	11	14	7	3	329	8	0
Thakkulur	...	29	5	3	5	3	119	8	0
Panapakam	63	26	6	4	9	1	139	8	0
Kanakamasatram	...	23	7	4	2	6	105	8	0
Perianagapundy	51	55	16	9	2	5	320	0	0
Kavettinagaram	...	17	6	4	3	...	130	8	0
Kalastry	60	55	22	14	10	4	531	8	0
Assenellipett	42	27	4	4	5	4	112	0	0
Camarajapuram	50	48	8	4	8	4	129	12	0
Chithathoor	27	24	6	3	2	3	133	4	0
Trittany	32	40	1	7	8	2	169	8	0
Katpakam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vattangolam	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mamundur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caveripak Desoy Street	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thuthiput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iral	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Valkoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Trichanoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulipett	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caveripak, Ruthnam Moodelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Keelveeranam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vellore Circle.									
Vellore (Ruthnavelu Iyer)	46	41	9	4	1	1	160	8	0
Virinjipuram	48	67	6	8	8	1	175	8	0
Ambur	94	64	9	4	9	3	234	8	0
Alavaram	...	34	10	16	....	...	242	8	0
Canavattam	29	21	5	2	...	...	54	8	0
Melminnel	43	35	4	5	2	8	121	8	0
Arcot, Cannara Street	70	61	8	6	17	12	232	12	0
Kalavei	32	42	7	7	10	3	162	0	0
Nattery	40	28	4	4	4	2	163	8	0
Bramadesam	26	34	3	5	11	8	109	0	0
Mamundur	25	30	6	1	8	3	117	8	0
Vilvanarani	...	37	5	6	5	4	100	0	0
Wandewash	...	48	3	4	7	6	116	0	0
Vakadei	...	21	4	3	2	1	71	0	0
Vellore, Sirkarmundy Street	...	89	6	8	2	4	194	12	0
Do. Ramanuja Iyer	85	57	...	2	6	6	124	12	0
Arcot, Ramalinga Pillay	...	37	5	8	4	8	143	8	0
Valavanur	32	30	6	3	2	...	111	8	0

Boys' schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March		Number passed by the				Grant for 1874-75.		
	1874.	1875.	4th standard.	3rd standard.	2nd standard.	1st standard.	Rs.	A.	P.
Vellore Circle.—(Continued.)									
Arnee, Iruthukara Street	80	76	9	5	8	7	223	8	0
Arnee, Aburaja's Street	...	54	7	9	2	7	148	12	0
Do. Gopalaprasath's Street	...	49	2	13	7	3	181	0	0
Vellore, Tennamara Street	22	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...
Arumbakam	16	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	...
Thusi	38	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
Salem Circle.									
Kamalapuram	17	18	2	3	1	2	59	8	0
Oduvankurichi	...	22	5	1	1	1	83	12	0
Sunkerydroog	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tripatore	50	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Oossoor Circle.									
Mathaghery	16	23	3	1	1	...	64	0	0
Trichinopoly Circle.									
German Lutheran Mission school, Trichinopoly	...	33	2	6	8	9	137	0	0
Wesleyan Mission school, Woryur ...	...	40	2	3	5	9	152	0	0
Tanjore Circle.									
Teruvathigudy	25	35	4	2	4	5	94	8	0
Puduchuttram	39	39	4	3	3	...	179	8	0
Konerirajapuram	48	51	5	4	4	6	134	0	0
German Lutheran Mission school, Tanjore	58	62	3	2	3	7	146	8	0
S.P.G. North Gate, Tanjore	111	99	1	2	1	11	402	0	0
Odayaloro	...	25	...	1	4	2	102	0	0
Wesleyan Mission West Street, Manargudy	...	54	3	2	2	3	162	0	0
Wesleyan Mission East Street, Manargudy	..	80	...	4	2	3	73	0	0
Naducavery	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.
Merattur...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Combaconum or Primary school ...	231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Banathuray Street ...	84	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...
Paripoorni	...	28	5	1	1	1	94	4	0
Negapatam Circle.									
Alayur	...	28	5	1	1	1	94	4	0
Kodavasal	25	16	7	2	1	...	138	8	0
Condramamekam	...	21	6	2	2	..	111	8	0
Vedaraniam	...	58	5	2	11	7	128	8	0
Wesleyan Mission school, Velangudy ...	...	37	5	1	3	...	86	8	0
Kuttalam	30	50	6	4	4	4	144	0	0
S. P. G. school, Annappan .. .	...	53	6	7	1	6	155	4	0

60. It will be gathered from the preceding tables that the Result system has obtained far greater extension among Middle-class schools in the district of North Arcot than in the other parts of the division; the number of Middle-class schools under this system in the Chittoor and Vellore Circles are two-thirds of the whole number. On the schools in the Chittoor Circle the Deputy Inspector reports as follows. "There were twenty-five schools of this class" (including four Girls' schools) "that were aided from Provincial Funds during the year. The amount of grant awarded to these schools was Rupees 4,864, against Rupees 5,156-8-0 paid during the year previous. This reduction is owing to some of the Result grant schools not being examined for want of time." Among all these schools the Deputy Inspector awards the first place to the Girls' Boarding school of the American Mission at Chittoor, which I examined in company with him in December last, and which will be noticed elsewhere among the Girls' schools. The second place is assigned to the school at Kalastry, which is supported by subscriptions of the Zemindar and other respectable inhabitants of the place. Next in order of merit come the schools noted in the margin, all which are reported to "have made very satisfactory progress during the year. The remaining thirteen schools," the Deputy Inspector adds, "were examined with good results."

Perianagapundy.
Chendragherry.
Sholinghur.
Katpady.
Arconum (Scotch Mission school).
Trittany.
Kudical.

61. On the Middle-class schools under the Result system in the Vellore Circle the Deputy Inspector writes: "There are twenty-three schools" (including Girls' schools) "with 1,124 pupils, against nineteen schools with 712 pupils of the preceding year; and the aggregate grant issued in 1874-75 is Rupees 3,873-8-0, while the amount for the previous year is Rupees 2,700-12-0. I am glad to observe that, with the exception of the schools at Wandewash and Conavattam, all acquitted themselves satisfactorily, and promise stability as well as continuance in the middle class."

62. In the Salem District two Result system schools of the middle class at Ooduvankurchi and Kamalapuram, the Deputy Inspector reports, call for no remark.

63. In the Oossoor Circle there is but one school of this class at Mathaghery which is intended for the benefit chiefly of the Native officials attached to the Remount Depôt. The results obtained by the school were good.

64. The Trichinopoly District counts but two schools of this class, both in the town of Trichinopoly attached to the German Lutheran and the Wesleyan Missions. These schools obtained good results, and otherwise call for no remark.

65. In the Tanjore Circle there are eight of these schools, regarding which the Deputy Inspector makes no remark.

66. The number of these schools in the Negapatam Circle has increased from two to seven during the year, and the Deputy Inspector's reports on them are more or less favourable.

67. It would seem here to be the place to notice the Girls' schools, several of which belong to the Middle class. In these schools, however, the distinc-

tion between the Middle and Lower class is not so clearly marked as in the Boys' schools, and, as in other respects, the schools of both classes have many features in common; the schools of both classes will be considered together.

68. The number of Girls' schools in the division at the end of the year was forty-one, with an attendance of 1,877, against forty-five with an attendance of 1,776, at the beginning, showing a decrease of four in the number of these schools, but an increase of 101 in the number of pupils under instruction during the year. The changes in these schools as distributed in the several circles are shown in the first of the tables in the margin. The second table shows the changes which have occurred in the same schools classified according to their management. The totals in these tables differ from the numbers shown in Table VII. at the beginning of this report in that they have reference to purely Girls' schools, and do not take account of girls reading in mixed schools.

Girls' schools.	31st March 1874.		31st March 1875.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Chittoor Circle	7	172	5	164
Vellore do.	5	328	6	380
Salem do.	5	270	4	234
Oossoor do.	1	30	3	91
Trichinopoly do.	3	90	6	235
Tanjore do.	16	513	11	506
Negapatam do.	9	373	6	267
Total ...	46	1,776	41	1,877

Girls' schools.	31st March 1874.		31st March 1875.		Schools added.	Schools lapsed.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
Government schools ...	4	153	6	281	2	...
Mission schools	30	1,361	29	1,381	4	4
Under other management.	12	262	6	215	3	9
Total ...	46	1,776	41	1,877	9	13

69. There were borne on the departmental returns at the beginning of the year four Girls' schools under the management of Municipal or Local Fund Boards at Salem, Wallajapett, Kistnagherry, and Puttucotta. To these were added, early in the year, the Caste Girls' school at Karuntattangudy which was taken over from the Gospel Society by the Tanjore Municipality and towards the end of the year the direct management of all five was assumed by the Educational Department under an order of Government relieving the Local Boards from all charges on account of female education. The Municipal Caste Girls' school at Combaconum which, with the other schools of the Combaconum Municipality, was by oversight omitted from the departmental returns of the two preceding years, was added to the list later in the year. But owing to an outstanding arrangement of the Muni-

Caste Girls' school, Salem.
Do. do. Wallajapett.
Do. do. Kistnagherry.
Do. do. Puttucotta.
Do. do. Karuntattangudy
Municipal Caste Girls' school, Combaconum.

cipality making over the exclusive management of the school with the Municipal allotment for its maintenance to the Roman Catholic Priest of the station, the school was not, like the other Girls' schools, supported from public funds, made over to the department, but is allowed to continue on an exceptional footing under the Municipality.

70. Of the six schools under consideration, the Salem (late Municipal) school is the only one of the Middle class. The remaining five are Lower-class schools. I inspected the Salem school in December last, and found the several classes working satisfactorily. It may here be noted that while the school was still under the Municipality, it was determined after a full discussion of the question to charge fees in the school and, whether or not as a consequence of this measure, the strength of the school after a slight check has since largely increased and still continues to rise.

71. The Deputy Inspector's report on the Wallajapett (late Municipal) school is favourable. The highest class reaches the standard of a second class of Taluq schools, and twelve of the twenty-five girls are reported to have made very fair progress in sewing. The schools at Kistnagherry in the Oossoor Circle and at Puttucotta in the Tanjore Circle are favourably reported on by the Deputy Inspectors. The Karuntattangudy school has largely increased in strength, but is in some respects not working as satisfactorily as could be wished. The establishments of the three last-mentioned schools continue as when the schools were taken over, and are scarcely adequate to secure thoroughly good results.

72. The Combaconum Caste Girls' school is placed under the management of the Roman Catholic Priest of the station, and is taught by four Nuns from Pondicherry. The restrictions to which the school is subjected oppose some difficulty to as full an insight into its working as that of other public institutions, but an examination of the school which I was permitted to make in February last gave very satisfactory results, and the report of the Deputy Inspector on the school is also very favourable.

73. The Girls' schools attached to missions numbered twenty-nine with an attendance of 1,381 at the end of the year, against thirty with an attendance of 1,361 at the beginning. The change in the number of these, results from the removal from the list of five schools, two by lapse and three by other causes not involving extinction, and the addition to the list of four schools, one new and three old schools re-opened. Of the schools that have been removed from the list, one, the Gospel Society's school at Karuntattangudy, has been, as before shown, transferred to Government. Another, a school of the American Mission at Chittoor, has been incorporated with a larger school of the same mission without loss, or rather with an increase in the joint attendance. A third, an English school established by the Wesleyan Mission at Negapatam for the daughters of the European

Schools transferred.

S. P. G. Girls' school, Karuntattangudy.

American Mission school, Chittoor.

Wesleyan Mission English school, Negapatam.

S. P. G. Girls' school, Negapatam.

German Lutheran Mission Girls' school at Kadatalamungalam.

Schools added.

Wesleyan Mission (Lady Hobart) school, Trichinopoly.

German Lutheran Mission school, Trichinopoly.

Roman Catholic Mission school, Portagudy.

S P G Girls' school, Anaikadu.

residents of the station, is withdrawn from inspection, though it is still kept up, and I visited it privately in the course of my tour of inspection. The schools which have lapsed were Unaided schools of the Gospel Society at Negapatam and of the German Lutheran Mission at Kadatalamungalum. The schools added to the list are one newly opened by the Wesleyan Mission Society at Trichinopoly and three old schools re-opened or brought again under inspection by the German Lutheran Mission at Trichinopoly, the Roman Catholic Mission at Portagudy, and the Gospel Society's Mission at Anaikadu.

74. The schools under other management, numbered six, with an attendance of 215 at the end of the year, against twelve with an attendance of 262 at the beginning, showing thus a falling off of six in the number of schools and of forty-seven in the attendance. This results from the opening of three new schools, of which two are in the Oossoor Circle under the patronage of the Sub-Collector of the district, and the failure of nine schools, including all the Girls' schools, seven in number under native management in the Tanjore Circle.

Schools opened.

Caste Girls' sch., Verinjipuram.
Do. Oossoor.
Do. Darampury.

Schools closed.

Girls' school, Chittattur.
Do. Athur.
Do. Ilunkadu.
Do. Marathur.
Do. Kalamungalum.
Do. Mariammankovil.
Do. Canundagudy.
Do. Sithanaullary.
Do. Needamungalum.

75. Of the thirty-five Private Girls' schools, twenty-nine attached to missions and six under other management as above shown, eleven receive aid on the Salary system, and the remaining twenty-four on Results. Three of the Salary system schools and six of the Result schools are ranked as Middle-class schools. The rest are all placed in the lower class.

76. The three Middle-class schools on the Salary system are the Convent schools at Vellore and Trichinopoly and the Christian Girls' school of the London Mission at Salem. The Convent schools at Vellore and Trichinopoly aim at supplying superior English education to the daughters of the European and East Indian residents of the stations. They also receive pupils from a distance, who, as well as the majority of the other pupils in both, are boarded in the respective establishments. They are managed with system and efficiency, reading in English subjects up to the standard of the third or fourth class of Government schools, and attain a high standard of proficiency in sewing and fancy-work of various kinds. To the Vellore school is attached a class for native girls, which being held entirely apart from the English branch, may be considered as a separate school. The London Mission Girls' school at Salem is a boarding school for Native Christian girls. The highest class reads up to the standard of the third class of Government schools, and the elder girls attain good proficiency in sewing and other work. My inspection of all these schools gave good results.

Convent school, Vellore.
Convent school, Trichinopoly.
London Mission Girls' school, Salem.

77. Of the eight Lower-class schools on the Salary system, the first seven are designed more especially for the instruction of Hindu girls. The German Lutheran Mission school at Tranquebar, without being exclusive, is more especially intended for the children of the Christian community of the place. The school of the London Mission at Shevapett approaches the standard of the second class of Taluq schools, and in sewing reaches about the first or second standard. The Tripatore school is of a very elementary character. The school of the Ladies' Association at Tanjore, under the management of Mrs. Gahan, takes decidedly the first place among the Lower-class Girls' schools, and might perhaps advantageously be ranked with the schools of the middle class. The Caste Girls' school of the Wesleyan Mission at Negapatam and German Mission school at Tranquebar are also working well. I examined all these schools except those at Darampuri and Oossoor, on which the Deputy Inspector's reports are favourable, with good results towards the beginning of the year.

Lower-class Salary System schools.

London Mission Caste Girls' school, Shevapett.
London Mission Caste Girls' school, Tripatore.
Caste Girls' school, Oossoor.
Caste Girls' school, Darampuri.
Wesleyan Mission Caste Girls' school, Trichinopoly.
Lady Napier's Caste Girls' school, Tanjore.
Wesleyan Mission Caste Girls' school, Negapatam.
German Lutheran Mission Girls' school, Tranquebar.

78. Among the Result System Girls' schools, the five schools of the American Mission in the North Arcot District, two Christian Girls' schools at Chittoor and Raneepett, and three Caste Girls' schools at Vellore under the superintendence of Miss Mandeville hold a conspicuous place. Of these, the school at Chittoor and the principal school at Vellore are ranked as middle class. The other middle class, numbering six in all, are a Caste Girls' school under native management at Cosapett and three Christian Girls' schools of the Gospel Society at Erungalore, of the German Lutheran Mission at Tanjore, and of the Wesleyan Mission at Negapatam. I examined all these schools with good results towards the beginning of the year with the exception of the Erungalore, school, on which the Deputy Inspector's reports are favourable. The following table compares the strength of these schools at the beginning and end of the year, and shows other particulars regarding them.

Middle-class Result System schools for girls.

American Mission Boarding school, Chittoor.
American Mission Caste Girls' school, Vellore.
Hindu Caste Girls' school, Cosapett.
S. P. G. Boarding school, Erungalore.
German Lutheran Mission school, Tanjore.
Wesleyan Mission Christian Girls' school, Negapatam.

—	Number of pupils, ; 31st March		Number passed for				Grant for 1874-75.
	1874.	1875.	4th standard.	3rd standard.	2nd standard.	1st standard.	
Middle-class schools.							RS. A. P.
American Mission Boarding school, Chittoor.	52	70	11	10	25	4	688 4 0
American Mission Caste Girls' school, Vellore.	74	92	6	7	6	16	355 8 0
Hindu Caste Girls' school, Cosapett ...	72	77	5	4	7	8	336 0 0
S.P.G. Boarding school, Erungalore ...	30	56	7	1	1	3	288 4 0
German Lutheran Mission school, Tanjore.	41	37	3	6	5	4	189 12 0
Wesleyan Mission Christian Girls' school, Negapatam.	61	68	...	...	..	..	150 8 0
Lower-class schools.							
Caste Girls' school, Chittoor	37	37	...	6	6	8	172 8 0
Do. do. Raneepett .	16	24	2	1	5	4	89 8 0
American Mission school, Raneepett ..	10	8	...	...	4	2	39 4 0
Do. do. Sullivanpetta.	32	30	3	6	...	4	154 8 0
Do. do. Tollapolliem..	44	40	...	1	2	4	73 12 0
Hindu Caste Girls' school, Verinjeepuram.	...	15	6	8	8	1	Unaided.
German Lutheran Mission school, Verinjeepuram.	...	14	...	...	...	3	20 12 0
Roman Catholic Mission school, Portagudy.	...	30	2	3	2	3	121 0 0
Roman Catholic Mission school, Viragalore.	28	31	...	...	2	2	59 0 0
S.P.G. school, Tanjore	52	53	3	6	4	9	164 4 0
Do. do. Anaikadu	...	25	...	...	1	2	43 12 0
German Lutheran Mission school, Anaikadu.	6	20	...	...	...	...	38 0 0
Wesleyan Mission school, Manargudy.	46	51	..	3	1	5	111 12 0
Wesleyan Mission Lady Napier's school, Manargudy.	39	39	..	.	...	4	77 4 0
Wesleyan Mission Dalston school, Manargudy.	35	31	..	...	2	3	41 0 0
Wesleyan Mission Dalston school, Tritrapoondy.	30	37	...	...	4	5	62 4 0
Roman Catholic Mission school, Tranquebar.	54	52	..	3	3	12	137 12 0
German Lutheran Mission school, Poreyar.	33	36	..	...	2	7	62 12 0

79. The Lower-class schools of Government for boys may be divided, for consideration, into two classes.

1*st*.—The special Mahomedan Elementary schools supported from Provincial Funds.

2*nd*.—The Local Fund, including Municipal, schools.

80. The Mahomedan Elementary schools are four in number, with an attendance of 210 at the close of the year, against 208 at the commencement. I examined all these schools in the course of my tours of inspection with fair results. The Vellore school was backward in Arithmetic on the occasion of my inspection in November last, but the Deputy Inspector reports an improvement in this respect later in the year. The Head Master has also shown culpable negligence in the keeping of the register and accounts of the school. These irregularities have occupied the attention of the Deputy Inspector, and, if repeated, must call for more serious notice. The Arcot school is of an elementary character and counts a poor attendance, but in other respects does well. It appears to have been subjected, since its commencement, to considerable fluctuations in regard of attendance, and the Deputy Inspector reports that ten of the thirty-four boys now on the rolls of the school depend on the teachers for their school fees.

Mahomedan Elementary schools.

Vellore	...	69
Arcot ..	...	34
Trichinopoly ..		73
Nagore	...	34

81. The Trichinopoly school had been the most successful of the four. It contains three classes, and the strength of the school, which was seventy-four at the end of the year, is still increasing, rendering the services of an additional master necessary. The Deputy Inspector reports that it is creating a desire among the Mahomedan population for education. The Nagore school counts an attendance of thirty-four pupils, divided into three classes. The attendance is small, but the classes are well taught and would compare favourably with other schools of similar standing. The Deputy Inspector reports that several pupils, after completion of the course in the school, have passed into the third and fourth classes of St. Joseph's College at Negapatam.

82. It would seem advisable in this connexion to notice the Mahomedan Orphan school at Arcot which is supported from funds administered by Government. It was founded in former times to give religious and secular instruction, with food, to poor Mahomedan boys, and with the income it enjoys of over Rupees 100 per mensem it might be made a useful and very effective institution. But the office of Darogah appears to be hereditary without regard to fitness, and the institution without effective control and its action as an educational institution is scarcely more than nominal.

Mahomedan Orphan school.

83. The Lower-class schools for boys of the Municipal and Local Fund Boards were seventy-six in number, with an attendance of 4,318 at the end of the year; the number of these schools, exclusive of the Combaconam schools, which are not shown in the preceding year's returns, was fourteen, with an attendance of 1,112—all municipal schools, with the exception of one Local Fund school at Chukrapully in the Tanjore Circle. There were opened or taken over during the year two additional Municipal schools in the Salem Municipality, fifty-six Local Fund schools in the Oossoor, Tanjore, and Negapatam Circles. The following table compares the number and attendance of the schools at the beginning and end of the year with reference to the

Municipalities or Circles in which they have been established, and shows other particulars regarding them. The principal changes in these schools are shown in detail in paragraph 14 of this report. The difference between the numbers in the table here shown and that which follows is owing to the inclusion in the former of the Combaconum Girls' school and the omission of the Mayaveram Municipal schools in consequence of the exceptional position in which they stand as regards the source from which they derive their support to which the earlier table refers.

	1873-74.		1874-75.								
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Average daily attendance.	Net cost to Municipality or Circle:			Cost per pupil to public funds.		
						Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Wallaja Municipality .	2	93	2	107	68	549	0	0	8	1	0
Vellore do. . .	1	47	1	40	39	293	0	0	7	8	4
Salem special schools ..	2	51	2	61	47	531	7	0	11	12	0
Ordinary do. ...	...	...	2	79	58	130	0	0	2	3	10
Tanjore Municipality .	5	557	5	611	427	1,409	0	0	3	5	0
Combaconum do. ...	Not ascertained.		4	394	251	574	0	0	Not ascertained.		
Mayaveram do. ...	* 3	319	3	331	251	*609	0	0	5	5	6
Oossoor Circle . . .	. .		16	550	379	1,787	15	4	4	11	6
Tanjore do. †	1	45	20	706	655	1,981	8	11	3	0	4
Negapatam Circle †			21	1,439	936	2,927	7	0	3	2	0

84. The progress of the Wallajapett schools are favourably reported on by the Deputy Inspector, but the annual cost, Rupees 8-1-0, per pupil seems high for elementary education. In addition to the allotment to these schools the Municipality contributed Rupees 92-8-0 on result grants to two schools, making their total contribution for schools for the year Rupees 641-8-0.

85. The progress of the Vellore school has not been so satisfactory owing, as the Deputy Inspector reports, to want of co-operation on the part of the teachers. The Municipality contributed Rupees 971-12-0 in Result grants to eighteen other schools, raising their whole contribution for schools to Rupees 1,265.

86. The Salem Municipality maintains two special schools for Eurasians

* In addition to Rupees 660 from Provincial Fund. † † About eight months.

and Mahomedans at a net cost of Rupees 11-12-0 per pupil, and two ordinary schools at a net cost of Rupees 2-3-10 per pupil. In addition they paid Rupees 364 to eight schools in Result grants, raising their expenditure on schools during the year to Rupees 1,025-7-0. The schools of this Municipality are among the best managed, being visited by their Inspecting Officer once every fortnight or three weeks.

87. The Tanjore Municipality maintains five schools at a cost of Rupees 3-5-0 per pupil, and they contributed Rupees 230 in a salary grant to an elementary school of the Roman Catholic Mission in the town. Their contribution on account of schools during the year amounted to Rupees 1,639. The progress of these schools have not been entirely satisfactory. The Municipality complained to Government in the early part of the year that the schools had not been inspected since their establishment two years previously, and the condition in which I found them was but tolerably satisfactory. The Deputy Inspector's report on them, after a most hasty and perfunctory visit to four of the five, was sweepingly condemnatory; but the schools cannot but be regarded as doing good service, and with effective supervision on some such plan as that adopted by the Salem Municipality there is good ground for expectation that they may become thoroughly efficient institutions.

88. The Combaconum Municipality maintains four Elementary Boys' schools besides the Girls' schools before noticed. The net expenditure on these schools by the Municipality for the year is returned at Rupees 574-4-3 for the four Boys' schools, and Rupees 660 for the Girls' schools, and the Municipality has besides paid Rupees 557 on Result grants to five schools, their total contribution for the year on account of schools amounts to Rupees 1,791. The Combaconum Municipal schools have not been borne on the returns of the department for the past two years, and, as there has been some change among them, the annual cost per pupil cannot be correctly ascertained, failing statistical information called for, but not furnished by the Deputy Inspector. I found the schools in good order on the occasion of my visit in February, and the Deputy Inspector's report on them is favourable on the whole, but he draws attention to the waste of teaching-power in the school No. IV. which is placed under the management of the Roman Catholic priest of the station and held in the Church compound by the separation of high and low caste boys in the school, virtually dividing what is nominally one school into two.

89. The Mayaveram Municipality maintains three schools with 331 pupils at a cost to the Municipality of Rupees 609 in addition to a grant of Rupees 660 from Provincial Funds, and about an equal sum from fees. The net total annual cost per pupil to public funds is Rupees 5-5-6. These schools have reached a high state of order and efficiency and work up to the standard of the second and third class of Zillah schools. In addition to the sum above shown the Municipality disbursed Rupees 57 in Results grants, raising their total contribution on account of schools to Rupees 666.

90. In the Oossoor Circle sixteen schools have been taken up or opened by the Local Board during the year, and are now being worked on the combined system. Some of the schools, especially in the Darampury Taluq, have obtained very good success, six of them working up to fourth standard. The schools at Mattur, Marandahally, and Mullupady have not done well. One school at Manavaranapully has been closed. The following table shows the strength of the schools on the 31st March, the number passed in the several standards, and the amounts of the grants realized by each school.

Names of schools.	Total number of boys in the school on the 31st March 1875.	Number of boys presented for the				Amount of Result grant.
		1st standard.	2nd standard.	3rd standard.	4th standard.	
						RS. A. P.
Iroodoocottah	10	3	...	3	2	17 8 0
Mathagondapully	28	1	3	4	8	108 0 0
Kilamungalum	24	4	2	2	1	37 8 0
Berhai	41	5	3	13	...	98 8 0
Shulageri	22	5	...	...	...	13 0 0
Manavaranapully	Abolished. The school was not examined for Result grant.					
Caveripatam	52	7	2	6	...	64 8 0
Mullàpaudy	20	4	7	...	...	38 0 0
Varatnapully	23	Temporarily closed for a few months in the year, and the school was unfit for examination for result grant.				
Muthur	7	...	1	...	...	2 8 0
Karimungalum	32	13	7	...	...	50 0 0
Marandapully	15	2	6	...	...	23 8 0
Palcode	93	6	6	4	6	91 0 0
Papparaputty	57	15	14	4	11	255 8 0
Pennagaram	66	25	10	9	...	156 0 0
Adamancottah	32	1	13	4	1	96 0 0

91. The Local Fund schools in the Tanjore Circle were not in a satisfactory condition at the end of the year, and there seems little prospect of any material improvement in them under the present Deputy Inspector of the circle, whose inefficiency and disobedience to orders has formed the subject of several reports. Opened in July or August of last year the schools continued uncared for till the end of the year, and it was not then without much difficulty and delay that the Deputy Inspector was moved to commence his first tour of inspection among them and other schools of the circle. The reports on these schools, the majority of which were inspected, for the first time since their opening, in March, disclosed in some of them a very unsatisfactory state of things, several of the teachers have had to be removed for inefficiency or misconduct or neglect of duty. One teacher who had been formerly dismissed from Government employ was removed earlier in the

year on the petition of the native community. Other of the schools exhibited a better state of things, and all are now working a little more regularly. The cost per pupil in these schools for about eight months of the year during which they were in operation was Rupees 3-0-4. Fifteen out of thirty-five of the teachers are certificated. The following table shows the localities and attendance of the schools as they stood on the 31st March.

Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
1. Chuckrapully	43	11. Vadakur	25
2. Ammapetta ...	31	12. Kottur	44
3. Iyempetta	28	13. Mathukur . . .	24
4. Meratur	44	14. Mahadevaputnum	27
5. Covilady	38	15. Teruvalandan	10
6. Manneri	22	16. Tumbika Nullavancottah...	36
7. Papanassum	38	17. Adramputnum	22
8. Velungiman	53	18. Avedyarcovil	33
9. Veppathur	46	19. Alangoody	34
10. Terupanandal	40	20. Arantangy...	68

92. The Local Fund schools of the Negapatam Circle are in a very effective state. They show by their attendance, which is double that of the Tanjore Circle schools, that they are appreciated by the people, and they reflect much credit on the Deputy Inspector of the circle for the care and judgment which he has shown in their management. They were instituted about the same time as the Tanjore schools, and the cost per pupil for the same eight months of the year is also very nearly the same, Rupees 3-2-0. Of forty-nine teachers employed in these schools nineteen are certificated. The following table shows the localities and strength of the several schools on the 31st March.

Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
1. Teralandur	111	12. Adackamungalum... ...	98
2. Teruvelangadu	116	13. Nirthanamungalum ...	64
3. Teruckadayur	69	14. Puthucheri...	54
4. Valoor	121	15. Keevalore	50
5. Teruvengadu	71	16. Koothoor	40
6. Terumalavasal	36	17. Pulivalam	57
7. Thittacheri	131	18. Thevur	23
8. Mudikondan	84	19. Muthupetta	60
9. Nannilam	61	20. Idumbavanem	46
10. Attickadai	51	21. Thopputhorai	42
11. Tedyur	54		

93. The private schools of the Lower class for boys on the salary system are few in number. There has been for some years a general tendency among schools of this class to fall back on the result system, and during the course of the year under review several of them have collapsed, and three in

the Oossoor Circle have been taken up by the Board as Local Fund schools. Out of twenty-five which stood on the returns at the beginning of the year there remained but fifteen at the end of the year. The following table gives particulars regarding them.

—	No. of pupils, 31st March		Circle or Municipality.	Amount of grant.			Remarks.
	1874.	1875.		Rs.	A.	P.	
Salem Circle.							
Hindu school, Suramungalum...	26	11	Circle.	97	12	11	
Do. do. Kuruppur ...	19	22	Do.	69	0	0	
Do. do. Tripatore ...	30	30	Do.	72	0	0	
Oossoor Circle.							
Hindu school, Mullapaudy ...	17	...	Do.	106	8	0	Taken for Local Fund school.
Do. do. Paparaputty ...	36	...	Do.	375	0	8	
Do. do. Karumungalum..	47	...	Do.	141	8	10	
Do. do. Doultabad ...	23	...	Do.	...	..	...	Closed.
Trichinopoly Circle and Municipality.							
S.P.G. School, Woreyore ...	42	57	Muny.	150	0	0	
Do. do. Tennore ...	32	32	...	66	0	0	
Do. do. Puttoor ...	52	46	...	...	..		
Do. do. Trichinopoly Fort.	36	50	...	66	0	0	
Hindu do. do. ..	24	58	...	147	0	0	
Do. do. Serkarpolliem ...	17	...	Circle.	..	..	...	Closed.
Do. do. Kuttalay... ...	17	36	Do.	120	0	0	
Roman Catholic Mission school, Viragalore.	30	...	Do.	...	...	...	Transferred to Result system.
Roman Catholic Mission school, Pereaverselay.	14	...	Do.	...	...	..	Closed.
Tanjore Circle and Municipality.							
Roman Catholic Mission school, Tanjore.	73	100	Do.	230	0	0	
Hindu school, Nacharcovil .	20	...	Do.	...	...	..	Closed.
Do. do. Kottayur ...	80	20	Do.	153	0	0	
Do. do. Thandankurei ...	17	11	Do.	...	..	..	Closed.
Negapatam Circle and Municipality.							
Wesleyan Mission Boys' school, Negapatam.	169	...	Do.	...	...	..	Transferred to Result system.
Roman Catholic CollegeBranch, Negapatam.	77	...	...	...	...	...	Closed.
Roman Catholic Mission school, Tranquebar.	23	43	Circle.	60	0	0	
Hindu school, Kornad	34	28	Do.	85	8	0	
Do. do. Chorakayur ...	27	65	Do.	96	0	0	

94. The following table shows the number and attendance of the Lower-class schools for boys on the Result system, distinguishing aided and unaided

schools, the amount of the grants disbursed to them in each circle during the past year.

—	Aided.		Unaided.		Total.		Amount disbursed on Result Grants for the year 1874-75.		
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Rs.	A.	P.
Chittoor Circle	107	2,531	170	3,967	277	6,498	5,260	4	0
Vellore do.	167	4,634	55	1,232	222	5,866	6,838	12	0
Salem do.	92	2,487	49	1,053	141	3,540	3,363	3	0
Oossoor do.	21	338	18	242	39	580	513	4	0
Trichinopoly Circle	125	3,284	94	1,802	219	5,186	4,878	4	0
Tanjore Circle	84	2,960	141	3,001	225	5,961	4,026	0	0
Negapatam Circle	107	3,648	152	3,112	259	6,760	5,392	8	0

95. I inspected the schools of the 14th Regiment of Native Infantry at Vellore, and of the 19th, 32nd, and 38th Regiments at Trichinopoly in the course of the year. The schools of all the regiments are of a very elementary character and pretty nearly of the same stamp. The highest two classes in each school generally read fairly and write from Dictation in their several vernaculars with occasional errors, and in Arithmetic the highest classes in each school work, not without frequent errors, through the Simple and Compound Rules, their practice in the Compound Rules being restricted to the Indian Money Table. Some few pupils in one or two of the schools attempted, but failed, in easy rule-of-three sums. The schools of the regiment stationed in Bangalore and the Military Orphanages at the same station were, in accordance with the instructions of the late Director, passed over without inspection for want of time consequent on the heavy arrears and great pressure of other business which I found waiting my return to duty.

96. The Inspecting Agency of the division consists of seven Deputy Inspectors and twenty-one Inspecting Schoolmasters. The changes which have been made among them have been frequent and abrupt, and have given rise to serious embarrassment.

97. The following is a list of Normal students who obtained employment in the division during the year. It does not appear that any Normal student employed in the division passed any of the University or Teachers' Certificate examinations during the year.

List of Normal Students employed in the Fourth Division during the Year 1874-75.

Names	Grade	Where educated	Appointment.	Salary		
				RS	A	P
M Muthukaruppa Pillay	Fourth Grade	Normal school, Trichinopoly	Taluq school, Namcul ...	15	0	0
R Raja Row	Do do	Do do	Aided school, Suramungalum	10	0	0
S Aurumugam Pillai	Do do	Do Vellore	Do Trichengode	15	0	0
Madurai Mudali	Fifth do	Do do	Town school, Shevapett	10	0	0
Mahomed Jusruse Sahib	Do do	Do do	Municipal Mahomedan school, Salem	10	0	0
D Vasudeva Row*	Do do	Do Trichinopoly	Head Master, Local Fund school, Pennagarem	8	0	0
S Sivaramayer†	Fourth do	Do do	Head Master, Aided school, Denkenicotta	20	0	0
S Ramasawmi Ayer	Fifth do	Do Vellore	Head Master, Local Fund school, Attekady	10	0	0
S Lutchumana Ayer	Do do	Do Trichinopoly	Head Master, Local Fund school, Idumhavanem	10	0	0

* Since transferred to the Taluq school, Oossoor, on Rupees 10

† Since removed for misconduct by the manager

APPENDIX A.

No. XI.

From V. KRISTNAMA CHARRIAR, Curator of Government Books, to EDMUND THOMPSON, Esq., M.A., Acting Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 22nd July 1875, No. 829.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the operations of the Book Department during the official year 1874-75. Having but recently forwarded a special report on the working of the department in detail, I think it unnecessary in the present to do more than give the principal facts and figures for the year, with a few explanatory remarks where needed.

2. As in previous reports I shall commence by giving an abstract of the stock account of the department for the year as under.

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Balance of Stock on the 1st April 1874.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
In the Central Book Depôt ...	77,899	0	8			
In the District Book Depôts...	82,389	15	0			
				1,60,288	15	8
Add—						
Value of books printed during the year	16,621	14	0			
Value of books purchased during the year	49,669	3	7			
				66,291	1	7
				2,26,580	1	3
Deduct—						
Value of books, &c., sold at the Central Depôt	8,610	9	9			
Value of books, &c., sold at the District Depôts ...	57,223	8	1			
Value of books, &c , sold, adjusted to profit and loss, being value of books used up by printers and editors and amount of reduction in prices ..	98	8	0			
				65,932	9	10

Balance on the 31st March 1875.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
In the Central Book Depôt ..	80,720	15	7			
In the District Book Depôts	79,926	7	10			
				1,60,647	7	5
Value of increase in stock acquired during 1874-75				358	7	9

The only items calling for remark are (1) the decline in the printing and purchase of new stock compared with similar operations in the previous year; and (2) the increase in the stock of the Central Depôt, which is nearly balanced by a decrease in that of the District Depôts. As the reasons for the former may be appropriately discussed later on in this report under subsequent heads, I shall not dwell upon them here. With regard to the fluctuations in stock, they are chiefly due to the sudden arrival from England of a shipment of books and maps just before the close of the year, when it was too late to distribute them among the District Depôts; but notwithstanding this supply, the net increase of stock, as exhibited at the foot of the above table, is comparatively very small, and shows that an equilibrium has been maintained between the opening and closing balance of the year.

3. *Books, &c., printed.*—The usual statement showing the particulars of the printing work turned out during 1874-75 is appended to this report, and in the margin will be found a comparison of the results of the printing operations of the department for the two years. A considerable falling off is observable both in the number of books printed and their value, but it is only temporary, the printing of new stock having been checked by the recommendations of the Government Committee for the examinations of books used in all the courses of public teaching, and the consequent Order of Government directing the thorough revision of some of them, and the preparation of new books to take the place of several others condemned by the Committee as being in many respects ill-adapted for general use in our schools. In fact it has been considered unsafe for some time past, owing to this "battle of the books" as it has been called, to bring out editions of more than a limited size of the books running out of stock, but which are all to be replaced by others at no distant date, and consequently no printing has been done in excess of a year's supply or more than what is needed to meet the current demand.

Years.	Number of copies.	Value.
		Rs. A. P.
1874-75 ..	137,800	16,621 14 0
1873-74 .	279,310	30,833 15 0

The sixteen books and maps published in the course of the year cost the department Rupees 10,497-14-3. Their value calculated, however, at depôt prices being Rupees 16,621-14-0, the result is a gain of Rupees 6,123-15-9, or a little over fifty-eight per cent. on the resale of the publications The margin thus secured is not due, however, to the enhancement of any previous

prices, but to the reduction effected in the cost of production, or, in other words, in the price paid for printing paper and in the rates of charge for printing and binding, which, owing to increasing competition, are continually decreasing.

4. With four exceptions the publications of the year are but reprints of old text-books. One of the former is the Malayalum Arithmetic with answers newly compiled as a substitute for Colenso's Arithmetic, Part II., previously used. The stories in Tamil from the History of British India is an entirely new publication, adverted to in my report for the previous year as passing through the press and intended for the use of Elementary boys' and girls' schools and for perusal in native families. The fresh edition of Seshia's Telugu Grammar is an improvement on the previous editions, the latter having been carefully corrected throughout, and the forms of the colloquial dialect, which, unlike the other Native Grammars, this condescends to notice, having been transferred from the body of the text to the foot-notes at the bottom of each page for the sake of clearness and other advantages. But the most important incident of the year is the delivery of the entire edition of the Tamil wall maps of Asia and Europe newly executed for the department, as explained in my report of last year, by Mr. James Wyld, of London, and which have been found in the few Government schools in which they have been introduced to answer better for teaching purposes than Johnson's and Philip's maps with English names, besides being cheaper. The selling price is only Rupees 5-4-0 per map, which is a very moderate rate considering the size, excellence, and durability of the maps, and the fact that the information is brought up to date with reference to recent political changes both in Europe and Central Asia. The demand for these Tamil maps, however, is, I regret to say, still very limited; but, so long as the distribution of them among Local Fund schools, Government Taluq schools, and Aided schools and classes of the same grade for whose use these maps have been specially got up is delayed, no better result can, I fear, be expected. As observed on a former occasion, I think the use of these maps will lead to improved teaching, and will be for the good of the pupils who are learning the Geography of the Continents, it being a well-known fault of native teachers and pupils that they will not procure any reference books and maps, especially in a vernacular dress, if they can help it.

Purchase of books, &c.—The actual purchases for the year under report show, like the printing operations of the year, a decrease, though not to the same extent. This decrease is to be attributed partly to the sudden supersession of some of the old text-books, and the delay which occurs before indents for new ones on England are complied with, partly to the smaller demand this year for the vernacular district maps and one or two English and Vernacular books largely bought in the preceding year, and partly to the purchase by students

Years.	Number of copies.	Value.
		Rs. A. P.
1874-75 ..	86,023	49,669 3 7
1873-74 .	95,514	53,250 0 0

from the publishers direct of the Matriculation text-books, both in English and the Vernaculars, as well as of English Dictionaries and the like from private dealers. The last-mentioned circumstance is not to be regretted, as it is desirable to encourage such private trade. The second cause only shows that some of the Local Fund Boards indent for inconveniently large numbers in one year, and find it unnecessary to call for any in the next, while the effect of the first-mentioned cause may be regarded as only temporary and will soon rectify itself. The total of books and maps purchased during the year, both in India and in England, cost the department Rupees 33,845-15-6, and at the depôt prices they represent a money value of Rupees 49,669-3-7. Therefore the difference between the cost and the selling price, which represents the discount allowed by booksellers and the enhanced rate, and which goes to reimburse the cost of transmission and other expenses of the department, is Rupees 15,823-4-1, or a little less than 47 per cent. against 48 per cent. of the previous year.

6. The way in which supplies of English school-books and maps are imported through Government from contractors chosen by the Store Department of the India Office has been so often reported on in detail that it will be sufficient to note here merely the results of this year's transactions as in the marginal abstract. From these figures it appears that the financial result has been less satisfactory than in the preceding year, the heavy rate of exchange and other charges debited against the department having actually brought down the net discount from 25 per cent., originally offered by Messrs. Allen and Co., to something like 15 per cent. Consequently the depôt value put on the books and maps at the sanctioned rates gives a total profit for the year under review of Rupees 8,649, or slightly less than 47 per cent. against 51 per cent. of the previous year. Thus the loss by exchange, &c., of full 10 per cent. of the discount offered, and the difficulty of getting orders for books met within a reasonable time by the India Office contractors, place this department in an unfavourable position as compared with the previous system of obtaining supplies from the London market, while the fluctuation from year to year of the net rate of discount renders it difficult for me to suggest any satisfactory arrangements in regard to the proper pricing of books. I mention these facts to show how great is the necessity for reform; but, as they have been recently brought to the notice of the Secretary of State, it is to be hoped that Government may in time be able to improve matters by securing a fixed rate of discount free of charges.

	RS.
(1). Prime cost of English books, &c., imported during 1874-75.	18,490
(2). Value of the above at depôt prices.	27,139
(3). Value of the above at published prices	22,127
Difference between (1) and (2)	8,649
Do. do. (2) and (3)	5,012

7. Under this head I may also refer to the importation, from the same source of supply, of the annual prizes and library books for the several Government schools in this Presidency This transaction has been

continued during the year with results in some respects more favourable than they used to be so far as the schools are concerned, but it has naturally brought more work and correspondence to this depôt, and I hope that some means will be devised before long to lessen the labour of copying the voluminous annual indents in triplicate, considering the small number of copyists under me who have more than enough to do during the very season in which these yearly requisitions have to be sent out.

8. *Books, &c., issued.*—As might be expected, there has been a decrease in the quantity and value of books and maps issued from the Central to the District Depôts, and to places beyond the area of this Presidency, as the marginal entry will show. The falling off, such as it is, is in proportion to the restriction placed on the provision of fresh stock, and the difficulty in getting the requisite printing paper when wanted. Now and again editions are exhausted with unforeseen rapidity, but the most needed elementary books of the department are generally available; and with the natural expansion of operations in the way of printing and purchases, the current year or the next will probably find the figures under the head of *issued* increased again to what were recorded in 1872-73 and 1873-74.

Years.	No. of copies.	Value.
		Rs. A. P.
1874-75.	236,978	55,732 6 11
1873-74.	288,886	73,195 15 3

9. The total of *sales* effected during the year of school-books and maps amounts to 306,947 copies, the gross value of which is Rupees 65,834-1-10, and the net value about Rupees 65,185, after allowing for deduction of the amount of discount on the sales effected to Local Fund Boards, which will be referred to in a subsequent paragraph. The figures for 1874-75, compared with the corresponding items of the previous year, as per margin, indicate a decrease of about 3,780 Rupees worth of books and maps. This must be attributed to the disturbing causes already mentioned as having led to the contraction of operations in the way of purchase and printing of new stock; but I hope that this state of things will not long exist, but will prove to be as temporary as it is partial.

Years.	No. of copies.	Value.
		Rs. A. P.
1874-75.	306,947	65,834 1 10
1873-74.	298,452	69,615 13 1

10. The usual detail of receipts from sales at the different depôts will be found annexed to this report, and, looking to the amounts realized, it appears that, exclusive of the Central Depôt, whose sales, as is natural, are the largest every year, Palamcottah gains more and more upon the other depôts. Combaconum, Rajahmundry, and Trichinopoly appear next, taking a much higher position than usual, and are followed by Cuddalore and Vizagapatam, which used to be behind hand in recent years. Berhampore, Salem, Coimbatore, Madura, Mangalore, Bellary, Chittoor, and Nellore show signs of decline, while Masulipatam and Cuddapah remain almost stationary. The last place in the list is occupied as usual by Kurnool and Cannanore.

11. Classified as on previous occasions, according to languages, the books &c., sold stand as follows :—

Languages.	Number of copies.	Value.			Languages.	Number of copies.	Value.		
		RS.	A.	P.			RS.	A.	P.
English	61,143	28,531	2	5	Hindustani ..	2,450	450	14	11
Tamil	139,846	17,979	4	2	Persian	2	0	5	0
Telugu	84,408	14,444	7	4	Sanskrit	18	33	7	6
Malayalum . .	9,246	2,555	9	6					
Canarese and Tulu...	7,589	1,396	8	0	Total .	306,947	65,834	1	10
Ooriya	2,245	442	7	0					

These figures call for no particular remarks, excepting that a perceptible decrease is observable in the number sold of Ooriya and Hindustani books, whilst an increase was reported last year under these heads. This is mainly attributable, I think, to the natural reaction from the excessive purchases made by certain Local Fund Boards in 1873-74 over and above the actual requirements of that year.

12. *Sales to Local Fund Boards.*—It has always been an object with this department to afford facilities for the circulation of Elementary Vernacular school-books in the rural parts of the Presidency as the chief means of extending its own usefulness, and eventually promoting even its financial interests. Accordingly, for the last few years, it has arranged to supply books through the several Local Fund Boards to small agricultural towns and villages located far away from depôt stations, allowing the Boards a discount of five per cent. on the selling price as a contribution from this department towards the cost of bringing the books and maps thus to the doors of the rural population. In my last report I explained briefly the position of these subsidiary transactions for 1873-74, and stated that the result was not as good as it might have been. Below will be found, in the usual form, a comparison of the sales for that year and for the period now under review for the use of the several Local Fund Circles.

Local Fund Circles.	Sales in 1874-75.			Sales in 1873-74.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Berhampore	431	1	9	747	4	2	...	...	...	316	2	5
Vizagapatam	321	0	0	189	15	0	131	1	0	...	...	...
Rajahmundry	1,127	2	0	198	12	0	928	6	0	...	...	...
Masulipatam	45	0	0	410	0	0	...	...	.	365	0	0
Kurnool	825	10	0	1,999	0	6	...	...	..	1,173	6	6
Cuddapah...	702	14	0	417	5	0	285	9	0	...	...	...
Bellary	1,295	15	6	1,744	8	6	...	...	...	448	9	0
Nellore	1,504	15	3	1,822	12	9	..	...	...	317	13	6
Chittoor	1,589	12	0	1,383	12	0	206	0	0	...	...	..
Salem	568	10	6	39	2	0	529	8	6	..	..	...
Cuddalore	2,144	14	0	1,696	14	0	448	0	0	...	. .	...
Tanjore	613	5	6	274	4	0	339	1	6	...	..	...
Madura	680	10	0	662	0	0	18	10	0	...	...	...
Coimbatore	551	3	6	643	5	0	...	...	...	92	1	6
Calicut	1,049	1	6	1,409	6	0	...	...	...	360	4	6
Cannanore	230	10	0	311	10	0	...	...	..	81	0	0
Chingleput	1,080	10	6	632	1	6	448	9	0	...	...	...
Mangalore...	Nil.			636	10	0	...	...	...	636	10	0
Total ...	14,762	8	0	15,218	10	5	3,334	13	0	3,790	15	5

It is disappointing to find that the total sales to Local Boards for the present year, amounting to Rupees 14,762 and odd, are three per cent. less

than those of the preceding ; and the discount allowed, amounting to Rupees 717, necessarily shows a corresponding decline. This is the net result of a number of increases and decreases as exhibited in the above table, the purchases made by half the number of the Local Fund Boards showing a decrease, and that to an excessive degree in Masulipatam and Mangalore, and those of the other half an increase, unfortunately not large enough to balance the short fall. There are, it is true, difficulties in the way of attaining greater efficiency, but I feel that, in spite of all drawbacks, a better organization and more careful supervision of the work of distribution by the subordinate inspecting officers and other local agency will tend to improve matters How far the instructions of the Board of Revenue, dated the 5th October 1872, regarding the dissemination of improved class books as widely as possible in the country through the Local Fund Inspecting Schoolmasters and other available agency have been carried out in each district with anything like earnestness and intelligent interest, and why the purchases continue to be liable to such undue and prejudicial fluctuations year after year, are matters deserving, I think, of special inquiry and attention before a conclusive opinion can be formed of the success, or otherwise, of the present system of supplying books to the rural schools

Financial Results.—The cash account of the Book Department for the year under report is as follows .—

Receipts				Charges			
	Rs A. P.	Rs. A P			Rs A P	Rs. A. P
Net proceeds of sales paid into the Treasury during the year	.. ..	65,185 7 5		Cost of Central Depôt Establishment, including pay of the Curator	5,388 0 0	
				Contingent charges of Central Depôt	596 1 6	
Value of stock on the 31st March 1875	1,60,647 7 5			Transmission charges of Central Depôt	1,468 7 0	
				Contingent charges of District Depôts	307 0 6	
				Commission and Allowances of District Curators	11,172 5 2	
Value of printing paper on hand on the 31st March 1865.	2,359 3 6			Purchase of books (English and Local)	31,984 9 3	
		1,63,006 10 11		Printing of books, including cost of paper and editing	12,402 12 2	
				Freight paid to the Accountant-General on account of imported books, &c	207 6 8	
						63,526 10 3
				Value of stock on the 1st April 1874		1,60,288 15 8
						2,23,815 9 11
				Balance in favour of the department		4,376 8 5
Total	..	2,28,192 2 4		Total		2,28,192 2 4

The above statement gives full details of the objects of expenditure and other particulars, and shows that if the charges be distributed under three general heads, as noted in the margin, the proportion which these items severally bear to the total expenditure would be much the same as last year, that is, nearly twenty-six per cent. for the first item, seventy per cent. for the second, and about four per cent. for the third. To judge correctly of the present position of the Book Department, it is necessary to bear in mind the long list of years in which the ordinary earnings from sales alone could not cover its working expenses. Financially therefore I regard the present prospects of the department better than they have ever yet been ; for, after paying all expenses, including the fixed agency charges and the cost of the Central Depôt Establishment usually met from the Provincial Budget, as well as the repayment, before the close of the year, of the advances received from Government for the production and distribution of books, there is left a balance to the credit of the present year amounting to Rupees 4,376, the like margin of profit for 1873-74 being Rupees 2,690. Thus the department has been once more successful in paying its way and the net result, showing as it does, an increase on the profits of the preceding year, fully confirms the expectations held out in former reports of the continued and successful progress of the department. I would beg to suggest that the bulk of these profits carried forward from year to year may be, either in cash or in stock, kept as a reserve fund to meet the losses hereafter resulting from the sale of unserviceable stock, or from writing off the value of others which have become obsolete. The amount of such losses in future cannot be so considerable as in the past ; but, such as they are, if they can also be met from the annual Surplus or Reserve Fund, as it may be called, the department must be assumed to have attained the long-desired object of becoming permanently self-supporting in every sense.

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1). Agency...	16,560	5	2
(2). Books ..	44,547	4	1
(3). Transmission.	2,419	1	0
Total	63,526	10	3

14. I drew attention last year to the expediency of employing a part of the annual surplus receipts of the department in improving the binding and general appearance of its books. As a step to this, sanction has since been obtained for sending a trial order on the Secretary of State for a supply of cloth cases for binding the new Outlines of Geography in Tamil and Telugu in a superior way without adding much to the expense. The cases nicely made of thin cloth boards with blind lettering have arrived from England since the close of the year under review ; but the invoice not having reached me as yet, and as the books are just being put into the cases, all further particulars of this transaction will fall more appropriately for remark in my next report.

APPENDIX A.

No. XII.

School of Arts (1874-75).

		Rs	A.	P.
	Receipts.			
	To balance on the 31st March 1874 ..	176	0	5
From Government.	Superintendent's salary .	6,000	0	0
	House-rent ...	3,000	0	0
	Allowance ...	7,200	0	0
	Scholarships	420	0	0
From other Sources.	School Fees	305	13	5
	Other sources	3,847	5	4
	Proceeds of work executed during the year ...	4,453	7	1
	Total ..	25,402	10	3
	Expenditure.			
	Superintendent's salary	6,000	0	0
	House-rent . .	3,000	0	0
	Pay of the Artistic Department	2,670	1	1
	Pay of the Industrial Department	4,665	7	1
	Contingent expenses	732	6	4
	Stationery	148	4	0
	Working expenses	8,065	0	2
	Total ...	25,281	2	8
	Balance in favor of the school on the 31st March 1875 ...	121	7	7
	Grand Total ...	25,402	10	3

APPENDIX A.

No. XIII.

Sketch of the Work of the Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors in 1874-75.

	Names.	Office.	Area of District in Square Miles.	Number of Schools inspected during the year.	Number of Pupils examined.	Number of Days occupied in examining Schools.	Number of Days occupied in other Work.	Number of Days spent on Circuit.	Number of Miles travelled during the year.	Remarks.
First Division.	W. R. Kershaw, Esq. ...	Inspector of Schools	40,917	92	5,210	101	144	231	1,798	Mr. Kershaw proceeded on furlough on 1st September 1874, and Mr Bradshaw assumed charge of office on the 5th November 1874.
	John Bradshaw, Esq. ...	Acting do.								
	G. Balaram Doss ..	Deputy Inspr. of Schools, Chetterpore Circle .	8,313	146	2,998	138	146	254	2,007	
	C. Yeggannah	Do. Chikakol do. ..	18,344	87	1,278	81	72	138	804	Entered on his duties on the 5th September 1874.
	V. Appa Rau	Do. Vizagapatam do. ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	Died on the 31st July 1874.
	V. Ramamurti	Do. do. do. ...		148	3,103	117	96	199	1,550	Entered on his duties on the 19th October 1874.
	T. Sitaramaswami ...	Do. Narsipatam do. ...		126	2,492	149	138	235	1,219	On privilege leave 24 days.
	K. Dakshinamurti ..	Do. Cocanada do. ...	6,224	256	5,697	184	93	232	2,605	Ceased to do work from 26th October, and Venkata Sastry entered on his duties the same day.
	D. Venkata Sastri .	Do. do. do. ...								
	K. Sanjiva Rau	Do. Elur do. ...		261	4,978	214	74	283	2,419	
	T. Ramabrahmam Sastry	Do. Masulipatam do. ...	8,036	270	5,518	174	52	234	1,314	On privilege leave from 5th August to 4th Oct. 1874.
	S. Jaganadham	Do. Guntur do. ...		337	5,317	191	83	218	2,740	

No. XIII.—(*Continued.*)

Sketch of the Work of the Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors in 1874-75.

	Names.	Office.	Area of District in Square Miles.	Number of Schools inspected during the year.	Number of Pupils examined.	Number of Days occupied in examining Schools.	Number of Days occupied in other Work.	Number of Days spent on Circuit.	Number of Miles travelled during the year.	Remarks.
Second Division.	H. Fortey, Esq. ...	Inspector of Schools	35,194	52	2,968	46	310	178	2,041	
	M. Singaravelu Moodelly.	Deputy Inspr. of Schools, Bellary Circle ...	11,007	193	2,710	128	164	194	1,883	
	M. Hanumunta Rau ...	Do. Ghooty & Penakonda do.		231	2,579	65	263	196	2,969	
	V. Krishniah	Do. Cuddapah Circle ...	8,367	228	2,960	91	248	203	1,791	
	S. Shunmugam Moodelly.	Do. Madnapally do. ...		150	1,696	100	184	244	1,865	
	T. Narayana Sastry ...	Do. Kurnool do. ...	7,358	118	1,987	91	246	202	1,360	
	P. Vasudava Rau ...	Do. Cumbum do. ...		99	1,201	57	253	317	1,917	
	C. Kotiah	Do. Nellore do. ...	8,462	145	2,595	95	192	140	1,610	
	D. Narasiah	Do. Ongole do. ...		138	2,958	131	81	168	1,488	
Third Division.	J. T. Fowler, Esq. ...	Inspector of Schools	7,653	114	8,658	85	218	62	1,696	
	P. Viziarungum Moodelly	Deputy Inspr. of Schools, Madras	2,780	244	7,431	159	135	19	1,076	
	P. Venkataramiah ...	Do. Chingleput Circle ...		345	6,017	176	132	191	2,020	
	G. Vedantacharry ...	Do. Saidapet do. ...		190	3,522	109	168	229	1,600	
	C. Eliatambi Pillay ...	Do. Cuddalore do. ...	4,873	229	4,371	122	147	80	1,252	
	C. Appiah Sastri ...	Do. Virdachellum do. ...		279	3,864	169	77	185	2,364	
Division.	J. Bradshaw, Esq., M.A...	Acting Inspector of Schools	21,791	102	9,068	87	189	259	3,304	
	E. C. Caldwell, Esq. ...	Inspector of Schools		..	...	...	...	...	...	Resumed charge of division on the 4th November 1874.
	C. Sama Row	Deputy Inspr. of Schools, Chittoor Circle ...	7,139	176	5,054	89	219	219	3,133	This includes work done while in charge of the Tanjore Circle.
	N. Murugasa Moodelly...	Do. do. ...								
	N. Devasakamony Moodelly.	Do. Vellore do. ...		220	4,768	136	153	192	2,407	On leave 12 days.

Fourth	S. Atchayalingum Moodelliar, B.A.		Salem Circle. .	7,483	179	3,563	115	191	217	3,062	
	S. R. Subbaraya Iyer, B.A.	Do.	Oossoor do. ...		78	1,653	83	183	165	1,737	On privilege leave for 28 days.
	Y. Amirthanayagam Pillay.	Do.	Trichinopoly do. ..	3,515	171	3,430	83	176	139	2,435	Appointment vacant for 54 days.
	N. Murugasa Moodelliar.	Do.	Tanjore do. ...	3,654	200	6,203	149	80	165	1,399	Returned to duty on 9th September 1874.
	S. Seshiah	Do.	do. do. . .								
	R. Saminada Iyer ...	Do.	Negapatam do. ...		209	5,286	135	185	209	2,265	
Fifth Division.	T. Marden, Esq. .	Inspector of Schools		22,859	78	4,864	92	198	214	1,526	
	A. Cachapeswariah ...	Dy. Inspr. of Schools, North Coimbatore Circle.		8,181	216	4,592	109	114	175	1,418	On privilege leave for 62 days and casual leave 9 days.
	T. S. Kristnasamy Iyer..	Do.	South do. do. ...		287	3,835	116	174	227	2,017	
	P. Ramachendra Row ..	Do.	Dindigul Circle. ...	9,502	194	2,809	144	144	197	1,239	
	A. Vythialinga Chettiar..	Do.	Madura do. ...		261	4,826	153	135	202	1,198	
	T. Amaladas Pillay ...	Do.	Tennevelly do. ...	5,176	401	7,258	167	90	177	1,129	Absent on privilege leave 49 days and 5 days on casual leave.
	Mr. J. Armstrong ...	Do.	Shermadavy do. ...		362	6,881	192	105	227	1,551	
Sixth Division.	L. Garthwaite, Esq. ...	Inspector of Schools		9,904	161	6,773	159	143	214	1,707	
	Mr. P. O. Pothan ...	Deputy Inspr. of Schools, Calicut Circle ...		6,002	190	5,768	167	80	155	3,520	
	N. Subba Row	Do.	Tellicherry do. ...		308	5,855	112	153	195	1,494	
	K. Santappa	Do.	S. Canara do. ...	3,902	148	4,665	148	140	207	1,581	

APPENDIX A.

No. XIV.

List of Local Fund Schools for 1874-75.

Districts.	Names of Institutions.	Higher Class.	Middle Class.	Lower Class.	Total Number of Schools.	Total Number of Pupils.	Receipts. Government. Rs.	A.	P.	Receipts. Local. Rs.	A.	P.	Fees. Rs.	A.	P.	Total Expenditure. Rs.	A.	P.	Remarks.
	FIRST DIVISION.																		
Ganjam.	Local Fund School, Sompeta	...	...	1	1	28	...	...	...	108	0	0	21	12	6	216	0	0	
	Do. do. Jalamur	...	...	1	1	13	...	...	...	120	0	0	25	14	0	129	0	0	
	Do. do. Calingapatam ...	...	...	1	1	20	...	...	...	120	0	0	9	0	0	143	3	3	
Visagapatam.	Local Fund School, Parvatipore ...	...	1	...	1	44	...	...	..	548	12	0	45	7	0	548	12	0	
Godavery.	Local Fund School, Achanta ...	...	1	...	1	36	160	0	0	343	8	5	0	12	0	343	8	5	
	Do. do. Palacode	...	1	...	1	45	240	0	0	421	10	8	7	12	0	421	10	8	
	Do. do. Undi	...	1	...	1	24	80	0	0	187	12	0	7	14	0	187	12	0	
	Do. Schools, Amalapur Taluq....	...	...	23	23	488	...	..	..	2,492	10	7	...	..	..	2,492	10	7	
	Do. do. Ramachendrapore.	...	...	27	27	753	...	...	...	1,552	9	3	...	...	..	1,552	9	3	
	Do. do. Rajahmundry ...	...	...	10	10	197	...	...	...	1,189	9	9	...	...	...	1,189	9	9	
	Do. do. Peddapore ...	...	...	19	19	332	...	...	..	1,033	4	4	...	..	..	1,033	4	4	
	Do. do. Nagaram Division.	...	...	10	10	274	...	...	...	1,143	9	4	...	...	...	1,143	9	4	
	Do. do. Cocanada do. ...	...	...	6	6	113	...	...	...	831	7	3	...	...	...	831	7	3	
	Do. do. Coringa do. ...	...	...	4	4	145	...	...	...	853	7	3	...	...	..	853	7	3	
	Do. do. Pittapore do. ...	...	...	8	8	214	...	...	...	883	2	4	...	...	...	883	2	4	
	Do. do. Tuni do. ...	...	...	1	1	43	...	...	...	217	2	1	...	...	..	217	2	1	
	Do. do. Nursapore do. ...	...	...	21	21	420	...	...	...	2,584	9	9	26	15	0	2,584	9	9	
	Do. do. Bhimavaram do. ...	...	...	33	33	712	...	...	...	3,972	14	11	13	2	6	3,972	14	11	
	Do. do. Tanuku do. ...	...	...	20	20	570	...	...	...	2,958	9	9	56	13	0	2,958	9	9	
	Do. do. Ellore do. ...	...	...	14	14	232	...	..	...	1,697	15	6	28	8	6	1,697	15	6	
	Do. do. Yernagudem ...	...	...	9	9	175	...	...	...	1,150	8	6	64	8	0	1,150	8	6	
	Local Fund Normal Class, Nursapore.	...	...	1	1	44	1,865	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,865	7	8	

Kistna.	Local Fund School, Avanigadda	...	...	1	...	1	27	...	...	...	488	0	3	37	11	0	494	0	3
	Do. do. Kaikalur	...	...	1	...	1	24	173	0	0	376	15	1	83	2	0	549	15	1
	Do. do. Nizampatam	...	...	1	...	1	30	167	0	0	147	0	0	75	8	0	314	0	0
	Do. do. Chinna Ganjam	...	...	...	1	1	12	...	.	...	417	4	0	22	4	0	417	4	0
	Do. do. Nandur	...	...	...	1	1	23	...	.	...	520	0	0	40	14	0	520	0	0
	Total for the First Division	..	...	7	211	218	5,038	2,685	7	8	26,360	7	0	567	13	6	28,712	1	11
	SECOND DIVISION.																		
Bellary.	Local Fund School, Hospet	...	...	1	...	1	45	400	0	0	257	6	2	170	6	0	827	12	2
	Do. do. Narainkary	...	...	1	...	1	19	280	0	0	256	2	10	63	2	0	599	4	10
	Do. do. Hadagaly	..	..	1		1	49	180	0	0	646	7	10	178	14	0	1,288	5	10
	Do. do. Kudlighy	.	...	1	...	1	24	180	0	0	779	4	5	91	12	0	1,051	0	5
	Do. do. Royadroog	...	...	1	...	1	26	240	0	0	437	14	9	77	6	0	757	4	9
	Do. do. Tadpatry	...	...	1	...	1	60	300	0	0	804	7	3	82	12	0	804	7	3
	Do. do. Pennakondah	..	...	1	...	1	53	...		..	712	1	1	125	2	0	712	1	1
	Do. do. Bellary Circle	...	...	...	1	1	42	60	0	0	557	6	5	41	4	0	778	10	5
	Do. Schools, Gooty do.	..	...	..	5	5	122	...	..	..	1,273	13	0	152	5	0	1,273	13	0
	Do. School, Pennacondah	...	..	.	1	1	40	...	.	.	196	3	8	..	...	..	196	3	8
Cuddapah.	Local Fund School, Proddatore	..	...	1	...	1	36	670	0	0	...	...	..	190	8	0	937	0	0
	Do. do. Jamalamadugu	...	...	1	...	1	43	680	0	0	...	...	...	220	4	0	847	8	9
	Do. do. Budwail	..	..	1	. .	1	36	..		...	...	...	...	179	6	0	908	11	6
	Do. do. Sidhout*	...	.	...	...	...	..	280	0	0	...	...	...	69	14	0	787	5	7
	Do. do. Pulivendla	...	..	..	1	1	34	...	...	..	...	.	...	58	8	0	424	12	6
Kurnool.	Local Fund School, Narnur	..	..	1	...	1	66	...		...	482	4	1	54	5	0	536	9	1
	Do. do. Pattikonda	..	...	1	...	1	29	91	10	8	400	14	8	54	0	0	546	9	4
	Do. do. Peapally	..	...	1	...	1	50	...	...		674	12	1	68	3	0	743	3	1
	Do. do. Yelduriy	...	..	...	...	...	...	73	5	4	346	14	1	19	2	0	439	5	5
	Do. do. Nundial	..	...	1	...	1	71	340	0	0	974	4	11	153	2	0	1,314	4	11
	Do. Schools, Kurnool Circle	...	...	..	143	143	3,198	...	...	.	†12,926	4	3	†1,742	9	3	†14,087	7	6
Nellore.	Local Fund School, Naidupet	...	...	1	...	1	79	868	0	0	716	15	10	144	2	0	1,729	1	10
	Do. do. Venkatagiri	..	...	1	...	1	90	438	0	0	727	7	0	194	5	9	1,159	12	9
	Do. do. Cavaly	...	...	1	...	1	51	222	0	0	580	7	4	78	9	0	881	0	4
	Do. do. Alloor	...	...	1	...	1	51	300	0	0	444	2	7	83	3	0	827	5	7
	Do. do. Kaligherry	...	...	1	.	1	43	150	0	0	581	3	10	68	4	0	799	7	10
	Do. do. Kandakur	...	...	1	...	1	113	240	0	0	493	8	11	124	10	0	858	2	11

*This school was closed during the year; hence no numerical portion is shown.
Do. do.

†The receipts from Local Funds, the fees and total expenditure of a Government Lower-Class Salary Grant School at Kurnool are respectively included in these sums, as they were not shown individually in the returns

No. XIV.—(*Continued.*)

List of Local Fund Schools for 1874-75.

Districts.	Names of Institutions.	Higher Class.	Middle Class.	Lower Class.	Total Number of Schools.	Total Number of Pupils.	Receipts.						Fees.			Total Expenditure.			Remarks.
							Government.			Local.									
	SECOND DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)						RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P	RS.	A.	P.	
Nellore.—(*Continued.*)	Local Fund School, Gudoor ..	.	1		1	48	381	0	0	477	15	11	102	3	0	961	2	11	
	Do. do. Butchireddipalem .	...	1	...	1	50	83	0	0	668	7	10	34	13	0	786	4	10	
	Do. do. Varigonda ..	...	1	...	1	65	90	0	0	601	7	11	67	4	0	758	11	11	
	Do. do. Munganoor	..	1	...	1	33	..			232	3	1	1	0	0	233	3	1	
	Do. do. Sulurpeta	..	1	.	1	42	...			313	13	7	30	14	0	344	11	7	
	Do. do. Koratore	...	1	.	1	40	..			126	15	3	1	12	0	128	11	3	
	Do. do. Vindur	.	1	...	1	31	...			210	15	6	1	11	0	212	10	6	
	Do. do. Duvoor	..	1	.	1	56				363	14	0	8	4	0	372	2	0	
	Do. Schools, Nellore Circle	...		21	21	697	280	0	0	1,166	11	4	65	10	0	2,973	14	0	
	Total ...		28	172	200	5,532	6,827	0	0	28,732	15	4	4,799	5	0	42,888	4	5	
	THIRD DIVISION.																		
Chingleput.	High School, Sydapettah ...	1	.	.	1	192	3,300	0	0	1,201	7	11	2,741	0	0	7,296	11	11	
	Primary do. do. .		..	1	1	95													
	Local Fund School, Tiruvathiyur	...	.	1	1	40		.		433	7	2	76	4	0	433	6	4	
	Do. do. Aminjikarai			1	1	34	..			367	12	1	49	15	0	367	12	1	
	Do. do. Siruvalore*	..	...	.	.	.	.			192	10	10	7	6	0	192	10	10	* This school was closed during the year; hence no numerical portion is shown.
	Do. do. Paritthiputtu .		...	1	1	45		.	.	338	1	4	65	10	0	338	1	4	
	Do. do. Vellaveda		..	1	1	33			..	309	15	0	57	5	0	309	15	0	
	Do. do. Pakkam.		...	1	1	48		.	.	358	7	7	96	2	0	358	7	7	
	Do. do. Tripasore .		...	1	1	33		..	.	383	13	11	54	6	0	383	13	11	

South Arcot.	Do.	Bhuvanagherry ...	...	...	1	1	46	...	...	...	447	5	6	40	7	0	447	5	6	
	Do.	Paroor	...	...	1	1	24	...	...	...	241	1	0	23	2	6	241	1	0	
	Do.	Tillavadagam ...	...	...	1	1	22	...	...	...	244	9	0	20	3	0	244	9	0	
	Do.	Manargudi ...	...	...	1	1	34	...	..	...	341	7	6	28	12	0	341	7	6	
	Do.	Streemushnam ...	...	...	1	1	28	...	...	.	305	4	6	25	3	0	305	4	6	
	Do.	Kumaratchy ...	...	...	1	1	22	...	...	.	250	3	0	19	1	0	250	3	0	
	Do.	Teagadroog ...	...	...	1	1	40	...	...	.	373	14	0	57	2	0	373	14	0	
		Total ...	1	...	14	15	736	3,300	0	0	5,789	8	4	3,361	14	6	11,884	11	6	
		FOURTH DIVISION.																		
Salem.	Rate School,	Womalore	...	1	...	1	37	170	0	0	148	7	8	99	8	0	415	10	2	
	Do.	Haroor	...	1	...	1	42	100	0	0	280	2	4	34	12	0	417	14	4	
	Local Fund School,	Adamancottah ...	...	...	1	1	32	...	...	...	146	1	9	32	15	0	146	1	9	
	Do.	Mullapoody ...	...	...	1	1	20	...	...	...	106	8	0	19	11	0	106	8	0	
	Do.	Caverpatam ...	...	...	1	1	52	...	...	..	160	14	6	53	4	0	160	14	6	
	Do.	Papparapathy ...	...	...	1	1	57	...	.	..	375	0	2	79	0	0	375	0	2	
	Do.	Indur	...	...	1	1	28	...	...	...	137	0	0	95	12	0	137	0	0	
	Do.	Palcode	...	...	1	1	93	..	...	.	248	13	0	47	12	0	248	13	0	
	Do.	Pennagaram ...	. .	...	1	1	66	...	...	...	317	0	1	51	4	8	317	0	1	
	Do.	Karimangalam ..	...	...	1	1	32	...	...	.	141	8	10	36	5	0	141	8	10	
	Do.	Kalamangalam ...	...	...	1	1	24	...	...	...	91	14	6	25	13	0	91	14	6	
	Do.	Modakandahally ...	...	...	1	1	28	...	...	...	206	9	6	50	5	0	206	9	6	
	Do.	Berikei	...	...	1	1	41	...	..	..	153	14	8	28	10	0	153	14	8	
	Do.	Sholagherry ...	...	...	1	1	22	...	...	...	52	11	9	9	6	0	52	11	9	
	Do.	Mathur	...	...	1	1	7	...	...	..	56	5	4	9	13	0	56	5	4	
	Do.	Voratnapally ...	...	...	1	1	23	...	..	...	11	14	0	5	5	0	11	14	0	
	Do.	Marandahally ...	...	...	1	1	15	...	...	..	67	2	3	14	12	0	67	2	3	
	Do.	Indacottah ...	...	...	1	1	10	...	..	..	63	13	10	13	10	0	63	13	10	
	Do.	Manaharanapally ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	31	8	9	6	7	0	31	8	9	Transferred to Baugalore
Tanjore.	Do.	Chuckrapally ...	...	...	1	1	43	...	..	..	284	8	0	..	...	...	284	8	0	
	Do.	Ammapettah ...	...	...	1	1	31	...	..	.	135	5	9	42	2	0	135	5	9	
	Do.	Iyempettah . .	...	...	1	1	28	...	..	...	160	0	0	44	10	0	160	0	0	
	Do.	Merattur	...	...	1	1	44	...	...	..	178	2	10	38	2	0	178	2	10	
	Do.	Covilady	...	...	1	1	38	...	...	..	165	5	4	44	2	0	165	5	4	
	Do.	Marinary	...	...	1	1	22	...	...	...	160	0	0	29	4	0	160	0	0	
	Do.	Papanassam ...	...	..	1	1	38	...	...	...	169	4	11	57	0	0	169	4	11	
	Do.	Velungunon ...	...	...	1	1	53	...	..	...	160	0	0	53	5	0	160	0	0	

No. XIV.—(*Continued.*)

List of Local Fund Schools for 1874-75.

Districts.	Names of Institutions.	Higher Class.	Middle Class.	Lower Class.	Total Number of Schools.	Total Number of Pupils.	Receipts.						Fees.			Total Expenditure.			Remarks.
							Government.			Local.									
	FOURTH DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)						RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Tanjore.—(*Continued.*)	Local Fund School, Veppathur ...	...	...	1	1	46	...	...	...	162	6	6	77	9	0	162	6	6	
	Do. Teruponandal ...	...	...	1	1	40	...	...		158	12	9	47	3	0	158	12	9	
	Do. Vadagur	...	...	1	1	25	...	..	..	158	5	7	45	4	0	158	5	7	
	Do. Kottur	...	...	1	1	44	...	...	.	167	2	6	58	6	0	167	2	6	
	Do. Muthu ur ...	...	...	1	1	24	...	...	..	133	4	11	16	14	0	133	4	11	
	Do. Mahadevapatnam.	...	...	1	1	27	...	...	...	160	11	6	27	13	0	160	11	6	
	Do. Peravilandah ...	...	...	1	1	10	...	...	..	98	14	11	14	8	0	98	14	11	
	Do. Tombikinallavan-cottai... ...	...	...	1	1	36	...	...	...	91	11	3	27	2	0	91	11	3	
	Do. Adrampatam ...	..	...	1	1	22	...	...	...	* ...	..	..	8	6	0	...	..	..	* Not drawn.
	Do. Anodyarcovil ...	...	...	1	1	33	...	...	...	65	14	2	32	6	0	65	14	2	
	Do. Alangudy ...	...	...	1	1	34	...	..	..	† ..	..	..	23	12	0	..	..	..	† Not drawn.
	Do. Aruntanghy ...	...	...	1	1	68	...	..	...	126	6	0	65	0	0	126	6	0	
	Do. Kottur	...	...	1	1	40	...	...	.	155	3	4	..	..	..	155	3	4	
	Do. Thevur	...	...	1	1	23	...	..	...	152	13	0	..	..	..	152	13	0	
	Do. Pathucherry ...	...	...	1	1	54	...	..	...	188	5	4	..	..	..	188	5	4	
	Do. Nirthavamanga-lam	...	...	1	1	64	...	..	...	156	4	10	...	..	..	156	4	10	
	Do. Adiakamangalam.	...	...	1	1	98	...	...	..	194	6	10	...	..	..	194	6	10	
	Do. Pulivalam ...	...	...	1	1	57	...	...	.	89	10	1	...	..	..	89	10	1	
	Do. Nannilam ...	...	...	1	1	61	...	..	...	129	3	5	...	..	..	129	3	5	
	Do, Thittacherry ...	...	..	1	1	131	...	...	...	157	6	9	...	..	..	157	6	9	
	Do. Thevyur	...	...	1	1	54	...	..	..	130	10	7	...	..	..	130	10	7	
	Do. Attikady	...	...	1	1	51	...	...	...	103	3	5	...	..	..	103	3	5	
	Do. Idoombavanum...	...	...	1	1	46	...	...	...	145	1	10	..	..	..	145	1	10	
	Do. Muthapettah ...	...	...	1	1	60	...	..	...	166	2	3	...	..	..	166	2	3	

	Do.	Toppithurai	...	...	1	1	42	...	...	..	134	9	7	...	...	...	134	9	7
	Do.	Periakadyur	...	...	1	1	69	..	...	...	168	7	1	...	...	...	168	7	1
	Do.	Tirulandur	...	...	1	1	111	...	...	...	174	1	1	...	...	.	174	1	1
	Do.	Tirumalavasal ...	...	...	1	1	36	...	...	...	118	0	2	...	...	.	118	0	2
	Do.	Velur	...	...	1	1	121	...	...	..	190	5	1	...	...	.	190	5	1
	Do.	Teravelangoda ...	...	...	1	1	116	...	...	...	20	0	0	...	...	...	20	0	0
	Do.	Teruvenkada	...	..	1	1	71	...	...	...	188	7	3	...	...	...	188	7	3
	Do.	Keevalore	...	...	1	1	50	...	...	..	85	0	9	...	...	...	85	0	9
	Do.	Madievudan	...	...	1	1	84	...	...	..	80	2	10	...	...	..	80	2	10
		Total ...	...	2	57	59	2,774	270	0	0	8,458	5	4	1,467	0	8	8,866	3	10
		FIFTH DIVISION.																		
Coim-batore.	Anglo-Ver. School, Kangayam ...		...	1	...	1	45	...	...	..	676	3	11	84	0	0	676	3	11
Madura.	Do.	Soolur	...	...	1	1	30	...	...	...	198	0	0	10	8	6	201	5	9
	Do.	Tiruppullanai ...	...	...	1	1	4	...	.	...	152	3	9	22	0	0	174	3	9
	Do.	Elyangoody ...	...	...	1	1	33	...	...	..	88	4	0	45	12	0	134	0	0
	Do.	Sakkimangalam ..	...	...	1	1	17	...	..	...	76	9	4	28	8	0	105	1	4
	Do.	Pilliarpalayam ...	...	...	1	1	25	...	...	...	98	7	9	19	12	0	118	3	9
		Total ...	...	1	5	6	154	...		...	1,289	12	9	210	8	6	1,409	2	6
		SIXTH DIVISION.																		
Malabar.	High School, Palghaut		1	...	...	1	162	...	...	.	2,998	3	2	2,341	8	0	5,339	11	2
	Local Fund Schl., Alattur		...	1	...	1	82	...	.	...	1,425	0	4	116	9	0	1,546	9	4
	Do.	Kadavayur ...	...	1	...	1	72	...	.	..	610	14	5	40	7	0	709	1	5
	Do.	Kallangadu... ...	...	1	...	1	44	...	...	.	833	4	5	50	3	0	883	7	5
	Do.	Kongada	...	1	...	1	58	...	...	..	644	1	0	38	0	0	682	1	0
	Do.	Kottayi	...	1	...	1	50	..	..	..	748	6	0	48	7	0	796	13	0
	Do.	Cherpulcheri . .	...	1	...	1	54	...	...	.	1,104	10	5	68	11	0	1,173	9	11
	Do.	Angadipuram ...	...	1	...	1	50	...	...	...	672	15	1	31	11	0	704	10	1
	Do.	Malappuram ...	...	1	..	1	38	...	...	..	523	2	3	43	6	6	566	8	9
	Do.	Manjeri	...	1	...	1	66	...	...	...	1,171	1	11	128	3	0	1,299	4	11
	Do.	Tanur	...	1	...	1	36	...	...	..	680	12	1	22	4	0	703	0	1
	Do.	Bettattaputiyangadi	...	1	...	1	43	...	.	...	923	12	11	46	15	0	974	12	6
	Do.	Trittala	...	1	...	1	25	...	..	..	439	0	0	7	11	0	446	11	0

No. XIV.—(*Continued.*)

List of Local Fund Schools for 1874-75.

Districts.	Names of Institutions.	Higher Class.	Middle Class.	Lower Class.	Total Number of Schools.	Total Number of Pupils.	Receipts. Government.			Receipts. Local.			Fees.			Total Expenditure.			Remarks.
	SIXTH DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)						RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Malabar.—(*Continued.*)	Local Fund School, Ponnani ...	..	1	...	1	35	...	...	...	724	1	4	39	11	0	763	12	4	
	Do. Enamakkal ...	...	1	...	1	28	...	...	...	738	0	4	12	11	0	750	11	4	
	Do. Triprayur ...	...	1	...	1	29	...	...	...	389	1	1	4	0	0	393	1	1	
	Do. Mayanad ...	...	1	...	1	60	...	...	...	627	0	3	42	1	0	669	1	3	
	Do. Kavvai	...	1	...	1	42	...	...	...	837	8	4	38	0	9	894	0	4	
	Do. Tallipparambi ...	...	1	...	1	50	...	...	...	928	13	9	50	5	0	979	2	9	
	Do. Anjarkandi ...	...	1	...	1	28	...	...	...	738	15	9	18	13	0	757	12	9	
	Do. Perinkulam ...	...	1	...	1	49	...	...	...	884	7	6	46	14	0	932	2	2	
	Do. Kottayam ...	...	1	...	1	50	...	...	...	779	11	1	27	4	0	807	5	7	
	Do. Kulattur* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	8	3	0	12	0	288	4	3	* This school was closed during the last quarter of 1874-75; hence no numerical portion is shown.
	Do. Payyoli	...	1	...	1	35	...	...	...	†1,075	8	0	29	0	0	1,104	13	2	† Exclusive of a building grant of Rs. 694.
	Do. Manantodi ...	...	1	...	1	46	...	...	...	929	14	11	...	...	...	929	14	11	
	Mappila School, Kullai ..	...	1	...	1	40	...	...	...	314	15	9	...	...	...	314	15	9	
South Canara.	Local Fund School, Mulki ...	...	1	...	1	78	...	...	...	751	12	4	161	11	6	1,183	7	10	
	Do. Buntwal ...	...	1	...	1	99	...	...	...	872	11	9	183	0	0	1,055	11	9	
	Do. Puttur	...	1	...	1	77	...	...	...	407	0	1	175	10	10	582	10	11	
	Do. Tonse	...	1	...	1	21	...	...	...	526	8	2	108	2	0	634	10	2	
	Do. Kundapur ..	...	1	...	1	93	...	...	...	584	9	9	224	0	6	808	10	3	
	Total ...	1	29	...	30	1,640	...	...	.	25,173	8	5	4,146	0	1	29,676	9	2	
	Grand Total ...	2	67	459	528	15,874	13,082	7	8	95,804	9	2	14,552	10	3	1,23,437	1	4	

APPENDIX A.

No. XV.

List of Municipal Schools for 1874-75.

Districts.	Names of Institutions.	Higher Class.	Middle Class.	Lower Class.	Total Number of Schools.	Total Number of Pupils.	Receipts.									Total Expenditure.			Remarks.
							Government.			Municipal.			Fees.						
							Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
	First Division.																		
Ganjam.	Town School, Berhampore	...	...	1	1	108	...	.	...	757	3	10	361	10	0	757	3	10	
Godavery.	Municipal School, Cocanada	...	...	1	1	46	...			90	0	0	136	0	0	284	8	9	
	Do. do. Madanasingpetta...	...	...	1	1	51	...	...	..	180	0	0	283	8	0	525	14	5	
Kistna.	Municipal School, Machavaram .	...	...	1	1	70	...	..	..	399	0	9	59	5	0	399	0	9	
	Do. Fort School, Masulipatam.	...	...	1	1	39	...	...	..	275	12	3	35	7	0	275	12	3	
	Do. do. Ramachendrapur Agraharam...	...	...	1	1	30	...	..		435	6	1	73	5	6	435	6	1	
	Do. do. Longadigunta.	...	...	1	1	62	...	..	.	448	1	6	38	4	6	448	1	6	
	Do. do. Budampad Road ...	...	...	1	1	27	...	..	...	210	12	3	9	7	0	210	12	3	
	Total ...	...	...	8	8	433	...	.		2,796	4	8	996	15	0	3,336	11	10	
	Second Division.																		
Bellary.	Anglo-Ver. School, Gooty	...	1	...	1	12	180	0	0	...	....		77	4	0	513	8	0	
	Do. do.	...	...	1	1	53	...		...	348	0	0	71	2	0	348	0	0	
	Do. Anantapore ..	...	...	1	1	102	..	..		870	6	3	57	7	8	870	6	3	
	Do. Adoni Taluq ...	...	...	1	1	150	522	13	10	1,117	15	10	80	0	4	*1,640	13	8	*This includes the receipts and expenditure of a second school at Adoni, the several items not having been given with reference to it.
Cuddapah.	Do. Cuddapah ...	...	1	...	1	129	...	.	...	...	..	...	573	12	0	1,191	14	4	
Kurnool.	Do. Cumum ...	...	1	...	1	40	378	0	0	446	3	3	241	8	0	824	3	3	

No. XV.—(*Continued.*)

List of Municipal Schools for 1874-75.

Districts.	Names of Institutions.	Higher Class.	Middle Class.	Lower Class.	Total Number of Schools.	Total Number of Pupils.	Receipts.									Total Expenditure.			Remarks.
							Government.			Municipal.			Fees.						
							Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
	SECOND DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)																		
Nellore.	A.-V. West Gate School, Nellore ...	...	1	..	1	80							266	2	0				
	Do. East do. do. ...	...	1		1	35							87	0	0				
	Do. Mulapet School	...	1	.	1	57	.	...		*586	5	0	182	8	0	2,243	3	0	* Exclusive of Rupees 800 received from Local Funds.
	Do. Nabobpet do. ..	...	1	..	1	27							104	0	0				
	Do. Fattikhanpettah School ...	...	1	..	1	30							73	0	0				
	Do. Runganaikpettah do. ...	.	1		1	40							144	4	0				
	Municipal Schools, Nellore	..		3	3	58	...			†146	9	0	137	14	0	483	7	0	† Exclusive of Rupees 200 received from Local Funds.
	Total ...	...	9	6	15	813	1,080	13	10	3,515	7	4	2,095	14	0	8,115	7	6	
	FOURTH DIVISION.																		
North Arcot.	Municipal School, Westernpett .	.	...	1	1	58	...			350	8	4	64	14	0	350	8	4	
	Do. Easternpett ..	.		1	1	49	...			320	5	11	57	0	0	320	5	11	
	Do. Thotapolyem .		..	1	1	40				361	6	8	68	2	0	361	6	8	
Salem.	Town School, Salem		1	.	1	142	473	12	0				641	1	7	1,095	12	0	
	Branch School, Shevapet	.	1	..	1	84	324	0	0	34	3	11	367	11	5	725	15	4	
	Cumarasawmy Pillay's School ...	.	.	1	1	37	.	.		65	0	0	45	0	0	110	0	0	
	Mahomedan School, Salem		...	1	1	47				236	13	9	41	2	0	277	15	9	
	Gogay School	.	.	1	1	42	...	.		65	0	0	32	0	0	97	0	0	
	East Indian School, Salem	..	..	1	1	14	..	..		294	9	6	260	5	9	554	15	3	

Tanjore.	Municipal School, Tanjore, No. I. ...	...	...	1	1	270	...	..	...	670	15	8	282	11	9	953	11	5
	Do. do. No. II. .	...	...	1	1	86	...	...	.	181	6	5	57	4	0	238	10	5
	Do. do. No. III.	...	...	1	1	141	...	..	..	313	12	1	121	15	0	435	11	1
	Do. do. No. IV. ...	...	...	1	1	94	...	..		208	10	8	109	7	9	318	2	5
	Do. do. No. V. ...	...	..	1	1	20	...	...	.	33	14	0	26	2	0	60	0	0
	Do. Combaconum, No. I.	...	..	1	1	147	...	...		191	3	8	56	6	0	247	9	8
	Do. do. No. II.	..		1	1	88	...	.	.	148	5	7	45	14	0	148	5	7
	Do. do. No. III.	...	...	1	1	73	...			128	12	2	25	7	0	128	12	2
	Municipal Roman Catholic Church Compound School, No. IV... ..	...	..	1	1	86	...			300	0	0	...			300	0	0
	Girls' School, Combaconum	.	...	1	1	70	...	...		660	0	0	...		.	660	0	0
	Municipal School, Mayaveram ...	..	.	1	1	143												
	Do. Cornadu . ..	...	..	1	1	76	..	...		609	4	0	672	7	6	1,941	11	6
	Do. Teruvelandu ..	..		1	1	112												
	Total ...		2	20	22	1,919	797	12	0	5,174	4	4	2,974	15	9	9,326	9	6
	Sixth Division.																	
Malabar.	Municipal School, Cochin	...	1	...	1	84	..	..		2,230	4	3	908	13	0	3,139	1	3
	Do. Kalpatti	...	1	.	1	109	...			824	4	10	424	4	0	1,248	8	10
	Do. Calicut	..	1	..	1	60	...			203	9	5	118	0	0	321	9	5
	Total ...	...	3	.	3	253	.			3,258	2	6	1,451	1	0	4,709	3	6
	Grand Total ..	...	14	34	48	3,418	1,878	9	10	14,744	2	10	7,518	13	9	25,488	0	4

APPENDIX A.

No. XVI.

Statement of Salary and other Grants-in-aid paid during the year* 1874-75.

Districts.	Names of Schools	Standards of Schools	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1875.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1874 to 31st March 1875.			Total.		
	FIRST DIVISION.			RS.	A	P	RS.	A.	P.
Ganjam.	Onslow Institution, Chetterpore ...	M.	48	844	8	3			
	Zemindary School, Parlakimidi .	M.	43	544	15	8			
	Do. Chikati	M.	40	246	1	11			
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Mandasa	M.	38	425	2	7			
							2,060	12	5
Vizagapatam.	London Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Vizagapatam	H.	243	2,101	5	4			
	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Vizagapatam	H.	161	2,070	6	2			
	Grant-in-aid School, Bobbili	M.	48	520	0	0			
	Subscription School, Kottam ..	M.	22	231	0	0			
	Do. Rayavaram†	M.	23	51	12	5			
							4,974	7	11
Godavery.	Hindu School, Cocanada	H.	175	2,770	0	0			
	Samasthanam School, Pittapore	M.	100	785	13	2			
	Town School, Rajahmundry	M.	81	429	15	2			
	Primary School, Innespettah	M.	94	273	15	2			
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Dowlaishweram.	M.	70	550	5	10			
	Subscription School, Peddapore	M.	38	391	1	0			
	Do. Coringa	M.	29	189	2	0			
	Do. Vella ...	M.	28	315	0	0			
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Ramachendrapur . . .	M.	25	108	0	0			
	Zemindary School, Kirlampudi†	M.		9	8	0			
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Aukuvidu .	M.	46	192	0	0			
	Do. Raghudevapooram† ...	M.	29	72	0	0			
	Subscription School, Tanuku .	M.	23	184	4	0			
	Do. Tallapoody . ..	M.	59	249	0	0			
	Do. Kottapettah	M	61	341	9	7			
	Central School, Nursapur . .	M.	53	1,428	1	0			
	Church Mission School, Elur	H.	98	2,376	4	3			
	Caste Girls' School, Elur	L.	54	188	13	4			
							10,854	12	6
Kistna.	Noble High School, Masulipatam .	C.	248	4,799	1	5			
	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Masulipatam .	H.	211	2,160	11	10			
	Church Mission Vernacular Training Institution, Masulipatam .	N.	102	1,829	1	2			
	Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Bezwadah .	M.	125	336	13	4			
	Church Mission Branch School, Masulipatam	M.	101	663	8	0			

* House-rent, servants' wages, and contingencies. † Closed.

No. XVI.—(*Continued.*)

Statement of Salary and other Grants-in-aid paid during the year* 1874-75.

Districts.	Names of Schools.	Standards of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1875.	Amount of Grants drawn from 1st April 1874 to 31st March 1875.			Total.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
	FIRST DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)								
Kistna.—(*Contd.*)	Mahomedan School, Masulipatam ...	M.	81	282	8	0			
	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Bezwadah	M.	94	812	8	9			
	Zemindary School, Vallur	M.	45	315	0	0			
	Church Mission Girls' School, Bezwadah...	L.	73	152	0	0			
							11,351	4	6
							29,241	5	4
	SECOND DIVISION.								
Bellary.	London Mission School, Bellary	H.	312	2,333	7	8			
	Cowl Bazaar Anglo-Vernacular School, Bellary	M.	65	262	0	0			
	London Mission Telugu Girls' School, Bellary	L.	81	159	8	0			
	London Mission Canarese Girls' School, Bellary			155	13	4			
							2,910	13	0
Nellore. Cuddapah.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Royachoty† ..	...	.	10	0	0			
							10	0	0
	Christ Church School, Nellore	M.	28	310	0	0			
	Free Church Mission School, Nellore ...	H.	355	3,885	6	8			
	Do. Girls' School, Nellore.	M.	48	24	0	0			
							4,219	6	8
							7,140	3	8
	THIRD DIVISION.								
Madras.	Free Church Mission Central Institution, Madras	C.	926	10,047	0	0			
	Doveton Protestant College	C.	194	7,776	5	1			
	Pacheappah's High School	H.	418	9,839	11	0			
	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras	H.	456	5,393	8	0			
	London Mission Institution, Madras ...	H.	428	4,174	0	0			
	Wesleyan Mission Institution, Royapettah.	H.	277	2,924	0	0			
	Saint Mary's Seminary	H.	330	2,570	0	0			
	Sullivan's Gardens' Seminary	H.	17	862	8	0			
	Hindu Proprietary School, Madras ...	H.	124	2,118	8	6			
	Gospel Society's A.-V. School, Vepery ...	H.	422	5,397	2	0			
	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras.	H.	177	4,674	0	0			
	Free Church Mission Branch School, Black Town	M.	130	1,317	10	8			
	Harris' School, Triplicane	M.	119	1,267	14	8			
	Govindoo Naidu's Primary School, Madras.	M.	507	3,296	1	2			
	Balura Patasala, Triplicane	M.	159	1,633	11	8			
	Lutheran Mission School, Pursewalkum...	M.	101	523	15	4			
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Muthialpett ...	M.	186	737	12	0			
	Saint Peter's Roman Catholic School, Royapooram	M.	137	699	0	0			

* House-rent, servants' wages, and contingencies. † Closed.

No. XVI.—(*Continued.*)

Statement of Salary and other Grants-in-aid paid during the year* 1874-75.

Districts.	Names of Schools.	Standards of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1875.	Amount of Grants drawn from 1st April 1874 to 31st March 1875.			Total.		
	THIRD DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Madras.—(*Continued.*)	Civil Orphan Asylums	M.	176	1,900	0	0			
	SaintGeorge'sCathedralSchool,Royapettah	M.	35	600	0	0			
	Davidson'sStreetBoys' School,Black Town.	M.	82	750	0	0			
	Do. Girls' do. do.	M.	121	1,314	0	0			
	Saint Francis Xavier's do. do.	M.	152	600	2	8			
	Union School, John Pereira's, Boys' ...	M.	55	648	0	0			
	Do. do. Girls' ...	M.	75	658	0	0			
	Saint Thomé Seminary	M.	133	1,460	0	0			
	Saint Andrew's School, Chintadripettah ..	M.	89	381	0	0			
	Gospel Society's School, Nungumbaukam..	M.	74	210	0	0			
	Doveton Girls' School	H.	117	1,487	0	0			
	Free Church Mission Boarding School ...	M.	70	1,183	5	4			
	Do. Girls' Day School ...	M.	244	1,115	0	0			
	Do. Balica Patasala ...	M.	185	881	0	0			
	Do. Chetty Girls'School..	M.	103	366	0	0			
	Strinevassa Pillay's Ver. School, Madras...	M.	137	800	6	11			
	Saint Mary's Convent School, Madras ...	M.	262	1,100	0	0			
	Wesleyan Mission Hindu Caste Girls' School, Royapettah	L.	49	420	5	1			
	Wesleyan Mission Hindu Caste Girl's School, Triplicane	L.	53	445	12	0			
	Saint Francis Xavier's Girls'School,Black Town	L.	142	316	0	0			
	Saint Peter's Roman Catholic Girls' School, Black Town	L.	48	116	0	0			
	Saint Matthias' School, Vepery	L.	91	480	0	0			
	Do. do. Pursewalkum† .	L.	...	50	0	0			
	Christ Church Girls' School, Mount Road‡	L.	41	322	0	0			
	London Mission Caste Girls' School, Black Town	L.	74	862	9	10			
	Military Female Orphan Asylum	M.	160	864	5	8			
	London Mission Caste Girls'Sch.,Vepery..	L.	86	373	12	0			
	Emmanuel Church School	M.	55	727	8	0			
	Roman Catholic Girls' School, Triplicane..	L.	27	114	2	0			
	Free Church of Scotland Girls' School, Black Town	L.	74	318	5	4			
	Church Mission Society's Central Girls' School, Black Town	L.	58	200	0	0			
	N F.E.Society's Girls' School, Black Town.	M.	110	300	0	0			
	Church Mission Society's Girls' School, Chintadrepettah	L.	34	50	0	0	86,666	6	11
Chingleput.	Palavaram Boys' School	M.	46	325	0	0			
	Do. Girls' Roman Catholic School.	L.	43	112	0	0			
	Free Church Mission School, Chingleput ..	H.	193	915	0	0			
	Do. do. Conjeveram...	H.	146	1,233	0	0			
	Do. Girls' do. do .	L.	58	66	0	0			
	Do. School, Trivellore	H	128	1,138	4	0			
	Pacheappah's Branch School, Conjeveram.	H.	167	2,104	2	9			
	Wesleyan Mission Boys' Sch., St. Thomas' Mount	M.	140	1,019	4	0			

* House-rent, servants' wages, and contingencies. † Closed.

‡ Transferred to the results system

No. XVI.—(*Continued.*)

Statement of Salary and other Grants-in-aid paid during the year* 1874-75.

Districts.	Names of Schools.	Standards of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1875.	Amount of Grants drawn from 1st April 1874 to 31st March 1875.			Total.		
	THIRD DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)								
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Chingleput.—(*Contd.*)	Wesleyan Mission Girls' Sch., St. Thomas' Mount	L.	83	131	5	0			
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Sydapet...	L.	68	154	0	0			
	Free Church Mission Girls' Sch., Chingleput	L.	80	538	0	0			
	Free Church of Scotland Mission School, Trivellore	L.	70	179	0	0			
	Free Church Mission School, Wallajabad..	L.	190	300	0	0			
	Do. do. Rajampet ...	L.	50	84	0	0			
	Do. do. Iyampett ...	L.	68	60	0	0			
							8,358	15	9
South Arcot.	Pacheappah's Branch School, Chidambaram	H.	198	1,682	3	0			
	Gospel Society's Old Town Boys' School, Cuddalore	M.	47	360	0	0			
	Mission School, Trickalore...	L.	25	129	0	0			
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Manjacoopam...	M.	76	399	1	1			
	Saint Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore ...	H.	240	942	0	0			
	S.P.G. Girls' School, do. ...	L.	32	276	0	0			
	Noor Sahib's Mahomedan School, Chiddambaram	L.	22	60	0	0			
	Pensioners' School, Cuddalore	L.	22	120	0	0			
							3,968	4	1
	Total for the Third Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	98,993	10	9
	FOURTH DIVISION.								
North Arcot.	Convent School, Vellore	M.	126	300	0	0			
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Gutiattam ...	M.	62	292	1	4			
	Do. do. Arconum ...	M.	69	324	1	1			
	Fort Boys' and Girls' School, Vellore ...	M.	53	240	0	0			
	Grant-in-aid School, Raneepett	M.	75	176	0	0			
	Church of Scotland Mission Sch., Vellore.	M.	144	1,042	0	0			
							2,374	2	5
Salem.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Caveripatam†...	M.	...	9	8	0			
	Do. do. Trichengode ...	M.	37	300	8	0			
	Do. do. Palcode† ...	...	...	11	0	0			
	Do. do. Royacottah ...	M.	32	129	0	0			
	Do. do. Razipuram‡ ...	M.	45	137	2	4			
	Remount Depôt School, Oossoor	M.	27	287	0	0			
	Aided School, Venkarai†	...	...	81	0	0			
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Ponnagaram†...	...	...	12	12	0			
	London Mission Boys' School, Vaniembady.	M.	44	381	0	0			
	Do. do. Salem ...	M.	79	245	0	0			
	Do. do. Ahtoor ...	M.	43	189	0	0			
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Denkincottah...	M.	61	220	5	4			
	London Mission Girls' School, Tripatore ..	L.	50	80	4	0			
	Do. Caste Girls' School, Shevapett ..	M.	76	261	4	0			
	Do. Christian Girls' School, Salem.	M.	35	132	0	0			
	Do. Girls' School, Ahtur	..	...	10	10	8			
	Do. do. Oossoor ...	L.	40	175	6	11			
	Caste Girls' School, Darampury	L.	22	132	0	4			
							2,794	13	7

* House-rent, servants' wages, and contingencies. † Transferred to the results system.

‡ Closed.

No. XVI.—(*Continued.*)

Statement of Salary and other Grants-in-aid paid during the year* 1874-75.

Districts.	Names of Schools.	Standards of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1875.	Amount of Grants drawn from 1st April 1874 to 31st March 1875.			Total.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
	FOURTH DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)								
Tanjore.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Sheally ..	M.	52	307	5	4			
	Do. do. Poondee ...	M.	82	348	6	0			
	Do. do. Palumanary ..	M.	51	264	0	0			
	Saint Joseph's Institution, Negapatam ..	C.	422	3,035	0	0			
	Wesleyan Mission High School, Negapatam.	H.	277	2,219	8	0			
	Anglo-Vernacular Boys' School, Nagore..	M.	74	317	2	8			
	Lutheran Central School, Tranquebar ...	H.	185	762	0	0			
	Town School, Combaconum	M.	678	3,481	0	3			
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Kapistallum ..	M.	104	544	14	2			
	Wesleyan Mission High School, Manargudy.	H.	219	2,327	0	0			
	Do. do. Tritrapundi	M.	35	498	0	0			
	Do. Caste Girls' School, Negapatam	L.	39	126	8	0			
	Lutheran Mission Girls' School, Tranquebar.	L.	35	129	0	0			
	Gospel Society's High School, Tanjore ...	C.	578	5,898	1	4			
	Fort School, Tanjore	M.	163	850	3	10			
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Vallam	M.	97	454	11	10			
	Do. do. Karantattangudi.	M.	116	365	0	0			
	Do. do. East Gate, Tanjore ..	M.	102	420	0	0			
	Do. do. Amiapen† ..	L.	53	110	0	0			
	S.P.G. Anglo-Vernacular School, Poreyar.	M.	100	935	10	4			
	Do. High Caste Girls' School, Tanjore.	L.	96	748	0	0			
							24,141	7	9
Trichinopoly.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Lalgoody ..	M.	32	369	3	4			
	Do. do. Kulitalai ...	M.	95	366	5	5			
	Do. do. Wattaligudalore	M.	27	138	0	0			
	Do. do. Toraiyur ...	M.	32	283	8	0			
	Do. do. Museri‡ ...	...	...	23	7	9			
	Do. do. Pichandercovil‡.	...	...	65	0	0			
	Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Trichinopoly	M.	144	1,187	8	0			
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Nungapuram§	...	...	180	0	0			
	Convent School, Trichinopoly	M.	39	600	0	0			
	S.P.G. High School, Trichinopoly... ...	C.	702	5,385	8	0			
	Lady Hobart's Caste Girls' School, Trichinopoly	L.	65	110	0	0			
							8,708	8	6
	Total for the Fourth Division ...	..	...	...	...	..	38,019	0	3
	FIFTH DIVISION.								
Coimbatore.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Karamaday § ...	...	...	20	0	0			
	Do. do. Caroor	M.	64	455	14	2			
	Wesleyan Mission Boys' Day School, Caroor‖	M.	...	20	0	0			
	London Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Coimbatore	M.	220	692	0	0			
	High School, Coimbatore	H.	353	5,246	0	0			
	Branch do. do.	L.	258	705	8	0			
	London Mission Girls' Boarding School, Coimbatore	L.	48	171	9	6			
							7,310	15	8

* House-rent, servants' wages, and contingencies.
† Transferred to the Local Fund Board.
‡ Transferred to the lower class.
§ Closed.
‖ Temporarily closed.

No. XVI.—(*Continued.*)

Statement of Salary and other Grants-in-aid paid during the year* 1874-75.

Districts.	Names of Schools.	Standards of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1875.	Amount of Grants drawn from 1st April 1874 to 31st March 1875.			Total.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
	FIFTH DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)								
Madura.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Tirumangalam.	M.	49	241	8	2			
	Do. do. Palany† ...	..	...	20	12	0			
	Do. do. Tripatore‡ ...	M.	30	159	0	0			
	Do. do. Solavandan ...	M.	44	330	0	0			
	Do. do. Permagudy ..	M.	70	324	10	0			
	Do. do. Shevagunga ...	M.	68	600	0	0			
	Christian Anglo-Vernacular School, Madura	M.	67	536	14	8			
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Mana Madura§.	...	...	163	13	4			
	Do. do. Devipatam§ ...	...	...	52	6	2			
	Do. do. Madura ...	M.	111	1,277	4	5			
	Hindu Girls' School, Madura	L.	91	217	14	6			
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Ramnad	M.	167	2,257	8	0			
	Christian Vernacular Education Society's Training Institution, Dindigul	N.	91	460	0	0			
	Mahomedan School, Madura	L.	43	360	0	0			
							7,001	11	3
Tinnevelly.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Tachanallore ..	M.	20	120	0	0			
	Do. do. Ambasamudram	M.	51	492	13	10			
	Do. do. Kadayanallur...	M.	21	120	0	0			
	Do. do. Nangunery ...	M.	25	180	0	0			
	Subscription School, Tuticorin	M.	113	978	11	5			
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Sattoor ...	M.	19	103	5	4			
	Do. do. Shermadevy ...	M.	26	165	0	0			
	Do. do. Tenkasy ...	M.	33	212	8	8			
	Do. do. Vijianarayanam	M.	15	120	0	0			
	Do. do. Vallayoor ...	M.	25	202	0	0			
	Do. do. Morapanad ...	M.	28	150	0	0			
	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly	H.	300	2,533	4	8			
	Native English Girls' School, Palamcottah.	L.	24	77	0	0			
	Do. Christian do. do. ...	L.	30	44	0	0			
	Girls' School, Vedankupottah Street ...	L.	56	55	0	0			
	East Indian School, Palamcottah... ...	...	..	53	5	4			
	Gospel Society's School, Taruvai‡ ...	M.	37	207	0	0			
	Do. Anglo-Vernacular School, Rhadapuram	M.	60	240	0	0			
	Do. Anglo-Vernacular School, Alvar Tinnevelly ...	M.	25	212	0	0			
	Do. Anglo-Vernacular School, Tentirupathy	M.	16	252	0	0			
	Do. Anglo-Vernacular School, Christianagaram§ .	...	...	8	0	0			
	Do. Sawyerpooram Seminary.	N.	100	2,146	0	4			
	Church Mission English Institution, Palamcottah	H.	148	3,148	2	8			
	Do. Vernacular Preparandi Institution, Palamcottah	N.	101	156	0	0			
	Do. Anglo-Vernacular School, Strivilliputur	M.	76	596	5	8			
	Boys' Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.	M.	146	376	8	0			

* House-rent, servants' wages, and contingencies.
† Grant since withdrawn.
‡ Transferred to the lower class.
§ Closed.

XVI.—(*Continued.*)

Statement of Salary and other Grants-in-aid paid during the year* 1874-75.

Districts.	Names of Schools.	Standards of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1875.	Amount of Grants drawn from 1st April 1874 to 31st March 1875. Rs.	A.	P.	Total. Rs.	A.	P.
	FIFTH DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)								
Tinnevelly.—(*Continued.*)	Church Mission Boys' Boarding School, Mengnanapuram†	M.	32	153	12	0			
	Church Mission Boys' Boarding School, Suviseshapuram†	M.	23	114	0	0			
	Church Mission Boys' Boarding School, Panneivillei District	M.	25	229	0	0			
	Church Mission Boys' Anglo-Vernacular School, Panneivillei District‡	...	...	102	12	0			
	Church Mission Boys' Anglo-Vernacular School, Sivagasi	M.	16	114	0	0			
	Church Mission Boys' Boarding School, Dohnavoor	...	...	6	0	0			
	Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Strivigundam	M.	55	204	0	0			
	Church Mission Society's School, Mudivithanandal§	...	...	20	0	0			
	Gospel Society's Paul Rowter Street Mahomedan School	L.	22	42	0	0			
	Gospel Society's Gopalasamy Street Mahomedan School	L.	20	42	0	0			
							13,976	9	11
	Total for the Fifth Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	28,289	4	10
	SIXTH DIVISION.								
Malabar.	Church of England Mission School, Cannanore	M.	66	473	13	5			
	Basel German Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Calicut	M.	244	958	12	0			
	Protestant Boys' School, Cochin	M.	72	652	0	0			
	Do. Girls' do. do.	M.	48	125	0	0			
							2,209	9	5
South Canara.	Roman Catholic Bishop's School, Saint Rozario, Mangalore	M.	113	628	9	5			
							628	9	5
	Total for the Sixth Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,838	2	10
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,04,521	11	8
	Furniture and book grants	...	...	2,036	5	4			
	Scholarships	...	...	2,832	2	0			
	Grants on the results system	...	...	48,397	4	1			
							53,265	11	5
	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,57,787	7	1

* House-rent, servants' wages, and contingencies. † Transferred to the lower class.
‡ In suspension from 1st September 1874. § Closed.

APPENDIX A.

No. XVII.

Statement of Salary and Results Grants paid during the year 1874-75.

Class of Institution.	Salary Grants.			Results Grants.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Colleges	*11,130	8	8	...	...	...
Higher-class Schools	1,07,716	5	0	...	...	...
Middle-class Schools...	62,452	1	1	48,397	4	1
Lower-class Schools	18,052	2	1	...	...	...
Normal Schools	†10,039	2	2	...	...	...
Total ...	2,09,390	3	0	48,397	4	1

* Exclusive of the School Departments.

† Inclusive of a Scholarship Grant of Rupees 720 on account of the Sarah Tucker Female Training Institution, Palamcottah.

APPENDIX A.

No. XVIII.

Statement of the Number of Pupils who passed the different Standards of Examination according to the Results System, and for whom Grants were sanctioned in 1874-75.

Districts.	Standard.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	Vernacular.					English or Extra Language.			Remarks.
				Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Number of Pupils who passed in Geography.	Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	
Ganjam— [167 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	145	1,047	544	697	437	...	...	...	...	...	21 Girls.
	II.	117	724	454	481	387	...	...	...	..	...	6 do.
	III.	73	359	216	296	211	196	209	60	43	...	1 do.
	IV.	28	119	80	100	51	65	62	31	32	31	...
Vizagapatam— [130 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	118	797	472	538	456	...	...	...	...	...	34 Girls.
	II.	101	621	365	449	373	...	...	...	...	...	8 do.
	III.	61	249	148	197	135	47	123	14	9	...	4 do.
	IV.	32	93	89	146	60	30	38	18	17	5	...
Godavery— [129 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	115	768	569	700	501	...	...	...	...	...	49 Girls.
	II.	107	655	437	557	410	...	...	...	...	...	8 do.
	III.	76	344	233	311	194	184	197	62	63	...	11 do.
	IV.	46	245	156	226	152	126	98	54	70	49	3 do.
Kistna— [353 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	279	1,379	1,133	1,275	894	...	...	...	...	...	89 Girls.
	II.	272	1,388	1,012	1,146	819	...	...	...	...	...	40 do.
	III.	176	835	604	761	640	123	146	49	51	..	9 do.
	IV.	43	297	218	254	143	103	104	74	81	68	2 do.
Bellary— [304 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	266	1,220	1,049	1,124	719	...	...	...	...	...	7 Girls.
	II.	227	790	706	762	685	...	...	...	...	...	2 do.
	III.	132	429	368	411	245	1	...	8	7	...	3 do.
	IV.	39	108	73	98	31	10	4	9	9	1	1 do.
Kurnool— [74 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	69	399	222	321	265	...	...	...	...	...	19 Girls.
	II.	45	257	161	204	178	...	...	...	...	...	13 do.
	III.	16	91	62	83	57	15	13	16	19	...	6 do.
	IV.	10	61	40	52	23	13	10	23	20	8	1 do.
Cuddapah— [343 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	297	1,843	1,044	1,425	1,327	...	...	...	...	...	78 Girls.
	II.	247	1,506	893	1,388	1,332	...	...	...	...	...	31 do.
	III.	193	488	338	349	325	120	182	40	28	...	3 do.
	IV.	10	32	29	36	27	17	17	4	3	...	...
Nellore— [200 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	179	1,011	636	709	556	...	...	...	...	...	16 Girls.
	II.	121	536	383	423	377	...	...	...	...	...	13 do.
	III.	67	207	136	173	64	32	38	37	29	...	4 do.
	IV.	22	69	41	62	18	25	7	10	11	9	3 do.

No. XVIII.—(*Continued.*)

Statement of the Number of Pupils who passed the different Standards of Examination according to the Results System, and for whom Grants were sanctioned in 1874-75.

District or Division.	Standard.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	Vernacular.					English or Extra Language.			Remarks.
				Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Number of Pupils who passed in Geography.	Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	
Madras— [179 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	177	1,723	1,413	1,602	1,381	...	...	...	...	...	230 Girls.
	II.	133	1,350	1,114	1,030	964	.	...	.	...	.	127 do.
	III.	56	556	290	434	272	232	218	212	302	5	40 do.
	IV.	21	244	104	196	47	101	103	76	101	37	15 do.
Chingleput— [388 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	363	2,814	2,106	2,104	2,072	...	...	...	...	...	85 Girls.
	II.	256	1,588	1,057	1,362	1,002		...	...	.	...	53 do.
	III.	128	695	472	591	473	219	307	97	125	..	14 do.
	IV.	18	125	67	109	20	37	42	36	54	20	1 do.
South Arcot— [304 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	291	2,413	1,830	1,903	1,879	...	...	...	...	...	44 Girls.
	II.	203	1,314	899	1,050	945		. .	.	...	...	33 do.
	III.	100	503	341	453	319	86	187	58	68	..	6 do.
	IV.	33	189	128	179	26	70	78	41	50	20	2 do.
North Arcot— [338 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	316	2,610	1,940	1,767	1,707	...	...	...	...	...	36 Girls.
	II.	280	1,977	1,486	1,479	1,089	.	..	...	. .	.	26 do.
	III.	197	1,168	798	962	733	293	686	138	129	. .	19 do.
	IV.	98	676	436	588	438	248	341	205	222	98	10 do.
Salem— [139 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	133	921	734	677	607	...	. .	...	...	...	19 Girls.
	II.	105	473	359	353	254	..	..	..	. .	.	10 do.
	III.	58	229	137	162	107	30	129	57	53	...	1 do.
	IV.	27	106	53	84	29	19	40	22	17	12	...
Trichinopoly— [170 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	163	1,314	996	807	826	...	...	...	...	...	41 Girls.
	II.	110	667	420	393	442	..	.	...	..	...	25 do.
	III.	59	321	189	226	156	108	102	61	44		10 do.
	IV.	18	104	67	77	42	48	36	47	50	29	6 do.
Tanjore— [228 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	215	1,911	1,232	1,585	1,168	...	...	...	..	..	154 Girls.
	II.	173	1,194	748	857	898	.		.	. .	...	51 do.
	III.	105	585	407	502	387	269	249	247	235	..	35 do.
	IV.	31	161	114	133	76	67	76	105	113	81	5 do.
Coimbatore— [460 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	411	2,362	1,951	1,791	1,906	...	..	...		..	69 Girls.
	II.	323	1,710	1,347	1,447	1,168	.			.	. .	15 do.
	III.	173	774	535	717	483	190	225	159	173	...	12 do.
	IV.	82	445	243	430	158	184	163	163	178	102	5 do.
Neilgherries— [3 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	1	18	17	16	13	...	...	...	...	...	1 Girl.
	II.	1	3	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1 do.
	III.	1	3	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
	IV.	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...

No. XVIII.—(*Continued.*)

Statement of the Number of Pupils who passed the different Standards of Examination according to the Results System, and for whom Grants were sanctioned in 1874-75.

District or Division.	Standard.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	Vernacular.					English or Extra Language.			Remarks.
				Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Number of Pupils who passed in Geography.	Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	
Madura— [393 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	364	2,989	2,104	2,367	2,298	...	...	...	...	...	126 Girls.
	II.	246	1,419	771	1,268	932	...	...	...	...	...	61 do.
	III.	113	523	359	478	238	152	242	184	205	6	28 do.
	IV.	40	301	212	276	38	126	131	183	187	97	23 do.
Tinnevelly— [487 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	458	3,925	2,952	2,922	3,392	...	...	...	...	...	393 Girls.
	II.	396	2,933	2,238	2,167	2,412	...	...	...	...	...	309 do.
	III.	217	1,238	897	999	923	396	684	250	226	...	138 do.
	IV.	50	379	288	352	94	225	221	195	186	57	1 do.
Malabar— [281 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	265	3,120	2,229	2,177	1,947	...	...	...	...	...	194 Girls.
	II.	209	2,017	1,546	1,517	1,387	...	...	...	...	...	115 do.
	III.	94	641	428	439	325	168	356	114	97	.	23 do.
	IV.	26	326	212	199	133	133	194	118	94	57	1 do.
South Canara— [62 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	55	477	338	415	296	...	...	...	...	...	46 Girls.
	II.	48	337	236	266	191	...	...	...	...	...	24 do.
	III.	29	157	97	100	76	52	59	25	53	3	15 do.
	IV.	11	118	65	70	54	49	54	37	30	26	...

No. XVIII.—(*Continued.*)

Abstract of foregoing Table arranged according to Standards.

Standards.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	Vernacular.					English or Extra Language.			Girls.	Remarks.
			Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Number of Pupils who passed in Geography.	Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.		
I. ..	657	3,991	2,718	3,210	2,288	..	...	..	.	.	193	1st Division.
	811	4,473	2,951	3,579	2,867	...	..	.	...		120	2nd do.
	831	6,950	5,349	5,609	5,332	...	...	.	..	.	359	3rd do.
	827	6,756	4,902	4,836	4,308	...	.	...	...	...	250	4th do.
	1,236	9,315	7,035	7,115	7,627	...	.	..	...	..	589	5th do
	320	3,597	2,567	2,592	2,243	.	...	...	...	..	240	6th do.
Total ...	4,682	35,082	25,522	26,941	24,665		...	...	.	..	1,751	
II. ..	597	3,388	2,268	2,633	1,989	.	..	...	.	.	62	1st Division.
	640	3,089	2,143	2,777	2,572	...	..		..		59	2nd do.
	592	4,252	3,070	3,442	2,911	...	..	..	.		213	3rd do.
	668	4,311	3,013	3,082	2,683		..	...		...	112	4th do.
	968	6,077	4,364	4,896	4,522		..	...	.		386	5th do.
	257	2,354	1,782	1,783	1,578	..	..	.	..	.	139	6th do.
Total ...	3,722	23,471	16,640	18,613	16,255	..	.	...	.		971	
III. ...	386	1,787	1,201	1,565	1,180	550	675	185	166	...	25	1st Division.
	408	1,215	904	1,016	691	168	233	101	83	..	16	2nd do.
	284	1,764	1,103	1,478	1,064	537	712	367	495	5	60	3rd do.

No. XVIII.—(*Continued.*)

Abstract of foregoing Table arranged according to Standards.

Standards.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	Vernacular.					English or Extra Language.			Girls.	Remarks.
			Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Number of Pupils who passed in Geography.	Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.		
III.—(*Contd.*)	419	2,303	1,531	1,852	1,383	700	1,166	503	461	...	65	4th Division.
	504	2,538	1,794	2,197	1,644	741	1,151	596	607	6	178	5th do.
	123	798	525	539	401	220	415	139	150	3	38	6th do.
Total ...	2,124	10,395	7,058	8,647	6,363	2,916	4,352	1,891	1,962	14	382	
IV. ...	149	754	543	726	406	324	302	177	200	153	5	1st Division.
	81	270	183	248	99	65	38	46	43	18	5	2nd do.
	72	556	299	484	93	208	223	153	205	77	18	3rd do.
	174	1,047	670	882	585	382	493	379	402	220	21	4th do.
	173	1,126	744	1,059	290	535	515	542	552	256	29	5th do.
	37	444	277	269	187	182	248	155	124	83	1	6th do.
Total ...	686	4,197	2,716	3,668	1,660	1,696	1,819	1,452	1,526	807	79	

No. XVIII.—(*Continued.*)

Abstract according to Divisions.

Divisions.	Standards.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	Vernacular.					English or Extra Language.			Remarks.
				Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Number of Pupils who passed in Geography.	Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	
First Division.												
[779 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	657	3,991	2,718	3,210	2,288	...	...	...		...	193 Girls.
	II.	597	3,388	2,268	2,633	1,989	.	..	..	.	..	62 do.
	III.	386	1,787	1,201	1,565	1,180	550	675	185	166	...	25 do.
	IV.	149	754	443	726	406	324	302	177	200	153	5 do.
Second Division.												
[921 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	811	4,473	2,951	3,579	2,867	...	...	.	. .	...	120 do.
	II.	640	3,089	2,143	2,777	2,572	. .	.	..	.	..	59 do.
	III.	408	1,215	904	1,016	691	168	233	101	83	...	16 do.
	IV.	81	270	183	248	99	65	38	46	43	18	5 do.
Third Division.												
[871 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	831	6,950	5,349	5,609	5,332	...	...	...	...		359 do.
	II.	592	4,252	3,070	3,442	2,911	...	...	..	.	.	213 do.
	III.	284	1,754	1,103	1,478	1,064	537	712	367	495	5	60 do.
	IV.	72	556	299	484	93	208	223	153	205	77	18 do.
Fourth Division.												
[875 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	827	6,756	4,902	4,836	4,308	...	.	..	..	.	250 do.
	II.	668	4,311	3,013	3,082	2,683	...	.			..	112 do.
	III.	419	2,303	1,531	1,852	1,383	700	1,166	503	461	..	65 do.
	IV.	174	1,047	670	882	585	382	493	379	402	220	21 do.

No. XVIII.—(*Continued.*)

Abstract according to Divisions.

Divisions.	Standards.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	Vernacular.					English or Extra Language.			Remarks.
				Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Number of Pupils who passed in Geography.	Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	
FIFTH DIVISION.												
[1,343 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	1,236	9,315	7,035	7,115	7,627	...	..	...	...	...	589 girls.
	II.	968	6,077	4,364	4,896	4,522	...	...	...	...	...	386 do.
	III.	504	2,538	1,794	2,197	1,644	741	1,151	596	607	6	178 do.
	IV.	173	1,126	744	1,059	290	535	515	542	552	256	29 do.
SIXTH DIVISION.												
[343 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	320	3,597	2,567	2,592	2,243	...	...	..	...	..	240 do.
	II.	257	2,354	1,782	1,783	1,578	...	...	..	...	...	139 do.
	III.	123	798	525	539	401	220	415	139	150	3	38 do.
	IV.	37	444	277	269	187	182	248	155	124	82	1 do.

No. XVIII.—(*Continued.*)

Abstract for the whole Presidency.

—	Standards.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	Vernacular.					English or Extra Language.			Remarks.
				Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Number of Pupils who passed in Geography.	Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	
Total for the Madras Presidency.												
*[5132 Schools passed Pupils] ...	I.	4,682	*a* 35,082	25,522	26,941	24,665	...	...	..	...	...	*a* 1,751 girls.
	II.	3,722	*b* 23,471	16,640	18,613	16,255	...	...	...	...	...	*b* 971 do.
	III.	2,124	*c* 10,395	7,058	8,647	6,363	2,916	4,352	1,891	1,962	14	*c* 382 do.
	IV.	686	*d* 4,197	2,716	3,668	1,660	1,696	1,819	1,452	1,526	807	*d* 79 do.

* Several schools passed pupils in more than one standard.

Beside the above, several female pupils passed in fair and creditable needle-work.

APPENDIX A.

No. XIX.

Abstract Statement of Money drawn in Scholarships during 1874-75.

Name of Institution at which held.	Amount of Scholarship from Imperial Funds.									Remarks.
	Drawn in Government Institutions.			Drawn in Private Institutions.			Total.			
FIRST DIVISION.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Normal School, Vizagapatam.	1,559	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	..	Special.
Normal Class, Nursapur	637	7	0	...	...	...	...	...		Do.
Do. Russelcondah ..	346	3	3	...	...	..	...	.	.	Do.
Local Fund Normal Class, Nursapur	707	10	1	...	...		...			Do.
							3,250	10	1	
Noble High School, Masulipatam . . .	...	..		120	0	0	...			General.
							120	0	0	
THIRD DIVISION.										
Government Normal School, Madras	2,324	5	2	...	...	..	...	.		Special.
Government Female Normal School, Madras	1,176	14	4	...	...	...	...	.		Do.
Presidency College	1,480	0	0	...	...	...	...	..	..	General.
Medical College .	780	0	0	...	...	...	..			Special.
School of Industrial Arts ..	420	0	0	...	...		..	.		Do.
							6,181	3	6	
Doveton Protestant College...	...		.	560	0	0	...	...		General.
Free Church Mission Central Institution	...			360	0	0	..	.	...	Do.
							920	0	0	
FOURTH DIVISION.										
Provincial College, Combaconum . . .	3,105	0	0	...	..	..	...			General.
Normal School, Vellore ...	1,074	11	6	...	...	..	...			Special.
Do. Trichinopoly..	1,028	13	1	...	...	...	...			Do
							5,208	8	7	
Gospel Society's High School, Tanjore	...		.	120	0	0	...	.		General.
							120	0	0	
FIFTH DIVISION.										
Church Missionary Society's English Institution, Palamcottah . ..	...	...	...	752	13	0	...	...	...	Special.
Church Missionary Society's Preparandi Institution, Palamcottah	...	.	..	199	5	0	...	.	.	Do.
Sarah Tucker's Female Training Institution, Palamcottah.	...	..		720	0	0	...			Do.
							1,672	2	0	
SIXTH DIVISION.										
Normal School, Calicut ...	1,160	2	4	...	.	...	...	...	.	Special.
Do. Palghaut ..	882	2	8	...	..	. .	...	.	.	Do.
Do. Mangalore ...	1,668	6	3	. .	.	.	.		.	Do.
							3,710	11	3	
General Scholarships, Rs. 5,745-0-0. Special Scholarships, Rs. 15,438-3-5 } Total ...	18,351	1	5	2,832	2	0	21,183	3	5	

APPENDIX A.

No. XX.

List of Colleges and Schools in Municipalities.

District.	Municipality.	Schools.	Number of Pupils in each School or Group of Schools	Total Number of Pupils in each Municipality.	Total Number of Pupils in each District.
		First Division.			
Ganjam ..	Berhampore ..	Zillah School (Higher class)	211		
		Municipal Town School (Lower class)	108		
		Results Grants Schools (do.) [17]	278		
		Do. Girls' School (Lower class)	10		
				607	
	Chicacole ..	Anglo-Vernacular School (Higher class)	90		
		Results Grant Schools (Middle class) [5]	171		
		Do. do. (Lower class) [11]	329		
		Do. Girls' School (Lower class)	8		
				598	
		Total for Ganjam ..	..		1,205
Vizagapatam ..	Vizagapatam ..	Hindu School (Higher class)	161		
		London Mission School (Higher class)	243		
		Results Grant (Middle class) Schools [2]	145		
		Orphan Asylum (Mixed Middle class)	34		
		Results Grant Schools (Lower class) [19]	595		
		Normal School (Special)	77		
				1,255	

No. XX.—(*Continued.*)

List of Colleges and Schools in Municipalities.

District	Municipality.	Schools	Number of Pupils in each School or Group of Schools.	Total Number of Pupils in each Municipality.	Total Number of Pupils in each District.
		First Division.—(*Continued.*)			
Vizagapatam.—(*Continued.*)	Vizianagaram.	High School, Vizianagaram (Higher class) ..	194		
		Primary School (Lower class)	54		
		Results Schools (do.) [11]	287		
		Maharajah's Girls' Boarding School (Lower class) ..	150		
		Do. do. Day School, Santapetta (Lower class).	48		
				733	
	Palcondah ..	Taluq School	34		
				34	
	Bimlipatam ..	Anglo-Vernacular School (Middle class)	39		
		Davapagari's Results Grants School (Middle class) ..	58		
		Results Grant Schools (Lower class) [3]	87		
		Maharajah's Girls' Day School (Lower class)	50		
				234	
		Total for Vizagapatam ..	..		2,256
	Ellore ..	Church Mission School (Higher class)	98		
		Do. Results Grant School (Middle class) ..	99		
		Mahomedan School, Government (Lower class)	51		
		Results Grant Schools (do.) [3] ..	209		
		Mission Caste Salary Grant Girls' School (Lower class).	54		
				511	

Godavery ..	Rajahmundry	Government Provincial School (Higher class)	197		
		Town School (Middle class)	81		
		Subscription School (Middle class)	94		
		Mahomedan School, Government (Lower class)	52		
		Municipal School, Madasingapetta (Lower class) ..	51		
		Results Grant Schools (do) [4] ..	135		
				610	
	Cocanada ..	Hindu School, Cocanada (Private Higher class) ..	175		
		Results Grant Pyadavari School (Middle class)	84		
		Do. Jagannadhapore School (Middle school).	12		
		Municipal School (Lower class)	46		
		Salary Grant Boys' Primary School (Lower class) ..	70		
		Results Grant Schools (Lower class) [2]	41		
		Salary Grant Pittapore Rajah's Girls' School (Lower class).	91		
				519	
		Total for Godavery ..	..		1,640
Kistna ..	Masulipatam ..	Noble High School (College)	248		
		Hindu School (Higher class)	211		
		Vencatasawmy's Branch School (Middle class)	101		
		Government Mahomedan School (Lower class)	52		
		Municipal School, Machavaram (do.)	70		
		Do. Fort School (do.)	39		
		Salary Grant Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Buttayapetta (Lower class).	137		
		Results Grant Schools (Lower class) (14)	488		
		Church Mission Results Grant Girls' School, Bachupetta (Lower class).	48		
		Do. do. do. do. do. Chemmanagiripet (Lower class)	65		
		Do do. do. do. School, Idepalli (Lower class).	20		

No. XX.—(*Continued.*)

List of Colleges and Schools in Municipalities.

District.	Municipality.	Schools.	Number of Pupils in each School or Group of Schools.	Total Number of Pupils in each Municipality.	Total Number of Pupils in each District.
		FIRST DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)			
Kistna.—(*Continued.*)	Masulipatam—(*Continued.*)	Hindu Girls' School, Machavaram (Lower class) ..	31		
		Church Mission Training School (Special)	183	1,693	
	Guntoor ..	Anglo-Vernacular Government School (Middle class) ..	75		
		Do. Lalapet Private School (Middle class).	53		
		Municipal School, Ramachendrapore Agraharam (Lower class).	30		
		Municipal School, Langadigunta (Lower class)	62		
		Do. do. Budampad Road (Lower class) ..	27		
		Results Grant School (do.) [9] ..	332		
		Do. Mission Caste Girls' School (Lower class).	76		
		Do. Caste Girls' School (do.).	26	681	
		Total for Kistna ..	..		2,374
		SECOND DIVISION.			
		Provincial School (College)	176		
		Wardlaw Institution (Higher class)	312		
		Roman Catholic Male Asylum (Middle class)	45		
		Anglo-Vernacular School, Cowl Bazaar (Middle class)..	65		
		Do. Results Grant School (Middle class).	45		

Bellary ..	Bellary ..	Salary Grant Schools, Boys' (Lower class) [3]	101		
		Results Grant Schools, Boys' (do.) [9]	256		
		Protestant Orphan Asylum, Mixed (Middle class) ..	85		
		Salary Grant Mixed Schools (Lower class) [2]	59		
		Results Grant do. do. (do.) [4]	120		
		Girls' Salary Grant R. C. Asylum (Middle class).	27		
		Girls' Results Grant London Mission School (do.).	33		
		Salary Grant Girls' Schools (Lower class) [2]	81		
				1,405	
	Anantapur ..	Government Anglo-Vernacular School (Middle class) ..	49		
		Salary Grant do. do. (Lower class) ..	102		
				151	
	Adoni	Anglo-Vernacular School (Middle class)	37		
		Salary Grant Schools, Boys' (Lower class) [2]	166		
				203	
	Gooty ..	Anglo-Vernacular School (Middle class)	12		
		Salary Grant Schools, Boys' (Lower class)	53		
				65	
		Total for Bellary ..	..		1,824
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	Zillah School, Cuddapah (Higher class)..	143		
		Anglo-Vernacular School (Middle class)..	129		
		Salary Grant Boys' School (Lower class)	35		
		Results Grant Boys' Schools (do.) [13]	202		
		Do. Mixed School (do.)	20		
		Do. Girls' School (Middle class)	43		
				572	
		Total for Cuddapah ..	..		572
Kurnool ..	Kurnool ..	Zillah School (Higher class)	165		
		Anglo-Vernacular Results Grant School (Middle class).	32		
		Hindustani Results Grant School (Middle class) ..	142		

No. XX.—(*Continued.*)

List of Colleges and Schools in Municipalities.

District.	Municipality	Schools.	Number of Pupils in each School or Group of Schools.	Total Number of Pupils in each Municipality	Total Number of Pupils in each District.
		SECOND DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)			
Kurnool.—(*Continued.*)	Kurnool.—(*Continued.*)	Salary Grant Boys' School (Middle class)	41		
		Results Grant do. do. (do.) [11]	273		
		Do. Mixed School (do.) [2]	101		
				754	
	Cumbum ..	Anglo-Vernacular School (do.)	40		
		Results Grant Boys' School (Lower class)	33		
				73	
		Total for Kurnool ..	..		827
Nellore ..	Nellore ..	Free Church Mission School (Higher class)	355		
		Anglo-Vernacular West Gate School (Middle class) ..	80		
		Do. East Gate do. (do) ..	35		
		Do Mulapet do. (do.) ..	57		
		Christ Church Girls' School (Middle class)	28		
		Free Church Mission Girls' School (Middle class).	48		
		Anglo-Vernacular School, Nabobpet (do.).	27		
		Do. do. Fattikhanpet (do.).	30		
		Do do. Runganayakpet (do.).	40		
		Salary Grant Boys' Schools (Lower class) [3]	58		
		Do. Girls' School (do.)	63		
				821	
		Total for Nellore ..	..		821

		THIRD DIVISION.		
Madras ..	Madras ..	Presidency College (College)	337	
		Free Church Mission College (College)	926	
		Doveton Protestant College (do.)	194	
		Sullivan's Gardens' Seminary	17	
		Patcheappah's High School (Higher class)	418	
		Bishop Corrrie's Grammar School (Higher class).. ..	177	
		S.P.G. Anglo-Vernacular do., Vepery (Higher class) ..	422	
		Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Royapetta (Higher class).	277	
		Hindu Proprietary School (Higher class)	124	
		St. Mary's Seminary, Black Town (Higher class) ..	330	
		Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Black Town (Higher class).	456	
		London Mission Central Institution, Black Town (Higher class).	428	
		Madrasa-i-azam (Middle class)	247	
		Anglo-Vernacular School, Mylapore (Middle class) ..	42	
		St. Thomé Seminary (Middle class)	133	
		Govindu Naidu's Primary School (Middle class) ..	507	
		Free Church Mission Branch School, Black Town (Middle class).	130	
		Harris' School, Triplicane (Middle class)..	119	
		Lutheran Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Pursewalkam (Middle class).	101	
		Balura A.D. English Patasala, Triplicane (Middle class).	159	
		Muthialpet Anglo-Vernacular School (do.).	186	
		Union School, John Pereira's (do.).	55	
		St. Peter's Roman Catholic School, Royapooram (Middle class).	137	

No XX.—(*Continued*)

List of Colleges and Schools in Municipalities.

District	Municipality	Schools.	Number of Pupils in each School or Group of Schools	Total Number of Pupils in each Municipality	Total Number of Pupils in each District.
		THIRD DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)			
		St. Francis Xavier's School, Black Town (Middle class)..	152		
		Roman Catholic School, Royapetta (Middle class) .	79		
		Civil Orphan Asylum (Middle class)	94		
		St. George's Cathedral School (do.)	35		
		Davidson's Street School (do)	82		
		Hindu Association School, Result Grant (Middle class)..	95		
		Anglo-Vernacular School, Chintadripet, Result Grant (Middle class).	217		
		Church Mission Society's School, Chintadripet, Results Grant (Middle class).	71		
		Thondamandalam School, Results Grant (Middle class).	184		
		Salary Grant Boys' Schools (Lower class) [2]	100		
		Results Grant do. do (do) [176].. ..	5,952		
		St. Mary's Roman Catholic Infant School, Salary Grant, Mixed (Middle class)	100		
		S P. G. School, Nungumbaukam, Salary Grant, Mixed, (Middle class)	74		
		Free Church Mission Poor School, Results Grant Mixed (Middle class).	88		
		Salary Grant Mixed Schools (Lower class) [2]	166		
Madras —(*Continued*)	Madras —(*Continued.*)	Results do. do. (do) [73]	2,916		
		Doveton Girls' School (Higher class)	117		

		Free Church Mission Boarding School, Girls' (Middle class)	70		
		Free Church Mission Day School, Girls' .. (do.).	244		
		Do. do. Balika Patasala, Girls' (do.).	185		
		Free Church Mission Chetty Girls' School.. (do.).	103		
		Strinivasa Pillai's Vernacular School, Girls' (do.).	137		
		St. Mary's R. C. Orphanage, Girls' .. (do.).	75		
		Do. do. Special School, do. .. (do.).	11		
		Do. do. Pay do. do. .. (do.).	76		
		Civil Orphan Asylum, do. .. (do.).	82		
		Emmanuel Church do. do. .. (do.).	55		
		Davidson Street do do. .. (do.).	121		
		Military Female Orphan Asylum, do. .. (do.).	160		
		Union School, John Pereira's, do. .. (do.).	75		
		N.F.E.S. School, Black Town, do. .. (do.).	110		
		Wesleyan Mission Girls' Day School, Results Grant (Middle class).	69		
		Salary Grant Girls' Schools (Lower class) [14]	910		
		Results do. do. do. (do.) [20]	915		
		Medical College (Professional)	88		
		Civil Engineering College (do.)	149		
		School of Industrial Arts (do.)	69		
		School of Ordnance Artificers (do.)	66		
		Normal School and Practising Branch (Special).. ..	190		
		Female Normal School and Practising Branch (Special).	51		
				20,455	
		Total for Madras ..	..		20,455
Chingleput ..	Conjeveram ..	Patcheappah's Branch School (Higher class)	167		
		Free Church Mission School (do.)	146		

No. XX.—(*Continued*)

List of Colleges and Schools in Municipalities.

District	Municipality	Schools.	Number of Pupils in each School or Group of Schools.	Total Number of Pupils in each Municipality	Total Number of Pupils in each District.
		THIRD DIVISION.—(*Continued*)			
Chingleput — (*Continued.*)	Conjeveram — (*Continued*)	Results Grant Schools, Boys' (Lower class) [15] ..	428		
		Do. Mixed Schools (do) [9] ..	345		
				1,086	
		Total for Chingleput ..	..		1,086
	Cuddalore ..	Zillah School (Higher class)	181		
		Saint Joseph's Institution (Higher class)	240		
		Taluq School, Old Town (Middle class)	50		
		S.P.G. School, Old Town (Middle class)	47		
		Anglo-Vernacular School, Manjacoopum (Middle Class).	76		
		Devenayagam's School, Tripaplore, Results Grant (Middle class).	81		
		Kistnasawmi's School, New Town, Results Grant (Middle class).	57		
		Shunmugam's School, Tripaplore, Results Grant (Middle class).	45		
		Results Grant Boys' Schools (Lower class) [26] ..	852		
		Salary Grant Pensioners' Boys' School (Lower class) ..	13		

South Arcot ..	Chidambaram	Mixed Schools, Results Grant (do.) [11]	437		
		Salary Grant Girls' Schools (do.) [3]	99		
		Caste Girls' School (do.) .. .	61		
		Salary Grant Pensioners' Girls' School (Lower class) ..	22		
				2 261	
		Patcheappah's Branch School (Higher class)	198		
		Sivaprakasa Institution (Middle class)	184		
		Salary Grant Boys' School (Lower class)	22		
				404	
		Total for South Arcot ..			2,665
		FOURTH DIVISION			
North Arcot ..	Vellore ..	Church of Scotland Mission School (Middle class) ..	144		
		Rutnavelu Iyer's Results Grant School (Middle class) ..	41		
		Results Grant Vellore Circar Mundy Street School (Middle class).	89		
		Results Grant Ramanuja Iyer's School (Middle class) ..	57		
		Municipal School, Thotapalayam (Middle class) .. .	40		
		Mahomedan Elementary School (Lower class) ..	69		
		Results' Grant School, Thotapalayam (do.) ..	40		
		Do. School, Sullivanpet (do.) ..	30		
		Do. Schools (do.) [16]	546		
		Chaplain's Fort School, Salary Grant Mixed School (Middle class).	53		
		Results Grant Mixed Schools (Lower class) [3]	91		
		American Mission Arasamaram Street School, Results Grant, Girls' (Middle class).	92		
		Cosapet School, Results Grant, Girls' (Middle class) ..	77		

No. XX.—(*Continued.*)

List of Colleges and Schools in Municipalities.

District.	Municipality.	Schools.	Number of Pupils in each School or Group of Schools.	Total Number of Pupils in each Municipality.	Total Number of Pupils in each District.
		FOURTH DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)			
North Arcot.—(*Continued.*)	Vellore ..	Convent School, Salary Grant, Girls' (Middle class) ..	126		
		Normal School and Practising Branch (Special) ..	160	1,655	
	Wallajah ..	Anglo-Vernacular School, Wallajahpett (Middle class) ..	122		
		Results Grant Boys' School (do.) ..	25		
		Municipal School, Westernpett (Lower class)	58		
		Do. do. Easternpett (do.)	49		
		Results Grant Schools, Boys' (do.) [2] ..	37		
		Girls' School, Wallajahpett (do.)	25	316	
		Total for North Arcot ..	..		1,971
Salem ..	Salem ..	Zillah School (Higher class)	349		
		Town School (Middle class)	142		
		Town Branch School, Shevapet (Middle class)	84		
		London Mission Salary Grant School (Middle class) ..	79		
		Mahomedan School (Lower class)	47		
		Comorasawmypattey School (do.)	37		
		Gogay School (do.)	42		
		Results Grant Schools, Boys' (do.) [3]	123		
		East Indian School, Mixed (do.)	14		
		Results Grant Schools do. (do.) [5]	238		

		Girls' School (Middle class)	73		
		London Mission Christian Salary Grant Girls' School (Middle class).	35		
		London Mission Caste Girls' School, Shevapet (Middle class).	76		
				1,339	1,339
		Total for Salem District ..	..		
		S.P.G. High School, Tanjore (College)	578		
		Salary Grant S.P.G. Fort School (Middle class) ..	163		
		S.P.G. East Gate School, Salary Grant (Middle class) ..	102		
		Do. Karuntattangudi School, Salary Grant (Middle class).	116		
		S.P.G. A.-V. School, Vellam, Salary Grant (Middle class).	97		
		Do. School, Vediarpuram, Salary Grant (Middle class).	53		
		Municipal School, Tanjore, No. I. (Lower class) ..	270		
	Tanjore ..	Do. do. do. ,, II. (do.) ..	86		
		Do. do. do. ,, III. (do.) ..	141		
		Do. do. do. ,, IV. (do.) ..	94		
		Do. do. do. ,, V. (do.) ..	20		
		Roman Catholic Mission School, (Lower class)	100		
		Lutheran Mission Girls' School (Middle class)	37		
		Girls' School, Karuntattangudi (Lower class)	53		
		Do. do. Puttucotah (do.)	31		
Tanjore ..		High Caste Girls' School, (do.	96		
		S.P.G. Girls' School, Results Grant (do.)	53		
				2,090	
		Saint Joseph's College (College)	422		
		Wesleyan Mission High School (Higher class)	277		
	Negapatam ..	Do. A.-V. do. Nagore (Middle class)...	74		
		Results Grant Boys' Schools (Lower class) [15] ..	894		
		Mahomedan School, Nagore (do.)	34		

No. XX.—(*Continued.*)

List of Colleges and Schools in Municipalities.

District.	Municipality.	Schools.	Number of Pupils in each School or Group of Schools.	Total Number of Pupils in each Municipality.	Total Number of Pupils in each District.
		FOURTH DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)			
Trichinopoly.—(*Continued.*)	Srirungam ..	Taluq School (Middle class)..	179		
		Results Grant Schools, Boys' (Lower class) [6]	236		
		Do. School, Mixed (do.)	46		
				461	
		Total for Trichinopoly ..	..		2,644
Ootacamund ..	Ootacamund ..	Breeks' Memorial School (Middle class)	76		
		C.M.S. Anglo-Vern. Salary Grant School (Lower class)..	104		
				180	
		Total for Ootacamund ..	..		180
		FIFTH DIVISION.			
	Coimbatore ..	High School, Coimbatore (Higher class)..	353		
		London Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Salary Grant (Middle class).	220		
		Anglo-Vernacular School, Othachakar Street, Results Grant (Middle class).	30		
		Anglo-Vernacular School, Sukkaravarapetta, Results Grant (Middle class).	50		
		Anglo-Vernacular School, Edyar Street, Results Grant (Middle class).	44		

Coimbatore ..		Branch High School, Coimbatore, Salary Grant (Lower class).	258		
		Results Grant Schools, do. (Lower class) [17] ..	636		
		Do. do. Mixed (do.) [7] ..	323		
		London Mission Compound Girls' Salary Grant School (Middle class).	48		
		Results Grant Girls' Schools (Lower class) [6]	221		
				2,183	
	Erode ..	Taluq School (Middle class)	75		
		Results Grant Schools (Lower class) [5]	93		
		Mixed do. do. (do.) [2]	85		
				253	
	Coonoor ..	Results Grant Schools (Lower class) [2]	196		
		Salary do. School, Mixed (Lower class)	63		
				259	
		Total for Coimbatore ..	..		2,695
Madura ..	Madura ..	Zillah School (Higher class)	301		
		Hindu Ang.-Vern. School, Salary Grant (Middle class) ..	111		
		Christian do. do. do. (do.) ..	67		
		South Masi Street, Results Grant (Middle class) ..	49		
		Do. do. do. (do.) ..	50		
		Gopalakothan's Lane School, do. (do.) ..	29		
		West Masi Street School, do. (do.) ..	50		
		Results Grant Schools (Lower class) [23]	751		
		Mahomedan School, Salary Grant (Lower class) ..	43		
		Results Grant Schools, Mixed (do.) [11] ..	564		
		Hindu Girls' School, Salary Grant (do.) ..	91		
		Results Grant Schools, Girls' (do.) [4] ..	156		
				2,262	

No. XX.—(*Continued.*)

List of Colleges and Schools in Municipalities.

District.	Municipality.	Schools	Number of Pupils in each School or Group of Schools.	Total Number of Pupils in each Municipality	Total Number of Pupils in each District
		FIFTH DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)			
Madura.—(*Continued*)	Dindigul ..	Taluq School (Middle class)	69		
		English School, Results Grant (Middle class)	212		
		Results Grant Schools, Mixed (Lower class) [6]	346		
		Do. do. Girls' (do.) [3]	89		
		Training Institution and Practising Branch (Special) ..	91		
				807	
		Total for Madura ..	..		3,069
Tinnevelly ..	Tinnevelly ..	Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Salary Grant (Middle class).	146		
		Tondaman Street School, No. 1, Results Grant (Middle class).	20		
		Municipal School (Middle class)	42		
		Results Grant Schools (Lower class) [6]	392		
		Do. School Mixed (Lower class)	41		
		Results Grant Girls' Schools (do.) [3]	83		
				724	
		Church Mission Society's Boarding School, Results Grant (Middle class).	40		
		Paul Rowter's Street Mahomedan School, Salary Grant (Lower class).	22		
		Gopalasamy's Street do. do. do. do. (Lower class).	20		

	Palamcottah ..	Results Grant Schools (Lower class) [3]	187		
		Do do. Mixed (Lower class) [4] ..	304		
		Salary Grant Girls' Schools (Lower class) [3]	110		
		Results do. do (do.) [2]	84		
		English Institution and Practising Branch (Special) ..	249		
		Sarah Tucker Training Institution (Special)	72		
				1,088	
	Tuticorin ..	Subscription School, Salary Grant (Middle class) ..	113		
		Roman Catholic Anglo-Vernacular School, Results Grant (Middle class).	130		
		Anglo-Vernacular School, Results Grant (Middle class) ..	87		
		Results Grant School (Lower class)	48		
		Do. do. Mixed (Lower class)	30		
		Do. do. Girls' (do.)	66		
				474	
		Total for Tinnevelly ..	..		2,286
		SIXTH DIVISION.			
		Provincial School (College)	245		
		Municipal School (Middle class)	60		
		German Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Salary Grant (Middle class).	244		
		Roman Catholic School, Results Grant (Middle class) ..	137		
	Calicut ..	Results Grant Schools, Boys' (Middle class) [11] ..	420		
		German Mission Girls' Boarding School, Results Grant (Middle class).	92		
Malabar ..		Saint Joseph's Convent Girls' School, Results Grant (Middle class).	143		
		Normal School and Practising Branch (Special)	144		
				1,485	
	Cannanore ..	Anglo-Vernacular School (Middle class)	111		
		Church of England Mission School, Salary Grant (Middle class).	66		

No. XX.—(*Continued.*)

List of Colleges and Schools in Municipalities.

District.	Municipality.	Schools.	Number of Pupils in each School or Group of Schools.	Total Number of Pupils in each Municipality.	Total Number of Pupils in each District.
		SIXTH DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)			
Malabar.—(*Continued.*)	Cannanore.—(*Continued.*)	Christian Brothers' School, Results Grant (Middle class).	149		
		Results Grant Boys' Schools (Lower class) [2]	109		
		Results Grant Schools, Mixed (Lower class) [7] ..	545		
		Convent Girls' School, Results Grant (Middle class) ..	131		
		Church of England Mission Girls' School (Lower class).	27		
		Mrs. Godfrey's School (Lower class)	7		
				1,145	
	Palghaut ..	High School (Higher class)	162		
		Municipal School, Kalpatti (Middle class)	109		
		German Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Results Grant (Middle class).	75		
		Nurni School (Middle class)	60		
		Results Grant Schools (Lower class) [15]	610		
		Roman Catholic Girls' School (Lower class)	22		
		Normal School and Practising Branch (Special).. ..	77		
				1,115	
	Tellicherry ..	Brennen Zillah School (Higher class)	137		
		German Mission School, Results Grant (Middle class) ..	37		
		Do. Parsee Anglo-Vernacular School, Results Grant (Middle class).	172		
		Roman Catholic School, Results Grant (Middle class) ..	77		
		Results Grant Schools (Lower class) [5]	267		

			Do. do. Mixed (Lower class) [8]	455	
			German Mission Parochial School, Mixed (Lower class)..	14	
					1,159
			Municipal School (Middle class)	84	
			Protestant Grant-in-aid Boys' School, Salary Grant (Middle class).	72	
		Cochin ..	Protestant Grant-in-aid Girls' School, Salary Grant (Middle class).	48	
			Lower Class Girls' School (Middle class)	17	
					221
			Total for Malabar ..	..	5,125
			Provincial School (College)..	231	
			Roman Catholic Bishop School, St. Rozario, Salary Grant (Middle class).	113	
			Milagri's (Roman Catholic) Bishop School, Results Grant (Middle class).	155	
			Bolar Anglo-Vernacular School, Results Grant (Middle class).	54	
			Car Street Gokurnamatah Results Grant (Middle class)..	90	
			Phalneer Results Grant (Middle class)	47	
South Canara ..	Mangalore ..		Umamaheshwarah Results Grant (Middle class) ..	135	
			Kadre Results Grant (Middle class)	13	
			Results Grant Schools (Lower class) [11]	386	
			Convent Girls' School (Middle class)	121	
			German Mission Girls' School, Results Grant (Lower class).	80	
			German Mission Brahmin Girls' School, Results Grant (Lower class).	23	
			German Mission Nireshwalya Girls' School, Results Grant (Lower class).	21	

No. XX.—(*Continued.*)

List of Colleges and Schools in Municipalities.

District	Municipality.	Schools.	Number of Pupils in each School or Group of Schools.	Total Number of Pupils in each Municipality	Total Number of Pupils in each District
		SIXTH DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)			
South Canara — (*Continued.*)	Mangalore.— (*Continued.*)	Milagres Roman Catholic Girls' School, Results Grant (Lower class).	36		
		Results Grant Girls' School (Lower class)	40		
		Normal School and Practising Branch (Special)	175		
				1,720	
		Total for South Canara ..	..		1,720
		Grand Total of Pupils ..			63,574

—	Schools	Pupils.
In Municipalities	995	63,574
In Local Fund Circles	8,141	192,163
Total ..	*9,136	255,737

* Exclusive of the School Departments of the Government and Private, the Medical and Civil Engineering Colleges, and the Legal Branch of the Presidency College, all of which amount to 15.

APPENDIX B.

Charges.						Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.												Remarks.
Extra-ordinary.			Total.									Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			Cost to Municipal Funds.			
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1,931	8	0	51,826	0	2	5,386	2	0	..	..	..	518	4	2	445	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	3,600	0	0	2,540	0	0	..	..	..	80	0	0	23	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
53	8	0	22,629	1	2	3,689	10	0	..	..	..	198	8	0	165	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1,222	14	7	21,352	5	3	4,139	0	0	..	..	..	180	15	2	141	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
771	15	3	8,331	5	11	7,620	0	0	..	..	..	31	5	1	2	10	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
118	0	0	5,980	0	0	363	0	0	..	..	..	460	0	0	432	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
103	0	0	5,129	12	7	3,720	4	0	..	..	..	32	14	0	9	0	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
60	12	9	3,200	15	9	408	0	0	..	..	..	266	12	0	232	12	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
303	15	9	6,847	15	3	4,146	0	0	..	..	..	44	2	11	17	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
59	13	6	6,807	0	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	243	1	9	193	8	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..	
164	7	7	6,958	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	3	9	10	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
32	0	0	5,891	0	0	1,347	0	0	..	..	..	267	12	4	231	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
124	3	6	6,499	1	9	6,858	0	0	..	..	..	37	2	2	9	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4,946	2	11	1,55,053	7	2	40,217	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Charges.						Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.												Remarks.
Extra-ordinary.			Total.									Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			Cost to Municipal Funds.			
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
308	15	0	6,820	12	0	2,909	14	0	..	..	..	38	5	1	21	15	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
126	2	8	5,807	6	3	1,977	14	1	..	..	..	39	8	1	26	0	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	6,942	0	3	2,648	10	0	..	..	..	51	6	9	31	14	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	5,731	11	8	2,755	6	0	..	..	..	45	2	1	23	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
305	6	0	9,192	11	5	5,130	3	11	..	..	..	30	11	11	13	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
203	14	8	8,391	9	5	5,579	8	0	..	..	..	30	2	12	10	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
141	10	4	8,173	1	5	5,409	0	0	..	..	..	36	7	10	12	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14	2	0	6,987	3	3	2,858	10	0	..	..	..	61	4	8	39	15	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
129	0	9	7,296	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	15	8	22	9	8	8	3	8	..	..	..	
81	10	5	5,339	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	1	4	..	..	..	20	13	2	..	..	..	
1,310	13	10	70,682	14	9	29,269	2	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

[

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

Collegiate Institutions.

Receipts.																									
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Municipal Funds.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.	
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.
49,894	8	2	1,883	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	0	0	5,386	2	0	..	..	..	57,212	2	2	49,894	8
3,600	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,540	0	0	..	..	..	6,140	0	0	3,600	0
22,575	9	2	48	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	0	3,689	10	0	..	..	..	26,318	11	2	22,575	9
20,852	5	3	220	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	280	0	0	4,139	0	0	..	..	..	25,491	5	3	20,129	6
8,331	5	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,620	0	0	..	..	..	15,951	5	11	7,559	6
5,980	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	363	0	0	..	..	..	6,343	0	0	5,980	0
5,129	12	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,720	4	0	..	..	..	8,850	0	7	4,908	12
3,200	15	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	408	0	0	..	..	..	3,608	15	9	3,140	3
6,847	15	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,146	0	0	..	..	..	10,993	15	3	6,543	15
6,475	0	2	332	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,807	0	2	6,747	2
6,832	13	2	126	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,958	13	2	6,794	5
5,891	0	0	549	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	798	0	0	..	..	..	7,238	0	0	5,859	0
6,499	1	9	2,040	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,818	0	0	..	..	..	13,357	1	9	6,374	14
1,52,110	7	2	5,198	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	333	8	0	37,628	0	0	..	..	..	1,95,270	7	2	1,50,107	4

Had the fees—College Rupees 1,057-0-0, School Rupees 4,908-8-0—been duly remitted, the cost would be—

		College.			School.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
..	..	243	1	9	38	3	9
..	..	193	8	0	10	9	2

ENERAL EDUCATION.

f the Higher Class.

Receipts.																										
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Municipal Funds.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions. Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
6,820	12	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,909	14	0	..	..	..	9,730	10	0	6,511	13	0
5,807	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,977	14	1	..	..	..	7,785	4	4	5,681	3	7
6,947	0	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,643	10	0	..	..	..	9,590	10	3	6,942	0	3
5,731	11	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,755	6	0	..	..	..	8,487	1	8	5,731	11	8
9,192	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,130	3	11	..	..	..	14,322	15	4	8,887	5	[illegible]
8,391	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,579	8	0	..	..	..	13,971	1	5	8,187	10	9
8,173	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,409	0	0	..	..	..	13,582	1	5	8,031	7	3
6,973	1	3	440	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,416	12	0	16	0	0	9,845	13	3	6,973	1	0
3,300	0	0	54	4	0	..	..	..	1,201	7	11	..	..	..	2,741	0	0	..	..	..	7,296	11	11	7,167	11	0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,998	3	2	..	..	..	2,341	8	0	..	..	..	5,339	11	2	5,258	0	0
61,387	5	8	494	4	0	..	..	..	4,199	11	1	..	..	..	33,904	12	0	16	0	0	99,952	0	9	69,372	0	1

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS

Government Schools

Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.					Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.							Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parsees.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	
..	2	..	..	90	59	64	90	..	82	..	..	..	8	As. 4 to Rs. 2
..	..	1	..	73	50	54	49	..	73	..	..	73	..	As. 4 to 8
..	..	..	..	37	24	28	11	..	37	..	..	37	..	Do.
..	..	..	..	29	25	28	29	..	29	..	..	29	..	Do.
..	..	..	..	39	26	28	39	..	39	..	..	22	..	Do.
..	..	..	..	39	41	44	39	..	39	..	..	..	..	As. 8 to Rs. 2
..	..	..	..	34	37	42	34	..	34	..	..	..	..	As. 8 to Rs. 1
..	..	..	..	40	18	22	16	..	40	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to 8
..	..	..	..	66	58	61	53	..	66	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to Rs. 1
..	..	..	..	55	50	54	35	..	55	..	..	..	22	Do.
..	..	..	..	34	27	29	22	..	34	..	..	..	..	Do.
..	..	..	..	44	37	39	35	..	44	..	..	..	..	As. 1 to 4
..	..	..	..	46	47	49	46	..	46	..	..	..	..	As. 1½ to 4
..	..	..	..	53	41	42	53	..	..	..	..	..	53	As. 8 to Rs. 1
..	..	..	..	36	32	42	12	..	36	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	45	45	55	24	..	45	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	24	22	29	11	..	24	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	75	67	72	75	..	75	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to Rs. 2
..	..	..	..	27	27	32	21	..	27	..	..	..	..	As. 1 to 6
..	..	..	..	24	22	28	13	..	24	..	..	..	..	As. 2 to 8
..	..	..	..	30	29	31	30	..	30	..	..	..	..	Do.
..	..	..	..	49	41	44	49	..	49	..	..	..	..	Rs. 2, 1, ¾ and ½
..	..	1	..	37	26	30	37	..	37	..	..	..	..	Rs. 1, ¾ and ½
..	..	..	..	45	35	41	45	..	45	..	45	..	..	As. 8, 6 and 4
..	..	..	..	19	16	20	18	..	19	..	19	..	..	As. 6 and 4
..	..	..	..	49	38	47	40	..	49	..	49	..	..	Rs. 1, As. 8, 6 and 4
..	..	..	..	24	20	26	24	..	24	..	24	..	..	As. 8, 6 and 4
..	..	..	..	26	20	29	26	..	26	..	..	..	..	As. 8, 6 and 4
..	..	..	..	60	46	70	39	..	60	..	..	..	..	As. 4, 3, 2 and 1
..	..	..	..	53	46	56	36	..	53	..	..	..	..	As. 8, 4 and 1
..	1	..	..	12	19	27	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	As. 4
..	..	..	..	36	28	36	35	..	36	..	..	..	..	As. 12, 8 and 6
..	..	..	..	43	36	39	43	..	43	..	..	..	..	Do.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
..	..	..	..	36	37	45	36	..	36	..	..	..	..	Do.
..	2	22	..	129	126	155	129	..	129	..	..	..	..	As. 12, 8 and 4
..	..	..	..	20	17	19	20	..	20	..	..	..	..	As. 12, 8 and 4
..	..	..	..	66	55	67	21	..	66	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to 1
..	..	..	..	29	27	33	10	..	29	..	..	..	..	Do.
..	..	..	..	50	43	52	23	..	50	..	..	..	..	Do.
..	5	4	..	71	57	66	71	..	42	..	..	..	29	As. 8, 6 and 4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to 1
..	..	..	..	40	32	44	40	..	40	..	..	..	..	As. 12, 8 and 4

of the Middle Class.

Receipts.																										
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Municipal Funds.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1,628	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	735	14	0	1	1	3	2,365	2	11	1,568	3	8
779	15	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220	2	0	..	..	..	1,000	1	7	713	3	7
646	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	6	0	..	..	..	714	7	11	602	2	5
638	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	2	0	..	..	..	806	13	1	614	11	1
676	14	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	14	0	..	..	..	834	12	9	676	14	9
712	11	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	451	0	0	..	..	..	1,163	11	0	685	0	0
525	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	373	4	0	..	..	..	899	0	9	510	10	3
550	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	13	0	..	..	..	657	5	6	543	0	0
810	13	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	445	10	0	..	..	..	1,256	7	9	726	3	1
859	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	289	2	6	..	..	..	1,148	6	4	841	10	4
521	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	183	4	0	..	..	..	704	12	0	504	0	0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	548	12	0	..	..	..	45	7	0	..	..	..	594	3	0	516	0	0
1,083	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	415	12	0	..	..	..	1,499	4	0	1,056	13	9
644	4	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	404	4	0	..	..	..	1,048	8	0	621	0	0
160	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	343	8	5	..	..	..	..	12	0	..	..	..	504	4	5	324	0	0
240	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	421	10	8	..	..	..	7	12	0	10	0	0	679	6	8	415	10	8
80	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	187	12	0	..	..	..	7	14	0	..	..	..	275	10	0	180	0	0
1,412	0	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	996	8	6	..	..	..	2,408	9	4	1,346	11	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	488	0	3	..	..	..	37	11	0	6	0	0	531	11	3	488	0	3
173	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	376	15	1	..	..	..	83	2	0	..	..	..	633	1	1	411	1	1
167	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	147	0	0	..	..	..	75	8	0	..	..	..	389	8	0	278	0	0
1,234	11	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	363	12	0	..	..	..	1,598	7	10	1,212	0	0
1,017	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	252	0	0	..	..	..	1,260	15	1	989	2	7
400	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	257	6	2	..	..	..	170	6	0	..	..	..	827	12	2	812	12	6
280	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	256	2	10	..	..	..	63	2	0	..	..	..	599	4	10	599	4	10
180	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	646	7	10	..	..	..	178	14	0	283	0	0	1,288	5	10	1,163	5	10
180	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	779	4	5	..	..	..	91	12	0	..	..	..	1,051	0	5	541	0	5
240	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	437	14	9	..	..	..	77	6	0	2	0	0	757	4	9	757	4	9
300	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	804	7	3	..	..	..	82	12	0	..	..	..	1,187	3	3	708	2	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	712	1	1	..	..	..	125	2	0	..	..	..	837	3	1	667	1	1
180	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	4	0	..	..	..	257	4	0	513	8	0
670	0	0	3	12	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190	8	0	..	..	..	864	4	0	937	0	0
680	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220	4	0	..	..	..	900	4	0	847	8	9
280	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	14	0	..	..	..	349	14	0	785	5	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	179	6	0	..	..	..	179	6	0	837	8	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	573	12	0	..	..	..	573	12	0	929	9	4
562	9	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	0	0	..	..	..	641	9	6	552	0	0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	482	4	1	..	..	..	54	5	0	..	..	..	536	9	1	439	4	8
91	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	14	8	..	..	..	54	0	0	..	..	..	546	9	4	480	0	0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	674	12	1	..	..	..	68	3	0	0	4	0	743	3	1	570	0	0
340	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	974	4	11	..	..	..	153	2	0	..	..	..	1,467	6	11	1,171	10	0
73	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	346	14	1	..	..	..	19	2	0	..	..	..	439	5	5	352	0	0
378	0	0	..	..	..	446	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	241	8	0	..	..	..	1,065	11	3	824	3	3

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS

Government Schools

Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.					Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.							Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parsees.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	
..	..	..	..	48	48	52	48	..	48	..	..	..	..	Rs. 1, ½, and ¼ ..
..	..	..	..	79	65	75	49	..	79	..	..	..	..	As. 12 to 1 ..
..	..	..	..	90	75	84	64	..	90	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	51	44	52	31	..	51	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to 1 ..
..	..	..	..	51	44	50	29	..	51	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	43	38	40	28	..	43	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	113	75	109	46	..	67	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	1	..	48	45	53	25	..	48	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	50	46	50	23	..	50	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	65	55	70	26	..	65	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	33	21	35	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	As. 1 ..
..	..	..	..	42	32	42	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	40	34	43	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	31	30	25	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	56	33	45	..	..	25	..	..	..	46	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	57	50	54	15	..	57	..	..	..	30	As. 6 to 2 ..
..	..	..	..	27	23	30	12	..	27	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	30	23	28	11	..	30	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	40	38	47	16	..	40	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	35	32	36	12	..	35	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	80	72	84	35	..	80	..	..	..	33	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	247	226	227	247	247	..	..	..	..	247	Rs. ½ to 1½ ..
..	..	..	..	42	43	49	42	42	..	..	..	..	42	As. 2 to 6 ..
..	..	..	..	24	20	26	16	24	..	..	..	..	..	As. 2 to 12 ..
..	..	..	..	56	38	54	38	56	..	..	..	..	..	As. 2 to Rs. 1 ..
..	..	..	..	40	29	38	27	40	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to 12 ..
..	..	4	..	58	44	54	48	58	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. ½ to 1¼ ..
..	..	..	..	50	41	53	44	50	..	..	..	..	..	As. 2 to 12 ..
..	..	..	..	67	51	62	47	67	..	..	..	..	..	As. 2 to Rs. 1 ..
..	..	..	..	58	44	54	46	58	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	47	39	42	37	47	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	60	54	63	51	60	..	..	..	..	..	As. 2 to Rs. 1¼ ..
..	..	..	..	37	30	38	18	37	..	..	..	..	..	As. 2 to Rs. 1 ..
..	..	..	..	57	38	47	39	57	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. ½ to 1 ..
..	..	..	..	40	39	45	30	40	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. ¼ to 1 ..
..	..	..	..	46	33	50	33	46	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	122	84	94	122	69	53	..	..	..	..	Rs. ¼ to 2 ..
..	..	..	..	75	63	68	75	..	75	..	..	..	..	Rs. ¼ to 1 ..
..	..	1	..	61	51	60	61	..	61	..	..	..	..	Rs. ¼ to ½ ..
..	..	..	..	88	63	79	46	88	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. ½ to 1 ..
..	..	2	..	122	88	100	122	122	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. ¼ to 1¼ ..

TABLE III.—(*Continued*)

	Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number of Pupils	
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.
SECOND DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)					
Nellore District.	Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Ongole	10th February 1869	44	
	Local Fund School	Naidupeta	....	72	
	Do. do.	Vencatagiri	....	87	
	Do. do.	Kavali	....	49	
	Do. do.	Allur	....	48	
	Do. do.	Kaligherry	....	41	
	Do. do.	Kandakur	....	96	
	Do. do.	Gudur	....	45	
	Do. do.	Buchiriddypalem	....	43	
	Do. do.	Varigonda	....	62	
	Do. do.	Moonganoor	....	32	
	Do. do.	Soolurpet	....	42	
	Do. do.	Koratur	....	31	
	Do. do.	Vindoor	....	21	
	Do. do.	Davoor	....	31	
	Municipal School	Moolapeta	....	24	
	Do.	Nabobpett	....	27	
	Do.	Fattikanpet	....	29	
	Do.	Ranganaikpett	....	29	
	Do.	East School	....	35	
	Do.	West School	....	47	
THIRD DIVISION.					
Madras Dist.	Madrissa-i-azam	Madras	—— May 1859	..	
	Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Mylapore	1st January 1864	..	
Chingleput District.	Taluq School	Ponneri	6th January 1858	18	
	Do.	Trivellore	6th April 1857	42	
	Do.	Kunnatur	13th September 1858	38	
	Do.	Poonamallee	17th January 1859	54	
South Arcot District.	Do.	Old Town Cuddalore ..	4th October 1856	48	
	Do.	Trikalore	1st May 1863	62	
	Do.	Trinomalai	18th December 1857	52	
	Do.	Tindivanam	10th September 1852	37	
	Do.	Villapuram	16th do. 1857	51	
	Do.	Punrooty	1st October 1856	28	
	Do.	Virdachellam	16th do. 1856	53	
	Do.	Kalikurchi	1st December 1869	40	
	Do.	Porto Novo	25th October 1856	20	
FOURTH DIVISION.					
North Arcot District.	Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Wallajahpett	28th January 1857	122	
	Taluq School	Tripathi	—— May 1862	70	
	Do.	Palamanair	19th October 1857	58	
	Do.	Arcot	28th February 1861	83	
	Do.	Arnee	5th October 1867	114	

Charges.						Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.												Remarks.
Extra-rdinary.			Total.									Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			Cost to Municipal Funds.			
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
60	0	0	1,628	3	8	736	15	3	..	..	..	27	9	7	15	2	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
66	12	0	779	15	7	220	2	0	..	..	..	15	9	7	11	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
43	15	6	646	1	11	68	6	0	..	..	..	26	14	9	24	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
24	0	0	638	11	1	168	2	0	..	..	..	25	8	9	18	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	676	14	9	157	14	0	..	..	..	26	0	7	19	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
28	13	0	713	13	0	449	14	0	..	..	..	17	6	7	6	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13	15	6	524	9	9	374	7	0	..	..	..	14	2	10	4	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6	13	6	549	13	6	107	8	0	..	..	..	30	8	9	24	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
84	10	8	810	13	9	445	10	0	..	..	..	13	15	8	6	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17	9	6	859	3	10	289	2	6	..	..	..	17	2	11	11	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17	8	0	521	8	0	183	4	0	..	..	..	19	5	0	12	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
32	12	0	548	12	0	45	7	0	..	..	..	14	13	4	..	..	..	13	9	8	..	..	..	
26	10	3	1,083	8	0	415	12	0	..	..	..	23	0	10	14	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
23	4	0	644	4	0	404	4	0	..	..	..	15	11	5	5	13	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19	8	5	343	8	5	160	12	0	..	..	..	10	11	9	5	0	0	5	11	5	..	..	..	
6	0	0	421	10	8	257	12	0	..	..	..	9	5	11	5	5	4	3	13	10	..	..	..	
7	12	0	187	12	0	87	14	0	..	..	..	8	8	7	3	10	2	4	8	7	..	..	..	
42	13	8	1,389	8	10	1,019	0	6	..	..	..	20	11	10	6	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6	0	0	494	0	3	37	11	0	..	..	..	18	4	9	..	..	..	16	10	10	..	..	..	
38	14	0	549	15	1	83	2	0	..	..	..	24	15	11	7	13	10	5	7	10	..	..	..	
36	0	0	314	0	0	75	8	0	..	..	..	10	13	3	5	12	2	2	7	5	..	..	..	
22	11	10	1,234	11	10	363	12	0	..	..	..	30	1	10	21	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
28	12	6	1,017	15	1	252	0	0	..	..	..	28	6	6	21	5	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14	15	8	827	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	10	5	11	6	10	7	5	8	..	..	..	
..	..	..	599	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	7	4	17	8	0	16	0	2	..	..	..	
125	0	0	1,288	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	14	6	5	0	0	17	0	8	..	..	..	
510	0	0	1,051	0	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	8	10	9	0	0	38	15	5	..	..	..	
..	..	..	757	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	13	10	12	0	0	21	14	4	..	..	..	
96	5	0	804	7	3	382	12	0	..	..	..	17	7	9	6	8	4	9	2	8	..	..	..	
45	0	0	712	1	1	125	2	0	..	..	..	15	7	8	..	..	..	12	12	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	513	8	0	..	..	..	256	4	0	27	0	5	9	7	7	..	..	..	13	7	9	
..	..	..	937	0	0	..	..	..	72	12	0	33	7	5	23	14	10	2	11	4	..	..	..	Closed 22nd Feb. 1875
..	..	..	847	8	9	52	11	3	..	..	..	23	8	8	18	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	0	0	787	5	7	..	..	..	437	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
71	2	11	908	11	6	..	..	..	729	5	6	24	9	0	..	..	..	19	11	5	..	..	..	
262	5	0	1,191	14	4	..	..	..	618	2	4	9	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	14	6	
10	9	0	562	9	0	79	0	6	.	..	..	33	1	6	28	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
97	4	5	536	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	12	1	..	..	..	8	12	4	..	..	..	
66	9	4	546	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	3	11	3	6	4	14	13	7	..	..	..	
173	3	1	743	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	4	6	..	..	..	15	11	1	..	..	..	
142	10	11	1,314	4	11	153	2	0	..	..	..	23	0	11	5	15	5	8	7	1	..	..	..	
87	5	5	439	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	824	3	3	241	8	0	..	..	..	25	12	1	11	13	0	..	..	..	13	15	1	

TABLE III.—(*Continued.*)

Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number	
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.
FOURTH DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)				
Salem District. — Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Tripatore	28th August 1859	52	
Salem District. — Taluq School	Namkal	14th September 1863	66	
Salem District. — Do.	Oossoor	1st May 1858	76	
Salem District. — Do.	Kistnagherry	31st December 1858	58	
Salem District. — Do.	Darampuri	18th November 1858	92	
Salem District. — Municipal Town School ..	Salem	....	126	
Salem District. — Do. Branch School ..	Sevapett	....	60	
Salem District. — Local Fund School	Womalur	....	34	
Salem District. — Do. do.	Harur	....	32	
Tanjore District. — Taluq School	Tiruvadi	13th May 1857	145	
Tanjore District. — Do.	Tiruvadamurdur	11th August 1857	41	
Tanjore District. — Do.	Puttucotta	15th April 1857	53	
Tanjore District. — Do.	Tiruvaroor	1st October 1856	126	
Trichinopoly. — Taluq School	Srirangam	23rd September 1857	179	
FIFTH DIVISION.				
Coimbatore. — Taluq School	Pollachy	8th April 1859	64	
Coimbatore. — Do.	Udamalapetta	1st August 1859	40	
Coimbatore. — Do.	Darapuram	Do.	71	
Coimbatore. — Do.	Irode	1st August 1860	75	
Coimbatore. — Local Fund School	Kangayam	....	41	
Madura. — Taluq School	Dindigul	—— April 1856	64	
Madura. — Do.	Pereakulum	7th August 1857	32	
SIXTH DIVISION.				
Malabar District. — Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Cannanore	....	86	
Malabar District. — Do. do. ..	Chowghaut	—— —— 1860	27	
Malabar District. — Taluq School	Badagira	—— —— 1857	71	
Malabar District. — Do.	Koilandi	—— —— —— 1858	39	
Malabar District. — Municipal School	Cochin	....	14	
Malabar District. — Do.	Kalpatti	....	104	
Malabar District. — Do.	Calicut	....	56	
Malabar District. — Local Fund School	Alattur	....	77	
Malabar District. — Do. do.	Manjeri	....	63	
Malabar District. — Do. do.	Chorpalacheri	...	54	
Malabar District. — Do. do.	Betutpudiangadi	....	33	
Malabar District. — Do. do.	Ponnani	....	32	
Malabar District. — Do. do.	Kottayi	....	50	
Malabar District. — Do. do.	Kollangode	....	44	
Malabar District. — Do. do.	Kodurayar	....	72	
Malabar District. — Do. do.	Kongadu	....	58	
Malabar District. — Do. do.	Angadipuram	....	38	

APPENDIX B.—*(Continued.)*—INSTITUTIONS

Government Schools

of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.					Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.							Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parsees.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	
..	..	2	..	72	62	77	72	72	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. ½ to 2 ..
..	..	..	..	69	59	76	69	69	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. ½ to 1½ ..
1	..	2	..	92	76	93	92	91	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	68	48	64	68	68	40	..	..	..	..	Rs. ½ to 1 ..
..	..	1	.	100	77	99	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. ½ to 1½ ..
..	..	1	..	142	117	113	142	142	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4, 6, 8 ..
..	..	13	..	84	65	78	84	84	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	37	28	34	37	37	..	..	..	..	..	As. 2, 4, 6 ..
..	..	1	..	42	31	41	19	36	6	..	..	..	..	As. 1, 2, 4 ..
..	..	..	..	146	118	133	129	146	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. ½ to 1½ ..
..	..	..	..	42	41	40	34	42	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. ½ to 1 ..
..	..	..	..	56	47	51	56	56	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	126	107	121	71	126	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. ½ to 1½ ..
..	..	..	..	179	152	171	161	179	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	70	62	69	70	70	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4, 6, 8, & 12, Rs. 1.
..	..	..	..	49	37	35	49	49	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	75	61	72	75	75	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	75	67	72	44	75	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	45	40	46	22	45	..	..	..	..	..	As. 2, 4, 6, 8 ..
..	1	1	..	69	44	49	45	69	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4, 6, 8, 12, & Rs. 1½.
3	..	..	..	35	30	34	35	35	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	8	4	7	111	108	114	111	..	..	96	..	..	..	As. 1 to Rs. 2 ..
..	..	19	..	46	37	45	46	..	..	46	..	..	..	Rs. ½ to Rs. 1 ..
..	1	..	..	72	66	77	72	..	..	72	..	..	..	Rs. ½ to Rs. 1½ ..
..	1	4	..	44	33	35	44	..	..	44	..	..	..	Rs. ½ to Rs. 1 ..
..	63	6	..	84	106	126	84	..	..	78	..	..	..	As. 6 to Rs. 1½ ..
..	..	2	..	109	90	112	109	..	..	109	..	..	..	As. 4 to 8 ..
..	1	3	..	60	46	53	60	..	..	60	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	4	..	82	64	85	82	..	..	82	..	..	..	As. 2 to 8 ..
..	..	..	..	66	58	74	62	..	..	66	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	54	44	56	54	..	..	54	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	5	..	43	22	34	43	..	..	43	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	1	..	35	19	30	35	..	..	35	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	50	38	49	32	..	..	50	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	44	29	45	44	..	..	44	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	72	51	69	52	..	..	72	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	58	46	54	38	..	..	58	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	50	34	51	39	..	..	50	..	..	..	Do. ..

TABLE III.—(*Continued.*)

	Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number	
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.
	FOURTH DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)				
Salem District.	Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Tripatore	28th August 1859	52	
	Taluq School	Namkal	14th September 1863	66	
	Do.	Oossoor	1st May 1858	76	
	Do.	Kistnagherry	31st December 1858	58	
	Do.	Darampuri	18th November 1858	92	
	Municipal Town School ..	Salem	....	126	
	Do. Branch School ..	Sevapett	....	60	
	Local Fund School	Womalur	....	34	
	Do. do.	Harur	....	32	
Tanjore District.	Taluq School	Tiruvadi	13th May 1857	145	
	Do.	Tiruvadamurdur	11th August 1857	41	
	Do.	Puttucotta	15th April 1857	53	
	Do.	Tiruvaroor	1st October 1856	126	
Trichinopoly.	Taluq School	Srirangam	23rd September 1857	179	
	FIFTH DIVISION.				
Coimbatore.	Taluq School	Pollachy	8th April 1859	64	
	Do.	Udamalapetta	1st August 1859	40	
	Do.	Darapuram	Do.	71	
	Do.	Irode	1st August 1860	75	
	Local Fund School	Kangayam	....	41	
Madura.	Taluq School	Dindigul	—— April 1856	64	
	Do.	Pereakulum	7th August 1857	32	
	SIXTH DIVISION.				
Malabar District.	Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Cannanore	....	86	
	Do. do. ..	Chowghaut	—— —— 1860	27	
	Taluq School	Badagira	—— —— 1857	71	
	Do.	Koilandi	—— —— 1856	39	
	Municipal School	Cochin	....	14	
	Do.	Kalpatti	....	104	
	Do.	Calicut	....	56	
	Local Fund School	Alattur	....	77	
	Do. do.	Manjeri	....	63	
	Do. do.	Cherpalacheri	....	54	
	Do. do.	Betutpudiangadi	....	33	
	Do. do.	Ponnani	....	32	
	Do. do.	Kottayi	....	50	
	Do. do.	Kollangode	....	44	
	Do. do.	Kodurayar	....	72	
	Do. do.	Kongadu	....	58	
	Do. do.	Angadipuram	....	38	

of charges. en						Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.									Remarks.
Extra-ordinary.			Total.									Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			Cost to Municipal Funds.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
.	..	..	1,294	3	11	454	8	0	..	..	..	26	15	5	17	7	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
50	0	0	1,729	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	9	6	13	5	8	11	0	6	..	..	..	
.	..	..	1,359	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	2	1	5	13	5	9	11	2	..	..	..	
90	5	9	881	0	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	0	4	5	0	9	13	3	1	..	..	..	
90	6	5	827	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	12	10	6	13	1	10	1	6	..	..	..	
55	9	3	799	7	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	0	7	3	15	2	15	4	9	..	..	..	
.	..	..	858	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	7	1	3	3	2	6	9	4	..	..	..	
7	7	9	961	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	5	9	8	7	6	10	9	11	..	..	..	
31	10	0	786	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	6	1	12	10	14	8	9	..	..	..	
26	14	5	758	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	12	9	1	10	2	10	14	11	..	..	..	
22	0	0	233	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	8	..	..	..	11	0	11	..	..	..	
34	8	0	344	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	4	..	..	..	9	12	11	..	..	..	
.	..	..	128	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	7	..	..	..	3	11	9	..	..	..	
20	0	0	212	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	5	..	..	..	7	0	6	..	..	..	
25	0	0	372	2	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	5	..	..	..	11	0	5	..	..	..	
31	0	0	2,243	3	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	9	..	..	..	3	5	9	2	7	5	
.	..	..	9,497	10	8	1,569	0	6	..	..	..	42	0	5	35	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
35	13	9	1,314	8	0	128	12	0	..	..	..	30	9	1	27	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
23	4	0	455	4	0	128	2	0	..	..	..	22	12	2	16	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
25	10	0	904	1	5	253	6	0	..	..	..	23	12	8	17	2	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13	11	0	568	9	10	158	8	0	..	..	..	19	9	9	14	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
23	8	0	869	8	0	439	4	0	..	..	..	19	12	2	9	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16	3	0	450	14	4	290	10	0	..	..	..	10	15	11	3	14	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
70	14	4	785	11	3	363	8	0	..	..	..	15	6	6	8	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
65	13	1	468	12	11	314	12	0	..	..	..	10	10	6	3	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
68	8	0	756	9	6	271	8	0	..	..	..	19	6	5	12	7	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
60	12	6	847	2	3	445	0	0	..	..	..	15	11	0	7	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
105	15	7	525	15	7	218	10	11	..	..	..	17	8	6	10	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
70	0	0	699	0	4	321	2	0	..	..	..	18	6	4	9	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
86	8	0	577	6	11	292	8	0	..	..	..	14	12	10	7	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
80	0	8	560	0	8	225	3	0	..	..	..	16	15	6	10	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11	4	0	1,787	4	0	1,103	8	0	..	..	..	21	4	5	8	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	734	0	0	498	0	0	..	..	..	11	4	0	3	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	676	5	10	310	0	0	..	..	..	13	4	2	7	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
24	12	0	1,118	2	6	466	2	0	..	..	..	17	12	0	10	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17	4	0	1,000	14	6	708	0	0	..	..	..	11	6	0	3	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Middle Class.

Receipts.																																			C
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Municipal Funds.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.			o										
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.			RS.	A.	P.	E									
1,408	10	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	785	0	0	1	1	3	2,194				11	4									
717	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	634	6	0	..	..	..	1,351					8									
922	1	8	9	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	559	4	0	..	..	..	1,490														
938	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	446	12	0	2	14	5	1,388	5													
916	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	700	8	0	..	..	..	1,617	4													
473	12	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	641	1	7	..	..	..	1,114	13													
324	0	0	..	..	..	34	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	367	11	5	..	..	..	725	15	4												
170	0	0	..	..	..	148	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	8	0	..	..	..	417	15	8	3											
100	0	0	..	..	..	280	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	12	0	..	..	..	414	14	4	366											
1,251	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,022	0	0	..	..	..	2,273	12	3	1,251	12	3									
721	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	269	8	0	..	..	..	990	14	9	721	6	9									
862	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	329	14	0	0	11	5	1,192	15	1	852	0	2									
1,226	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	0	0	934	4	0	..	..	..	2,170	5	3	1,127	9	3	1									
1,299	14	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,256	8	0	0	11	0	2,557	1	11	1,290	1	4									
731	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	576	6	0	..	..	..	1,307	10	7	721	14	10									
684	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	354	6	0	..	..	..	1,038	11	6	669	1	9									
690	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	473	14	0	..	..	..	1,164	5	2	683	11	6									
864	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	479	2	0	..	..	..	1,343	4	11	862	1	5									
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	676	3	11	..	..	..	84	0	0	..	..	..	760	3	11	676	3	11									
825	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	403	0	0	..	..	..	1,228	11	11	823	11	11									
735	9	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	315	12	0	..	..	..	1,051	5	7	714	1	7									
2,609	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	915	10	0	..	..	..	3,525	4	3	2,351	12	3	*2								
1,190	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	235	8	6	..	..	..	1,426	1	3	1,190	8	9									
1,278	13	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	619	3	0	..	..	..	1,898	0	9	1,278	13	9									
671	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	261	2	0	..	..	..	932	12	9	671	10	0									
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,230	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	908	13	0	..	..	..	3,139	1	3	2,873	10	2	2								
..	..	..	..	..	..	824	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	424	4	0	..	..	..	1,248	8	10	1,191	8	4									
..	..	..	..	..	..	203	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	0	0	..	..	..	321	9	5	305	9	6									
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,425	0	4	..	..	..	116	9	0	5	0	0	1,546	9	4	1,233	9	6	3								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,171	1	11	..	..	..	128	3	0	..	..	..	1,299	4	11	1,295	6	11									
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,104	10	5	..	..	..	68	11	0	0	4	6	1,173	9	11	1,091	3	9									
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	923	12	11	..	..	..	46	15	0	4	0	7	974	12	6	935	6	6									
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	724	1	4	..	..	..	39	11	0	..	..	..	763	12	4	740	13	8									
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	748	6	0	..	..	..	48	7	0	..	..	..	796	13	0	759	0	0									
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	833	4	5	..	..	..	50	3	0	..	..	..	883	7	5	867	14	5									
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	610	14	5	..	..	..	40	7	0	57	12	0	709	1	5	668	7	5									
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	644	1	0	..	..	..	38	0	0	..	..	..	682	1	0	631	4	0									
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	672	15	1	..	..	..	31	11	0	..	..	..	704	10	1	578	10	9	1								

...harges.						Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.												...marks.
...Extra-ordinary.			Total.									Total Cost.			Cost to G...									
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	7	10	0	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	2	6	1	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	785	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	12	2	2	4	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	634	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..	19	8	11	10	4	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]8	8	0	..	..	..	11	14	6	2	12	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]19	1	7	..	..	..	9	5	10	4	0	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
35	2	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]4	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	8	4	15	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
23	[illegible]	[illegible]	41[illegible]	10	2	2	5	6	..	..	..	14	13	6	6	1	2	..	..	..	5	3	6	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	417	14	4	..	..	..	3	0	0	13	7	8	3	3	7	..	..	..	9	2	2	
[illegible]	..	..	1,251	12	3	1,022	0	0	..	..	..	10	9	9	1	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
.	..	..	721	6	9	269	8	0	..	..	..	17	9	6	11	0	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10	5	6	862	5	8	330	9	5	..	..	..	18	5	7	11	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
08	8	0	1,236	1	3	934	4	0	..	..	..	11	8	10	2	11	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	12	0	1,292	13	4	1,264	4	7	..	..	..	8	8	1	0	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9	5	9	731	4	7	576	6	0	..	..	..	11	12	9	2	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15	3	9	684	5	6	354	6	0	..	..	..	18	7	11	8	14	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	1	6	690	13	0	473	8	2	..	..	..	11	5	2	3	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	1	6	864	2	11	479	2	0	..	..	..	12	14	4	5	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
.	..	..	676	3	11	84	0	0	..	..	..	16	14	6	..	..	..	14	12	11	..	..	..	
.	..	..	823	11	11	405	0	0	..	..	..	18	11	7	9	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19	8	0	733	9	7	317	12	0	..	..	..	24	7	3	13	15	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
57	14	0	2,609	10	3	915	10	0	..	..	..	24	2	7	15	11	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	* Rs. 54-7-0 were over-drawn by the Head Master and refunded since.
.	..	..	1,190	8	9	235	8	6	..	..	..	32	2	10	25	13	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
.	..	..	1,278	13	9	619	3	0	..	..	..	19	6	0	9	15	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
.	..	..	671	10	0	261	2	0	..	..	..	20	5	7	12	7	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
65	7	1	3,139	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	9	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	0	8	
57	0	6	1,248	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	14	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	7	
15	15	11	321	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	15	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	10	
12	15	10	1,546	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	2	8	..	..	..	22	4	3	..	..	..	
3	14	0	1,299	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	6	6	..	..	..	20	3	0	..	..	..	
32	6	2	1,173	9	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	10	9	..	..	..	25	1	8	..	..	..	
39	6	0	974	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	4	11	..	..	..	41	15	10	..	..	..	
22	14	8	763	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	3	2	..	..	..	38	1	9	..	..	..	
37	13	0	796	13	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	15	6	..	..	..	19	11	1	..	..	..	
15	9	0	883	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	7	5	..	..	..	28	11	9	..	..	..	
40	10	0	709	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	14	6	..	..	..	11	15	8	..	..	..	
50	13	0	682	1	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	13	3	..	..	..	14	0	0	..	..	..	
25	15	4	704	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	11	7	..	..	..	19	12	8	..	..	..	

Receipts.																								C.		
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Municipal Funds.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.			
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.			RS.	A.	P.	
1,408	10	7	..	..	..	..	..	..																	11	4	
717	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	785	0	0	1	1	3	2,194					8	
922	1	8	9	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	634	6	0	..	..	..	1,351						
938	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	559	4	0	..	..	..	1,490						
916	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	446	12	0	2	14	5	1,388	5					
473	12	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	700	8	0	..	..	..	1,617	4					
324	0	0	..	..	..	34	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	641	1	7	..	..	..	1,114	12					
170	0	0	..	..	..	148	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	367	11	5	..	..	..	725	15	4				
100	0	0	..	..	..	280	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	8	0	..	..	..	417	15	8	39			
															34	12	0	..	..	..	414	14	4	366			
1,251	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																
721	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,022	0	0	..	..	..	2,273	12	3	1,251	12	3	
862	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	269	8	0	..	..	..	990	14	9	721	6	9	
1,226	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	329	14	0	0	11	5	1,192	15	1	852	0	2	
												10	0	0	934	4	0	..	..	..	2,170	5	3	1,127	9	3	
1,299	14	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,256	8	0	0	11	0	2,557	1	11	1,290	1	4	
731	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	576	6	0	..	..	..	1,307	10	7	721	14	10	
684	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	354	6	0	..	..	..	1,038	11	6	669	1	9	
690	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	473	14	0	..	..	..	1,164	5	2	683	11	6	
864	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	479	2	0	..	..	..	1,343	4	11	862	1	5	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	676	3	11	..	..	..	84	0	0	..	..	..	760	3	11	676	3	11	
825	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																
735	9	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	403	0	0	..	..	..	1,228	11	11	823	11	11	
															315	12	0	..	..	..	1,051	5	7	714	1	7	
2,609	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																
1,190	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	915	10	0	..	..	..	3,525	4	3	2,351	12	3	*2
1,278	13	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	235	8	6	..	..	..	1,426	1	3	1,199	8	9	
671	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	619	3	0	..	..	..	1,898	0	9	1,278	13	9	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	261	2	0	..	..	..	932	12	0	671	10	0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,230	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	908	13	0	..	..	..	3,139	1	3	2,873	10	2	
..	..	..	..	..	..	824	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	424	4	0	..	..	..	1,248	8	10	1,191	8	4	
..	..	..	..	..	..	203	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	0	0	..	..	..	321	9	5	305	9	6	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,425	0	4	..	..	..	116	9	0	5	0	0	1,546	9	4	1,233	9	6	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,171	1	11	..	..	..	128	3	0	..	..	..	1,299	4	11	1,295	6	11	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,104	10	5	..	..	..	68	11	0	0	4	6	1,173	9	11	1,091	3	9	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	923	12	11	..	..	..	46	15	0	4	0	7	974	12	6	935	6	6	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	724	1	4	..	..	..	39	11	0	..	..	..	763	12	4	740	13	8	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	748	6	0	..	..	..	48	7	0	..	..	..	796	13	0	759	0	0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	833	4	5	..	..	..	50	3	0	..	..	..	883	7	5	867	14	5	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	610	14	5	..	..	..	40	7	0	57	12	0	709	1	5	668	7	5	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	644	1	0	..	..	..	38	0	0	..	..	..	682	1	0	631	4	0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	672	15	1	..	..	..	31	11	0	..	..	..	704	10	1	578	10	9	1

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS

Government Schools

Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.							Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parsees.	Total.				English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	
..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]											
..	..	416	1	36		25	33	28	..	..	36	..	..	..	As. 2 to 8 ..
..	..	417	1	38		33	36	28	..	..	38	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	28		16	35	28	..	..	28	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	1,251	..	60		56	84	43	..	..	60	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	721	..	29		17	24	10	..	..	29	..	..	..	Do. ..
10	5	6	862	..	25	11	16	21	..	..	25	..	..	..	Do. ..
08	8	0	1,23[illegible]	..	42	42	51	34	..	..	42	..	..	..	As. 1 to 4 ..
..	..	3	..	50		48	68	50	..	..	50	..	..	..	As. 1 to 3 ..
..	..	..	..	28		19	30	16	..	..	28	..	..	..	As. 1 to 2 ..
2	12	..	..	50		43	52	38	..	..	50	..	..	..	As. 1 to 3 ..
..	..	..	..	49		37	50	36	..	..	49	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	35		27	44	35	..	..	35	..	..	..	Do. ..
2	..	2	13	..	46	30	53	23	..	..	46	..	..	..	Do. ..
2	..	..	..	..	40	28	42	18	..	..	40	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
1	..	..	..	..	30	25	31	30	..	..	..	30	..	..	As. 4 to 12 ..
..	..	..	1	..	16	14	17	10	..	..	..	16	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	7	..	44	43	46	36	..	..	..	44	..	..	Do. ..
6	..	..	2	..	36	26	34	29	..	..	..	36	..	..	Do. ..
6	..	2	23	..	78	60	73	50	..	..	..	78	..	..	As. 2 to 8 ..
9	..	..	4	..	99	67	88	52	..	..	..	99	..	..	Do. ..
1	..	..	29	..	77	67	75	38	..	..	..	77	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	19	..	21	49	50	13	..	..	..	21	..	..	Do. ..
3	..	..	10	..	93	73	86	61	..	..	..	93	..	..	Do. ..
19	4	90	230	7	8,143	6,358	8,111	6,358	2,874	3,011	1,615	631	161	521	

TABLE IV.

	Name of Institution.		Locality.	When established.	N
	First Division.				
Ganjam District.	Local Fund School	.. ..	Somepeta	.....	
	Do. do.	.. ..	Kalingapatam		
	Hill Schools (16)	.. ..	In the Hill Tracts of Gumsoor and Chinna Kimedi.		
	Municipal Town School	..	Berhampore		
	Local Fund School	.. ..	Jalumur		
Godavery District.	Mahomedan School	.. ..	Rajahmundry	1	
	Municipal do.	.. ..	Cocanada	894	
	Do. do.	.. ..	Madansingpeta Rajahmundry ..		
	Local Fund Schools (23)	.. ..	Amalapore Taluq	.....	
	Do. do. (27)	.. ..	Ramachendrapur Taluq ..	.....	
	Do. do. (10)	.. ..	Rajahmundry Taluq	.....	
	Do. do. (19)	.. ..	Peddapore Taluq	.....	
	Do. do. (10)	.. ..	Nagaram Division	.....	3
	Do. do. (6)	.. ..	Cocanada do.	.....	2
	Do. do. (4)	.. ..	Coringa do.	.....	1
	Do. do. (8)	.. ..	Pittapore do.	.....	1
	Do. do. (1)	.. ..	Tuni Division	.....	2
	Mahomedan School	.. ..	Ellore	.....	
	Local Fund do. (21)	.. ..	Nursapore Taluq	.....	
	Do. do. (33)	.. ..	Bhimavaram do.	.....	4
	Do. do. (20)	.. ..	Tanuku Taluq	.....	7
	Do. do. (14)	.. ..	Ellore do.	.....	6
	Do. do. (9)	.. ..	Yernagudem Taluq	.....	2
Kistna District.	Mahomedan School	.. ..	Masulipatam	.....	1
	Municipal do.	.. ..	Machaveram	.....	
	Do. do. ..	.. ..	Fort (Bandar)	.....	6
	Do. do. ..	.. ..	Ramachendrapur Agraharam ..	.....	1
	Do. do. ..	.. ..	Sangadigunta	.....	2
	Do. do. ..	.. ..	Budampad Road	.....	
	Local Fund School ..	.. ..	Chinna Ganjam	.....	2
	Do. do. ..	.. ..	Nandur	.....	2
	Second Division.				
Bellary District.	Local Fund School (1)	.. ..	Bellary Taluq	.....	..
	Do. do. } (6)	.. {	Gooty do.	..... }	11
	Do. do. }	{	Alloor do.	..... }	
	Do. do. (1)	.. ..	Anantapur do.	.....	6
	Do. do. (2)	.. ..	Adoni do.	.....	6
	Do. do. (1)	.. ..	Pencondah do.	.....	..
Cuddapah District.	Local Fund School (1)	.. ..	Cuddapah Taluq	.....	..
	Do. do. (1)	.. ..	Pulivendla do.	.....	2
Kurnool District.	Do. do. (20)	.. ..	Ramalkota do.	.....	36
	Do. do. (15)	.. ..	Nandikotkur do.	.....	31
	Do. do. (20)	.. ..	Koilkuntla do.	.....	58
	Do. do. (16)	.. ..	Patticondah do.	.....	48
	Do. do. (19)	.. ..	Cumbum do.	.....	25

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS

Government Schools

Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.							Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
Mahomedans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Arabic.	
..	..												
..	..												
		0	28	28	28	12	..	28	12	..	..	..	As. 2 to 4 .. ..
			20	13	17	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	Do. .. ..
		416	812*	570	793	..	..	..	812	..	..	..	None .. ..
		417											
			108	94	101	95	..	95	65	14	..	..	As. 2 to 8 .. ..
9	..	..	1,251	6	9	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	As. 2 to 4 .. ..
	..	..	721										
10	5	6	862										
08	8	0	1,2[illegible]	52	54	30	..	..	..	52	..	..	As. 2 to 4 .. ..
				51	41	34	..	46	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to 8 .. ..
			3	46	61	51	..	51	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to Rs. 1 ..
				51									
2	12			488	456	24	..	488	..	..	..	..	....
				753	441	41	..	753	..	..	..	..	....
	4	..	..	197	157	16	..	197	..	..	..	..	....
	6	..	..	332	236	42	..	332	..	..	..	..	....
	4	..	..	274	240	11	..	274	..	..	..	..	....
	13	..	..	113	98	23	..	113	..	..	..	..	....
	9	..	..	145	150	72	..	145	..	..	..	..	....
	2	..	..	214	183	37	..	214	..	..	..	..	....
				43	30	24	..	43	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	51	50	22	..	..	..	51	..	..	As. 2 to 6 .. ..
	51	..	..	420	400	..	..	420	..	..	..	..	....
	5	..	..	712	648	..	..	712	..	..	..	..	....
	8	..	..	570	553	..	..	570	..	..	..	..	....
	32	..	..	232	211	..	..	232	..	..	..	..	....
	15	..	..	175	175	..	..	175	..	..	..	..	....
	9	..	..										
	52	..	..	52	55	24	..	..	..	52	..	..	As. 8 to 6 .. ..
	2	..	..	70	75	23	..	70	..	..	..	..	As. 1 to 2 .. ..
..	..	..	..	39	39	18	..	39	..	..	..	..	Do. .. ..
	5	..	..	30	27	15	..	30	..	..	..	..	As. 1 to 4 .. ..
	59	1	..	62	72	17	..	8	..	59	..	..	Do. .. ..
..	..	..	2	27	28	2	..	27	..	..	..	..	Do. .. ..
	3	..	..	12	17	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	As. 2 .. ..
..	..	..	..	23	28	23	..	23	..	..	..	..	As. 2 to 4 .. ..
	42	..	..	42	33	88	..	..	..	9	17	16	As. 2 .. .. ..
	62	..	..	175	137	211	26	..	108	..	53	..	..	As. 1, 2 and 4 ..
	43	..	..	102	68	81	..	..	59	..	43	..	..	As. 1 and 2 .. ..
	98	..	..	166	154	188	16	..	98	..	68	..	..	As. 4, 6, 8 .. ..
	40	..	..	40	28	39	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	None .. .. ..
	35	..	..	35	14	15	35	..	..	..	35	..	..	As. 4 .. .. ..
	8	..	..	34	33	30	22	..	34	..	..	..	..	....
	79	..	..	444			41	..	403	..	..	..	..	
	21	..	..	335			..	..	335	..	..	..	..	
	25	..	..	610	2,314	3,244	..	..	610	..	..	..	..	As. ½, 1, 2 .. ..
	47	..	2	537			..	..	537	..	..	..	..	
	19	..	..	272			..	..	272	..	..	..	..	

of the Lower Class.

Receipts.																										
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Municipal Funds.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	0	0	108	0	0	21	12	6	..	..	..	[illegible]	12	6	180	0	0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	0	0	..	..	..	25	14	0	..	..	..	145	[illegible]	[illegible]	120	0	0
6,275	14	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	10	0	6,282	8	[illegible]	5,175	14	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	757	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	361	10	0	..	..	..	1,118	13	10	[illegible]	3	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	0	0	..	..	..	9	0	0	..	..	..	129	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
647	12	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	6	0	..	..	..	738	2	11	552	0	0
..	..	..	..	..	..	90	0	0	..	..	..	99	0	0	136	0	0	36	6	6	361	6	6	260	2	0
..	..	..	..	..	..	180	0	0	..	..	..	35	12	0	283	8	0	27	2	1	526	6	1	489	14	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,492	10	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,492	10	7	2,071	13	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,552	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,552	9	3	1,313	11	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,189	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,189	9	9	1,023	2	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,033	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,033	4	4	853	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,143	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,143	9	4	950	9	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	831	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	831	7	3	712	7	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	853	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	853	7	3	735	7	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	883	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	883	2	4	730	5	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	217	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	217	2	1	192	2	1
730	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	2	0	..	..	..	841	2	0	666	0	0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,584	9	9	..	..	..	26	15	0	..	..	..	2,611	8	9	2,256	13	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,972	14	11	103	15	6	13	2	6	..	..	..	4,090	0	11	3,550	2	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,958	9	9	4	4	0	56	13	0	..	..	..	3,019	10	9	2,680	13	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,697	15	6	..	..	..	28	8	6	..	..	..	1,726	8	0	1,528	6	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,150	8	6	..	..	..	64	8	0	..	..	..	1,215	0	6	1,014	12	6
747	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	0	0	..	..	..	877	5	4	540	0	0
..	..	..	..	..	..	399	0	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	5	0	..	..	..	458	5	9	349	6	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	275	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	7	0	..	..	..	311	3	3	255	12	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	435	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	5	6	..	..	..	508	11	7	427	10	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	448	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	4	6	..	..	..	486	6	0	446	6	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	210	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	0	..	..	..	220	3	3	210	12	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	417	4	0	..	..	..	22	4	0	..	..	..	439	8	0	371	0	0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	520	0	0	..	..	..	40	14	0	..	..	..	560	14	0	462	0	0
60	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	557	6	5	120	0	0	41	4	0	..	..	..	778	10	5	778	10	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	348	0	0	1,273	13	0	..	..	..	223	7	0	..	..	..	1,845	4	0	1,524	14	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	870	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	7	8	..	..	..	927	13	11	779	0	10
522	13	10	..	..	..	1,117	15	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	0	4	..	..	..	1,720	14	0	1,614	5	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	196	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	196	3	8	156	10	8
600	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	12	0	..	..	..	646	1	7	600	5	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	8	0	..	..	..	58	8	0	403	0	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,926	4	3	..	..	..	1,742	9	3	..	..	..	14,668	13	6	13,971	8	6

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS

Government Schools

of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.					Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.							Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parsees.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Arabic.	
..	..	..	..	243	2314	3,244	..	..	243	..	..	..	..	As. ½, 1, 2. ..
..	..	2	..	495			..	..	495	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	303			..	..	303	..	..	..	..	
..	2	8	..	196	581	682	5	..	196	..	..	..	..	As. 4, 2 & 1. ..
..	..	..	..	128			..	..	128	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	21			..	..	..	..	21	..	..	
..	..	..	..	91			..	..	91	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	319			..	..	319	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	20	21	34	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	....
..	2	2	..	95	113	142	95	48	47	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	40	224	273	24	40	..	..	..	..	..	As. 2 to 4 ..
..	..	..	..	34			20	34	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	45			24	45	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	33			24	33	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	48			38	48	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	1	..	33			23	33	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	46	166	206	46	46	..	..	..	..	..	As. 1 ..
..	..	1	..	24			10	24	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	22			22	22	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	34			34	34	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	28			28	28	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	22			14	22	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	40			22	40	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	58	34	45	..	58	58	..	..	..	..	As. 2 ..
..	..	..	..	49	34	40	..	49	49	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	40	39	46	30	40	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	69	50	58	69	..	..	..	69	..	..	As. 2, 4, 6 ..
..	..	..	..	34	27	32	34	..	..	..	34	..	..	As. 2, 4 ..
..	..	..	..	47	31	36	47	..	..	..	47	..	..	As. 2 ..
..	..	..	..	37	25	32	6	37	..	..	..	..	..	As. 2 ..
..	..	..	..	42	33	40	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	.... ..
..	..	..	..	32	20	27	10	32	..	..	..	..	..	As. 1 to 6 ..
..	..	..	..	20	11	14	3	15	6	..	10	..	..	As. 1 to 2 ..
..	..	..	..	52	36	48	40	52	..	..	..	..	..	As. 1 to 6 ..
..	..	..	..	57	41	52	47	57	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	28	28	36	12	28	..	..	..	..	..	As. 2 to 6 ..
..	..	..	..	93	54	71	14	18	12	..	61	..	..	As. 1 to 6 ..
..	..	..	..	66	40	53	37	66	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	32	36	48	..	31	32	..	..	..	..	As.. 1 to 2 ..
..	..	..	..	24	19	24	6	18	18	..	..	..	..	As. 1 to 6 ..
..	..	..	..	28	17	26	9	11	28	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	41	27	32	4	..	17	..	24	..	..	Do. ..

TABLE IV.—(*Continued.*)

	Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number	
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.
	SECOND DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)				
Kurnool District. (*Contd.*)	Local Fund Schools (17) ..	Markapur Taluq (17) ..	....	218	..
	Do. do. (25) ..	Nundial do. (25) ..	....	37	..
	Do. do. (12) ..	Sirwell do. (12) ..	....	255	..
Nellore District.	Local Fund School (7) ..	Nellore Taluq (7) ..	....	..	..
	Do. do. (4) ..	Cavali do. (4) ..	....	120	..
	Do. do. (1) ..	Gudur do.	....	..	..
	Do. do. (1) ..	Rapur do.	....	70	..
	Do. do. (11) ..	Kandakur do. (11) ..	....	296	..
	Sriharicotta Yenadi School ..	Sriharicotta	....	20	..
	THIRD DIVISION.				
Chingleput District.	Local Fund School	Saidapet Primary	....	82	..
	Do. do.	Tiruvothiyur	....	40	..
	Do. do.	Ammanjikarai	....	34	..
	Do. do.	Parithipathi	....	45	..
	Do. do.	Villavedu	....	33	..
	Do. do.	Pakkam	....	48	..
	Do. do.	Tripasore	....	30	..
South Arcot District.	Do. do.	Bhuvanagiri	....	46	..
	Do. do.	Paroor	....	23	..
	Do. do.	Tillavadagam	....	22	..
	Do. do.	Mannargudi	....	30	..
	Do. do.	Strimushum	....	28	..
	Do. do.	Kamartchy	....	22	..
	Do. do.	Teagadroog	....	31	..
	Do. do.	Siruvalur	....	..	..
	FOURTH DIVISION.				
North Arcot Dist.	Municipal School	Westpetta Wallaja ..	....	53	..
	Do. do.	Eastpetta do. ..	....	40	..
	Do. do.	Thotapaliem	....	40	..
	Mahomedan School	Vellore	....	..	..
	Do. do.	Arcot	....	..	..
Salem District.	Municipal Mahomedan School..	Salem	....	..	..
	Do. do. ..	Cumarasamypatti ..	....	29	..
	Do. do. ..	Gogay	....	40	..
	Local Fund School	Adamancotta	....	32	..
	Do. do.	Mullapady	....	10	..
	Do. do.	Caveripatam	....	49	..
	Do. do.	Papparapathy	....	57	..
	Do. do.	Indoor	....	28	..
	Do. do.	Palcode	....	26	..
	Do. do.	Pennagarum	....	53	..
	Do. do.	Karumangalam	....	32	..
	Do. do.	Kalamangalam	....	24	..
	Do. do.	Mathabandahally	....	27	..
	Do. do.	Berkai	....	19	..

Charges.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.										Remarks.
Extra-ordinary.		Total.							Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			Cost to Municipal Funds.			
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
36	0	0	216																		
23	3	3	143			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1,106	10	0	6,2[illegible]		0	21	12	6	..	..	..	7	11	5	..	..	..	2	7	3	..	..	..	
				3	3	2	10	9	..	..	..	11	0	3	..	..	..	9	0	5	..	..	..	
128	0	9	182	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	0	4	11	0	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Of these 10 are Hindu girls learning Uriya.
9	0	[illegible]																						
..	..	..	757	3	10	361	10	0	..	..	..	8	0	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	4	
..	..	0	129	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	8	0	..	..	..	20	0	0	..	..	..	
8	95	12	11	647	12	11	90	6	0	..	..	..	12	11	3	10	14	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	24	6	9	284	8	9	76	13	9	..	..	..	8	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	6	0
1	36	0	1	525	14	5	0	7	8	..	..	..	9	11	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	2
3	420	13	6	2,492	10	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	7	..	..	..	7	3	7	..	..	..
	238	14	0	1,552	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	7	..	..	..	4	5	7	..	..	..
	166	7	0	1,189	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	6	..	..	..	9	9	6	..	..	..
	180	3	0	1,033	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	11	10	..	..	..	5	11	10	..	..	..
	193	0	0	1,143	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	11	0	..	..	..	5	11	0	..	..	..
	119	0	0	831	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	14	1	..	..	..	11	14	1	..	..	..
9	118	0	0	853	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	14	1	..	..	..	6	14	1	..	..	..
	152	13	0	883	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	15	6	..	..	..	5	15	6	..	..	..
	25	0	0	217	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	0	9	..	..	..	9	0	9	..	..	..
	64	0	0	730	0	0	111	2	0	..	..	..	15	13	11	13	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	327	12	0	2,584	9	9	26	15	0	..	..	..	7	10	0	..	..	..	7	8	9	..	..	..
	422	12	0	3,972	14	11	117	2	0	..	..	..	7	4	3	..	..	..	7	0	9	..	..	..
2	277	12	5	2,958	9	9	61	1	0	..	..	..	6	5	4	..	..	..	6	3	3	..	..	..
	169	9	6	1,697	15	6	28	8	6	..	..	..	9	13	0	..	..	..	9	10	5	..	..	..
	135	12	0	1,150	8	6	64	8	0	..	..	..	8	2	7	..	..	..	7	11	3	..	..	..
1	207	5	4	747	5	4	130	0	0	..	..	..	16	3	11	13	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	49	10	0	399	0	9	59	5	0	..	..	..	5	13	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	15	11
	20	0	0	275	12	3	35	7	0	..	..	..	7	10	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	10	10
9	7	12	0	435	6	1	73	5	6	..	..	..	17	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	7	8
	1	11	0	448	1	6	38	4	6	..	..	..	7	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	1
	..	..	..	210	12	3	9	7	0	..	..	..	9	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	12	0
	46	4	0	417	4	0	22	4	0	..	..	..	29	12	10	..	..	..	28	3	5	..	..	..
	58	0	0	520	0	0	40	14	0	..	..	..	22	9	9	..	..	..	20	13	4	..	..	..
	..	..	..	778	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	9	6	1	13	1	16	14	3	..	..	..
	96	14	6	1,621	13	0	223	7	0	..	..	..	11	13	5	..	..	..	7	10	8	2	8	8
	91	5	5	870	6	3	57	7	8	..	..	..	12	12	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	15	3
	26	8	0	1,640	13	8	80	0	4	..	..	..	10	10	6	3	6	4	..	..	..	3	5	6
	39	9	0	196	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	0	2	..	..	..	7	0	2	..	..	..
	..	..		600	5	7	45	12	0	..	..	..	42	14	1	39	9	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21	12		424	12	6	..	..	..	366	4	6	12	13	11	..	..	..	11	1	7	..	..	..
	115	1[illegible]		14,087	7	6	581	6	0	..	..	..	6	1	5	..	..	..	5	5	4	..	..	..

TABLE IV —(*Continued.*)

	Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number	
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.
	FOURTH DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)				
Salem Dist.—*Contd.*	Local Fund School	Sholagheri	....	22	.
	Do. do.	Mathur	....	7	.
	Do. do.	Voratnapally	....	22	
	Do. do.	Marundahally	....	11	
	Do. do.	Indoocotta	....	2	—
Trichinopoly.	Mahomedan School	Trichinopoly	....	..	7
Tanjore District.	Municipal School No. I. ..	Combaconum	....	146	.
	Do. do. „ II. ..	Do.	....	84	
	Do. do. „ III. ..	Do.	....	73	..
	Do. do. Church Compd	Do.	....	38	.
	Do. do. No. I. ..	Tanjore	....	212	
	Do. do. „ II. ..	Do.	....	86	..
	Do. do. „ III. ..	Do.	....	138	
	Do. do. „ IV. ..	Do.	....	91	
	Do. do. „ V. ..	Do.	....	20	.
	Local Fund School	Chukdapally	....	2	.
	Do. do.	Ammapetta	....	31	.
	Do. do.	Aiyempetta	....	28	.
	Do. do.	Merathur	....	44	.
	Do. do.	Kovilady	....	38	.
	Do. do.	Marinery	....	17	
	Do. do.	Pappenassum	....	32	
	Do. do.	Velangimon	....	50	
	Do. do.	Veppattur	....	45	.
	Do. do.	Tiruppanandal	....	35	
	Do. do.	Kodagur	....	24	
	Do. do.	Kottur	....	42	
	Do. do.	Mudukur	....	17	
	Do. do.	Mahadevipattam	....	27	.
	Do. do.	Perurelandan	....	10	.
	Do. do.	Tambikinallanankotai ..	....	36	.
	Do. do.	Adrampatam	....	21	.
	Do. do.	Adaviarcovil	....	31	
	Do. do.	Alangudi	....	34	.
	Do. do.	Arundanghi	....	53	
	Municipal School	Mayaveram	....	137	
	Do. do.	Cornadu	....	72	.
	Do. do.	Tiruvalandur	....	110	
	Local Fund School	Kattoor	....	25	
	Do. do.	Terur	....	23	.
	Do. do.	Poidacherry	....	53	
	Do. do.	Methamangalam	....	58	
	Do. do.	Adiakamangalam	....	24	
	Do. do.	Pulivalam	....	56	
	Do. do.	Nanilam	....	59	
	Do. do.	Tittacherry	....	82	
	Do. do.	Tedyur	....	50	
	Do. do.	Attikady	....	41	

TABLE IV.—(*Continued.*)

	Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number	
				Hindus.	M[illegible]
	FOURTH DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)				
Salem Dist.—*Contd.*	Local Fund School	Sholagheri	....	22	
	Do. do.	Mathur	....	7	
	Do. do.	Voratnapally	....	22	
	Do. do.	Marundahally	....	11	
	Do. do.	Indoocotta	....	2	
Trichinopoly.	Mahomedan School	Trichinopoly	....	..	
Tanjore District.	Municipal School No. I. ..	Combaconum	....	146	
	Do. do. „ II. ..	Do.	....	84	
	Do. do. „ III. ..	Do.	....	73	
	Do. do. Church Compd	Do.	....	38	
	Do. do. No. I. ..	Tanjore	....	212	
	Do. do. „ II. ..	Do.	....	86	
	Do. do. „ III. ..	Do.	....	138	
	Do. do. „ IV. ..	Do.	....	91	
	Do. do. „ V. ..	Do.	....	20	
	Local Fund School	Chukdapally	....	2	
	Do. do.	Ammapetta	....	31	
	Do. do.	Aiyempetta	....	28	
	Do. do.	Merathur	....	44	
	Do. do.	Kovilady	....	38	
	Do. do.	Marinery	....	17	
	Do. do.	Pappenassum	....	32	
	Do. do.	Velangimon	....	50	
	Do. do.	Veppattur	....	45	
	Do. do.	Tiruppanandal	....	35	
	Do. do.	Kodagur	....	24	
	Do. do.	Kottur	....	42	
	Do. do.	Mudukur	....	17	
	Do. do.	Mahadevipattam	....	27	
	Do. do.	Perurelandan	....	10	
	Do. do.	Tambikinallanankotai ..	....	36	
	Do. do.	Adrampatam	....	21	
	Do. do.	Adaviarcovil	....	31	
	Do. do.	Alangudi	....	34	
	Do. do.	Arundanghi	....	53	
	Municipal School	Mayaveram	....	137	
	Do. do.	Cornadu	....	72	
	Do. do.	Tiruvalandur	....	110	
	Local Fund School	Kattoor	....	25	
	Do. do.	Terur	....	23	
	Do. do.	Peidacherry	....	53	
	Do. do.	Methamangalam	....	58	
	Do. do.	Adiakamangalam	....	24	
	Do. do.	Pulivalam	....	56	
	Do. do.	Nanilam	....	59	
	Do. do.	Tittacherry	....	82	
	Do. do.	Tedyur	....	50	
	Do. do.	Attikady	....	41	

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Lower Class.

Receipts.																																				Ch			
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Municipal Funds.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.			E or													
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,926	4	3	..	..	..	1,742	9	3	..	..	..	14,668	13	6	13,971	8	6	11												
280	0	0	..	..	..	146	9	0	1,366	11	4	..	..	..	203	8	0	..	..	..	1,996	12	4	3,229	6	0	22												
283	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	283	0	0	259	0	0	2												
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..												
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	433	7	2	..	..	..	76	4	0	..	..	..	509	11	2	324	6	4	10												
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	367	12	1	..	..	..	49	15	0	..	..	..	417	11	1	308	5	7	5												
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	338	1	4	..	..	..	65	10	0	..	..	..	403	11	4	287	5	4	5												
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	309	15	0	..	..	..	57	5	0	..	..	..	367	4	0	297	8	7	1												
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	358	7	7	..	..	..	96	2	0	..	..	..	454	9	7	280	12	7	7												
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	383	13	11	..	..	..	54	6	0	..	..	..	438	3	11	310	8	8	7												
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	447	5	6	..	..	..	40	7	0	1	8	0	489	4	6	356	14	5	9												
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	241	1	0	..	..	..	23	2	6	..	..	..	264	3	6	192	0	0	4												
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	244	9	0	..	..	..	20	3	0	..	..	..	264	12	0	180	0	0	6												
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	341	7	6	..	..	..	28	12	0	..	..	..	370	3	6	265	8	6	7												
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	305	4	6	..	..	..	25	3	0	..	..	..	330	7	6	253	0	0	5												
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	3	0	..	..	..	19	1	0	..	..	..	269	4	0	180	0	0	7												
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	373	14	0	..	..	..	57	2	0	..	..	..	431	0	0	300	0	0	7												
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	192	10	10	..	..	..	7	6	0	..	..	..	200	0	10	161	13	8	3												
..	..	..	..	..	..	350	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	14	0	..	..	..	415	6	4	350	8	4	..												
..	..	..	..	..	..	320	5	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	0	0	..	..	..	377	5	11	320	5	11	..												
..	..	..	..	..	..	361	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	2	0	..	..	..	429	8	8	328	10	8	3												
864	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	8	0	..	..	..	1,004	0	0	864	8	0	..												
614	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	4	0	..	..	..	672	13	4	614	9	4	..												
..	..	..	..	..	..	236	13	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	2	0	..	..	..	277	15	9	266	13	3	1												
..	..	..	..	..	..	65	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	0	0	..	..	..	110	0	0	110	0	0	..												
..	..	..	..	..	..	65	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	0	0	..	..	..	97	0	0	97	0	0	..												
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	1	9	..	..	..	32	15	0	..	..	..	179	0	9	142	8	0													
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	8	0	..	..	..	19	11	0	..	..	..	125	3	0	101	0	0													
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	14	6	..	..	..	53	4	0	..	..	..	214	2	6	151	6	4													
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	375	0	2	..	..	..	79	0	0	..	..	..	454	0	2	367	13	8													
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	0	0	..	..	..	95	12	0	..	..	..	232	12	0	131	8	0													
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	248	13	0	..	..	..	47	12	0	..	..	..	296	9	0	24[illegible]	0	9													
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	317	0	1	..	..	..	51	4	8	..	..	..	368	4	9	49	11	2													
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141	8	10	..	..	..	36	5	0	..	..	..	177	13	10																
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	14	6	..	..	..	25	13	0	..	..	..	117	11	6																
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	206	9	6	..	..	..	50	5	0	..	..	..	256	14	6																
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153	14	8	..	..	..	28	10	0	..	..	..	182	8	8																

f Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.					Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.							Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee
Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parsees.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	Arabic.	
..	..	..	..	22	13	18	..	4	22	..	..	..	..	As. 1 to 2 ..
..	..	..	..	7	6	12	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	23	11	14	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	15	11	14	6	14	15	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	10	9	10	..	3	10	..	..	..	..	As. 1 to 6 ..
..	..	..	..	73	55	59	73	73	..	..	..	73	..	As. 2, 4 and 6 ..
..	..	1	..	147	94	119	87	147	..	..	..	..	..	As. 1 to 3 ..
..	..	2	..	88	68	83	46	88	..	..	..	..	..	As. 2. ..
..	..	..	..	73	32	45	9	73	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	1	30	..	86	57	83	43	86	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	270	179	279	..	188	30	..	..	36	..	As. 1 to 4 ..
..	..	..	..	86	48	68	..	86	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	1	..	141	96	122	..	141	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	94	65	93	..	94	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	20	39	42	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	43	39	42	4	15	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	31	23	30	14	31	..	..	..	41	..	....
..	..	..	..	28	21	25	6	28	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	44	33	39	15	44	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	38	28	34	16	38	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	4	..	22	27	30	7	22	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	38	44	55	12	38	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	53	38	49	7	53	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	1	..	46	51	64	17	46	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	40	51	56	12	40	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	25	36	40	16	25	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	1	..	44	39	45	11	44	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	24	28	32	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	27	24	33	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	10	9	11	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	36	32	39	3	36	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	1	..	22	24	32	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	33	26	34	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	34	25	30	19	34	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	68	51	70	10	68	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	5	..	143	104	128	92	143	..	..	..	..	..	}
..	..	4	..	76	62	85	42	76	..	..	..	..	..	} As. 2 to 8
..	..	1	..	112	85	109	6	112	..	..	..	..	..	}
..	..	..	..	40	41	72	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	23	24	42	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	54	38	55	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	5	..	64	47	62	..	64	..	..	..	..	..	....
		..	..	98	69	89	..	98	..	..	..	..	..	....
		..	..	57	16	26	..	57	..	..	..	..	..	....
			..	61	44	53	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	....
			..	131	103	148	..	131	..	..	..	..	..	....
			..	54	41	51	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	....
			..	51	43	60	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	....

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Lower Class.

Receipts.																											Current.		
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Municipal Funds.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.								
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	11	9	..	..	..	9	6	0	..	..	..	62	..	9	50	8	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	5	4	..	..	..	9	13	0	..	..	..	66	2	4	53	4	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	14	0	..	..	..	5	5	0	..	..	..	17	3	0	11	9	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	2	3	..	..	..	14	12	0	..	..	..	81	14	3	65	8	0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	13	10	..	..	..	13	10	0	..	..	..	77	7	10	61	5	5
650	14	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136	0	0	..	..	..	786	14	7	650	14	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	191	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	6	0	..	..	..	247	9	8	124	13	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	148	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	14	0	..	..	..	194	3	7	148	5	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	128	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	7	0	..	..	..	154	3	2	128	12	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	300	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	0	0	300	0	0
..	..	..	..	..	..	670	15	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	282	11	9	..	..	..	953	11	5	881	2	0
..	..	..	..	..	..	181	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	4	0	..	..	..	238	10	5	208	3	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	313	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	15	0	..	..	..	435	11	1	387	2	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	208	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	109	7	9	..	..	..	318	2	5	288	0	0
..	..	..	..	..	..	33	14	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	2	0	..	..	..	60	0	0	60	0	0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	284	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	284	8	0	284	8	0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	5	9	..	..	..	42	2	0	..	..	..	177	7	9	135	5	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	0	0	..	..	..	44	10	0	..	..	..	204	10	0	160	0	0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	178	2	10	..	..	..	38	2	0	..	..	..	216	4	10	178	2	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165	5	4	..	..	..	44	2	0	..	..	..	209	7	4	165	5	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	0	0	..	..	..	29	4	0	..	..	..	189	4	0	160	0	0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	4	11	..	..	..	57	0	0	..	..	..	226	4	11	169	4	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	0	0	..	..	..	53	5	0	..	..	..	213	5	0	160	0	0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162	6	6	..	..	..	77	9	0	..	..	..	239	15	6	162	6	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	12	9	..	..	..	47	3	0	..	..	..	205	15	9	158	12	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	5	7	..	..	..	45	4	0	..	..	..	203	9	7	158	5	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	2	6	..	..	..	58	6	0	..	..	..	225	8	6	167	2	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133	4	11	..	..	..	16	14	0	..	..	..	150	2	11	133	4	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	11	6	..	..	..	27	13	0	..	..	..	188	8	6	160	11	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	14	11	..	..	..	14	8	0	..	..	..	113	6	11	98	14	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	11	3	..	..	..	27	2	0	..	..	..	118	13	3	91	11	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	* ..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	0	..	..	..	8	6	0	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	14	2	..	..	..	32	6	0	..	..	..	98	4	2	65	14	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	† ..	..	..	..	..	..	23	12	0	..	..	..	23	12	0	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	6	0	..	..	..	65	0	0	..	..	..	191	6	0	126	6	0
660	0	0	..	..	..	609	4	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	672	7	6	..	..	..	1,941	11	6	1,884	11	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	3	4	132	4	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	13	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	13	0	130	1	0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	188	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	188	5	4	164	10	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156	4	10	133	10	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	194	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	194	6	10	170	4	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	10	1	66	8	0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	3	5	107	0	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	6	9	135	0	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	10	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	10	7	107	10	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	3	5	81	4	7

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS
Government Schools

on the Rolls at the he Year.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.							Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
ndians.	e Christians.	ees.	tal.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Arabic.	
			6	31	42	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	.... ..
			60	42	51	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	.... ..
..	..	..	42	29	34	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	.... ..
..	..	..	69	53	67	..	69	..	..	..	..	..	.... ..
..	..	..	111	88	121	..	111	..	..	..	..	..	.... ..
..	..	..	36	36	49	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	.... ..
..	..	..	121	77	115	..	121	..	..	..	..	..	.... ..
..	5	..	116	94	108	..	116	..	..	..	..	..	.... ..
..	..	..	71	52	85	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	.... ..
..	..	..	50	35	52	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	.... ..
..	..	..	84	73	100	..	84	..	..	..	..	..	.... ..
..	..	..	34	32	36	34	34	..	..	34	..	..	As. 2, 4, 6. ..
..	2	..	50	52	55	46	50	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4, 8, 12. ..
..	..	..	32	29	31	32	32	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4, 6, 8, 12, & Rs. 1.
..	..	..	30	12	15	9	30	..	..	..	..	..	As. 12 & 1. R. ..
..	..	..	4	7	13	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	33	25	29	13	33	..	..	..	..	..	As. 2.
..	..	..	17	15	19	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	
..	1	..	25	12	15	15	25	..	..	..	..	..	
11	82	..	16,021	11,866	15,340	2,323	4,771	9,725	889	926	17	16	.... ..

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS
Government Mixed Schools

ls on the Rolls at the the Year.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls during the Year.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.										Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parsees.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	
8	1	..	9	20	28	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.... ..
13	2	..	15			15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	..	..	5	16	21	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 As. ..
9	..	..	9			9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
35	3	..	38	36	49	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....

TABLE IV.—*(Continued.)*

Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Rs.	A.	P.	Number of Pupils end of Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.
FOURTH DIVISION.—(*Contd.*)								
Tanjore District.—(*Contd.*) Local Fund School ..	Idoombaranum ..	....			9	50	8	9
Do. do. ..	Moottoopetta	....				53	4	10
Municipal School	Thoppoothuray ..	....				11	9	10
Do. do.	Tirukadyur	....				42	..	0
Do. do.	Terulandur	....				69	..	..
Do. do.	Terumalavasal ..	....				94	17	..
Do. do.	Veloor	....				25	11	..
Do. do.	Teruvalangadoo ..	....				121	..	..
Do. do.	Teruvengadoo ..	....				86	25	..
Do. do.	Keevalore	....				71	..	..
Do. do.	Inidicondan	....				47	3	..
Mahomedan School ..	Nagore	....				84	..	..
						..	34	..
FIFTH DIVISION.								
Coim. Madura Latore District. Dist. Taluq School	Sathiamungalum ..	....				48	..	..
Do. do.	Cheyur	....				30	2	..
Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Sulur	....				25	5	..
Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Teruppallanai ..	....				4	..	..
Do. do. ..	Eliyangudy	....				19	14	..
Do. do. ..	Sakkimangalum ..	....				13	4	..
Do. do. ..	Pilliarpalayam ..	....				23	1	..
		Total ..				13,959	1,969	..

TABLE V.

Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.		Number of Pupils end of Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.
THIRD DIVISION.						
Pensioners' School	Tripasore (Madras District.)	15th Feb. 1859 ..	Boys ..	..	..	..
			Girls ..	..	..	..
FOURTH DIVISION.						
Municipal East Indian School ..	Salem	....	Boys ..	..	..	..
			Girls ..	..	..	..
			Total ..	..	..	..

Charges.						Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.									Remarks.
Extraordinary			Total.									Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			Cost to Municipal Funds.			
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
2	3	0	52	11	9	9	6	0	..	..	..	4	0	10	..	..	..	3	5	4	..	..	..	
3	0	6	56	5	4	9	13	0	..	..	..	9	6	3	..	..	..	7	12	0	..	..	..	
0	4	2	11	14	0	5	5	0	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	0	9	7	..	..	..	
1	10	3	67	2	3	14	12	0	..	..	..	6	1	8	..	..	..	4	12	0	..	..	..	
2	8	5	63	13	10	13	10	0	..	..	..	7	1	6	..	..	..	5	9	4	..	..	..	
..	..	..	650	14	7	136	0	0	..	..	..	11	13	4	9	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
122	12	0	247	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	6	
..	..	..	148	5	7	45	14	0	..	..	..	2	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	1	
..	..	..	128	12	2	25	7	0	..	..	..	4	0	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	8	
..	..	..	300	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	3	
72	9	5	953	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11	11	
30	7	0	238	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	15	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	6	
48	8	6	435	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	4	
30	2	5	318	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	14	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	4	
..	..	..	60	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	13	11	
..	..	..	284	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	9	..	..	..	7	4	9	..	..	..	
..	..	..	135	5	9	42	2	0	..	..	..	5	14	2	..	..	..	4	0	10	..	..	..	
..	..	..	160	0	0	44	10	0	..	..	..	7	9	11	..	..	..	5	8	0	..	..	..	
..	..	..	178	2	10	38	2	0	..	..	..	5	6	5	..	..	..	4	3	11	..	..	..	
..	..	..	165	5	4	44	2	0	..	..	..	5	14	6	..	..	..	4	5	3	..	..	..	
..	..	..	160	0	0	29	4	0	..	..	..	5	14	10	..	..	..	4	13	6	..	..	..	
..	..	..	169	4	11	57	0	0	..	..	..	3	13	7	..	..	..	2	8	10	..	..	..	
..	..	..	160	0	0	53	5	0	..	..	..	4	3	4	..	..	..	2	12	11	..	..	..	
..	..	..	162	6	6	77	9	0	..	..	..	3	2	11	..	..	..	1	10	7	..	..	..	
..	..	..	158	12	9	47	3	0	..	..	..	3	1	10	..	..	..	2	3	0	..	..	..	
..	..	..	158	5	7	45	4	0	..	..	..	4	6	5	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	..	..	
..	..	..	167	2	6	58	6	0	..	..	..	4	4	7	..	..	..	2	12	8	..	..	..	
..	..	..	133	4	11	16	14	0	..	..	..	4	12	3	..	..	..	4	2	6	..	..	..	
..	..	..	160	11	6	27	13	0	..	..	..	6	11	2	..	..	..	5	8	7	..	..	..	
..	..	..	98	14	11	14	8	0	..	..	..	10	15	10	..	..	..	9	6	1	..	..	..	
..	..	..	91	11	3	27	2	0	..	..	..	2	13	10	..	..	..	2	0	3	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Not drawn.
..	..	..	65	14	2	32	6	0	..	..	..	2	8	7	..	..	..	1	4	7	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	23	12	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	† Do.
..	..	..	126	6	0	65	0	0	..	..	..	2	7	8	..	..	..	1	3	3	..	..	..	
57	0	0	1,941	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	11	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	10	
22	15	0	156	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	7	..	..	..	3	12	7	..	..	..	
22	12	0	152	13	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	11	..	..	..	6	5	11	..	..	..	
23	11	3	188	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	15	4	..	..	..	4	15	4	..	..	..	
22	10	6	156	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	3	..	..	..	3	5	3	..	..	..	
24	2	0	194	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	13	1	..	..	..	2	13	1	..	..	..	
23	2	1	89	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	9	8	..	..	..	5	9	8	..	..	..	
22	3	4	129	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	15	0	..	..	..	2	15	0	..	..	..	
22	6	0	157	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	5	..	..	..	1	8	5	..	..	..	
23	0	0	130	10	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	0	..	..	..	3	3	0	..	..	..	
21	14	10	103	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	5	..	..	..	2	6	5	..	..	..	

TABLE V.—(*Continued.*)

	Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number	
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.
	FOURTH DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)				
Salem District.	Girls' School	Salem	....	70	..

TABLE VI.

	Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number	
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.
	SECOND DIVISION.				
Nellore Dist.	Girls' School	Nellore	....	63	.
	Do.	Naidupett..	....	30	.
	THIRD DIVISION.				
South Arcot Dist.	Old Town Caste Girls' School..	Cuddalore	....	61	.
	FOURTH DIVISION.				
North Arcot Dist.	Girls' School	Wallajapett	....	25	.
Salem Dist.	Do.	Kistnagherry	.. .	29	.
Tanjore Dist.	Do.	Karuntatangudy	....	52	.
	Do	Puttucotta..	....	31	.
	Do.	Combaconum	....	69	.
			Total ..	360	.

APPENDIX B —(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS

Government Female Schools

of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.					Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.							Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parsees	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum	Canarese	Uriya	Hindustani	
..	..	3		73	53	73	..	51	22	.	.	..	..	As. 1 and 2. ..

APPENDIX B —(*Continued*)—INSTITUTIONS

Government Female Schools

of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year					Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.							Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians	Parsees	Total			English.	Tamul	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya	Hindustani.	
..	..		.	63	45	62	..	..	62	..		..	..	Annas ½. .
..	.		.	30	23	32	..	.	30	..		..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	.	61	48	58	..	61	..	..	..	..	.	None. ..
..	.	..	.	25	20	29	..	20	5	..	..	..	.	Anna 1. ..
..	..	.	.	29	20	29	.	12	17	..	..	.	..	.... ..
..	..	1	..	53	33	48	..	53	.	.	.	.	.	.... ..
..	.	..	.	31	20	28	..	31	..	..	.	.	..	.... ..
.	.	1	.	70	51	72	.	70	.	..	.	.	..	.... ..
..	..	2	..	362	260	358	.	247	115	..	.	..	..	.... ..

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Middle Class.

Receipts.																													Current.		
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Municipal Funds.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.											
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.						RS.	A.	P.
636	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	0	0	45	8	0	..	..	..	698	0	0						638	4	0

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Lower Class.

Receipts.																													Current.		
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Municipal Funds.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.											
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.						RS.	A.	P.
380	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	12	0	..	..	..	402	13	7						380	1	7
143	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	161	0	0						143	0	0
389	13	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	389	13	8						292	8	8
179	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	6	0	..	..	..	200	9	2						179	3	2
42	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	8	0	..	..	..	.	..	..	108	8	0						101	8	0
169	12	0	138	4	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	308	0	0						308	0	0
161	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	161	0	0						158	4	0
..	..	..	..	..	..	660	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	660	0	0						478	0	0
1,464	14	5	138	4	0	660	0	0	..	..	..	84	8	0	44	2	0	..	..	..	2,391	12	5						2,040	9	5

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS

Private Colleges and Collegiate Institutions

of Pupils on the Rolls the end of the Year.					Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.							Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parsees.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Hindustani.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	
..	..	2	..	14	12	13	14	..	13	..	1	..	..	Rs. 2. ..
..	2	1	..	234	211	229	234	..	233	..	1	..	..	As. 12 to Rs. 1. ..
4	17	1	..	24	27	29	24	..	..	..	..	..	24	Rs. 5. ..
55	103	2	..	170	156	163	170	..	..	..	..	..	127	Rs. 3 to 5. ..
..	..	23	..	153	101	114	153	93	44	..	..	12	..	Rs. 2¾ to 3½. ..
..	15	61	..	773	676	709	773	501	185	..	66	10	..	As. 4 to Rs. 2. ..
2	..	1	..	36	25	31	36	33	..	..	..	..	8	Rs. 2 to 2¾. ..
2	14	70	..	542	404	457	542	477	..	..	..	62	8	As. 2 to Rs. 1¾. ..
..	..	7	..	9	10	9	9	2	..	..	..	..	7	Rs. 2 to 3. ..
..	3	244	..	413	376	399	413	304	..	..	..	..	109	As. 8 to Rs. 1¾. ..
..	..	1	..	38	19	24	38	38	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 2. ..
..	7	22	..	664	488	561	664	654	10	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to Rs. 1¾. ..
63	161	435	..	3,070	2,505	2,738	3,070	2,102	485	..	68	84	283	

TABLE VI.—(*Continued.*)

Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number at	
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.
First Division.				
Church Mission School. — College Branch ..	Masulipatam	21st Nov. 1843	11	..
Church Mission School. — School Department.	Masulipatam	21st Nov. 1843	223	..
Third Division.				
Doveton Protestant College. — College Branch ..	Madras	1st March 1555	2	..
Doveton Protestant College. — School Department.	Madras	1st March 1555	10	..
Free Church Mission Central Institution. — College Branch ..	Do.	——— 1865	130	..
Free Church Mission Central Institution. — School Department.	Do.	April 1837	613	8
Fourth Division.				
S. P. G. High School, Tanjore. — College Branch .	Tanjore	——— 1790	33	..
S. P. G. High School, Tanjore. — School Department.	Tanjore	——— 1790	445	1
Saint Joseph's College — College Branch ..	Negapatam	June 1868	2	..
Saint Joseph's College — School Department.	Negapatam	May 1844	158	..
S. P. G. High School. — College Branch .	Trichinopoly	..	37	..
S. P. G. High School. — School Department	Trichinopoly	..	606	2
		Total ..	2,270	14

Charges.						Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.									Remarks.
Extra-ordinary.			Total.									Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			Cost to Municipal Funds.			
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
59	12	0	698	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	9	11	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Charges.						Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.									Remarks
Extra-ordinary.			Total.									Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			Cost to Municipal Funds.			
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
25	0	0	405	1	7	..	..	..	2	4	0	9	0	0	7	15	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12	0	0	155	0	0	6	0	0	..	..	..	6	11	9	6	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
97	5	0	389	13	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	11	8	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	179	3	2	21	6	0	..	..	..	8	15	4	7	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	0	0	108	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	10	2	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	308	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	4	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	12	0	161	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	0	10	8	0	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
182	0	0	660	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	15	0	12	15	0	..	..	..	12	15	0	
326	1	0	2,366	10	5	27	6	0	2	4	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		

TABLE VII.

Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number of Pupi at the end		
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.
First Division.					
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Vizagapatam	16th April 1864	113	44	..
London Mission do. ..	Do.	Do. 1868	194	36	..
Samasthanam High do ..	Vizianagram	Do.	188	6	..
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular do. ..	Cocanada..	28th October 1863	169	2	..
Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular do.	Elur	Do.	53	42	..
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular do. ..	Masulipatam	1st January 1856	208	3	..
Second Division.					
Wardlaw Institution	Bellary	——— 1838	271	18	..
Free Church Mission School ..	Nellore	.....	335	6	..
Third Division.					
Sullivan's Garden's Seminary ..	Madras	1st June 1848	..	..	..
Church of Scotland Missionary Institution	North Beach	——— 1837	389	56	..
London Mission Institution ..	Black Town	——— 1853	330	29	1
Patcheappah's High School ..	Do.	— January 1842	418	..	..
Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School	Royapettah	— April 1851	215	15	..
S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School.	Vepery	— January 1864	370	5	..
St. Mary's Roman Catholic Seminary	Black Town	——— 1836	60	2	50
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School ..	Do.	1st July 1836	6	..	40
Hindu Proprietary do. ..	Madras	15th January 1869	118	..	..
Patcheappah's Branch do. ..	Conjeveram	—— March 1846	167	..	..
Free Church Mission Branch do. ..	Do.	—— May 1839	142	4	..
Patcheappah's Branch do. ..	Chodumbrum	—— March 1846	198	..	..
St. Joseph's Institution	Cuddalore	22nd January 1868	192	4	..
Free Church Mission do. ..	Chingleput	——— 1840	178	7	..
Do. do. ..	Trivellore	——— 1858	127	1	..
Fourth Division.					
Wesleyan Mission High School ..	Manargudy	——— 1835	198	..	1
Do. do. ..	Negapatam	Prior to 1840	238	4	1
German Lutheran Mission School .	Tranquebar	——— 1840	48	4	..
Fifth Division.					
High School	Coimbatore	——— 1868	343	3	2
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Tinnevelly .. .	——— 1861	292	4	..
		Total..	5,560	295	95

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS

Private Schools of the

ls on the Rolls f the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.										Monthly Rate of Schooling fee.
East Indians.	Native Christians.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	Greek.	Hebrew.	
4	..	161	143	158	161	..	120	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	As. 6 to Rs. 1¼. ..
2	11	243	220	229	233	..	225	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	194	134	148	194	..	194	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 8 to Rs. 1. ..
4	..	175	137	148	175	..	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 12 to Rs. 2¼. ..
1	2	98	69	78	98	..	57	..	41	30	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to Rs. 1¼. ..
..	..	211	190	216	211	..	172	..	..	..	111	..	..	..	As. 8 to Rs. 1¼.
..	23	312	258	291	312	..	310	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
7	7	355	279	307	355	..	344	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
..	17	17	14	14	17	13	3	1	..	..	..	..	17	4	....
1	10	456	385	442	456	279	113	..	64	..	..	..	..	..	As. 8 to Rs. 2. ..
10	58	428	349	421	428	305	100	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	As. 4 to Rs. 2. ..
..	..	418	406	443	418	205	164	..	..	..	49	..	..	..	Rs. 1½ to 2. ..
7	40	277	291	338	277	191	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 8 to Rs. 2. ..
13	34	422	354	408	422	306	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
198	20	330	270	283	330	130	13	..	..	..	..	115	..	..	....
130	1	177	153	157	177	36	..	..	..	..	..	141	..	..	Rs. 4. ..
2	4	124	110	127	124	61	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 1½ to 2. ..
..	..	167	142	171	167	127	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 6 to Rs. 1½ ..
..	..	146	93	112	146	117	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	198	152	170	198	174	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	Do. ..
12	32	240	192	223	240	211	..	..	..	..	28	1	..	..	As. 4 to Rs. 2. ..
3	5	193	133	150	193	193	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to Rs. 1¼. ..
..	..	128	105	116	128	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to Rs. 2 ..
2	18	219	165	198	219	219	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 6 to Rs. 1¼. ..
7	27	277	203	253	277	277	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to Rs. 1½. ..
11	122	185	137	164	173	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 1 to Rs. 1¼. ..
..	5	353	337	361	353	353	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 1 to 2. ..
.	4	300	262	302	300	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As 6 to Rs. 1½. ..
414	440	6,804	5,683	6,428	6,782	3,810	2,304	3	177	30	235	257	17	4	.....

Charges.								Excess of Receipts over Charges.						Excess of Charges over Receipts.						Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.											
t.			Extra-ordinary.			Total.														Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			Cost to Municipal Funds.		
A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		
6	0		152	0	0	3,892	6	0		..	..	..		..	..	..		324	5	10	109	6	5	..	..	..	* ..	..	..		
14	11		934	10	0	12,198	8	11		..	..	..		..	..	..		57	13	0	17	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..		
0	0		926	4	11	7,126	4	11		2,909	7	1		..	..	..		263	14	11	112	12	5	..	..	..	† ..	..	..		
2	6		1,852	9	11	19,382	12	5		1,887	12	8		..	..	..		124	4	0	33	14	8	..	..	..	..	..	..		
0	0		200	0	0	17,527	0	0		..	..	..		..	..	..		173	8	6	58	10	10	..	..	..	‡ ..	..	..		
15	8		376	10	4	18,809	10	0		..	..	..		..	..	..		27	13	2	9	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..		
0	0		124	6	8	3,844	6	8		..	..	..		1,420	2	8		153	12	5	74	6	5	..	..	..	§ ..	..	..		
2	8		273	14	8	8,454	1	4		3,473	11	0		..	..	..		20	14	9	16	3	8	..	..	..	‖ ..	..	..		
0	0		226	0	0	1,966	0	0		..	..	..		..	..	..		196	9	7	36	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..		
0	0		649	0	0	10,021	0	0		..	..	..		..	..	..		26	10	5	7	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..		
0	0		..	..	..	2,052	0	0		..	..	..		..	..	..		108	0	0	54	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..		
12	4		662	9	0	8,932	5	4		7,513	8	1		..	..	..		18	4	10	8	14	11	..	..	..	..	..	..		
6	1		6,378	1	6	1,14,206	7	7		15,784	6	10		1,420	2	8		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		

† Inclusive of Scholarship Grant of Rupees 560.
§ Inclusive of Scholarship Grant of Rupees 120.
's grant of Rupees 2,400.

TABLE VII.

Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number of Pupils at the end of		
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.
First Division.					
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Vizagapatam	16th April 1864	113	44	..
London Mission do. ..	Do.	Do. 1868	194	36	..
Samasthanam High do ..	Vizianagram	Do.	188	6	..
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular do. ..	Cocanada..	28th October 1863	169	2	..
Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular do.	Elur	Do.	53	42	..
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular do. ..	Masulipatam	1st January 1856	208	3	..
Second Division.					
Wardlaw Institution	Bellary	——— 1838	271	18	..
Free Church Mission School ..	Nellore	.....	335	6	..
Third Division.					
Sullivan's Garden's Seminary ..	Madras	1st June 1848	..	..	..
Church of Scotland Missionary Institution	North Beach	——— 1837	389	56	..
London Mission Institution ..	Black Town	——— 1853	330	29	1
Patcheappah's High School ..	Do.	— January 1842	418	..	..
Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School	Royapettah	— April 1851	215	15	..
S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School.	Vepery	— January 1864	370	5	..
St. Mary's Roman Catholic Seminary	Black Town	——— 1836	60	2	50
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School ..	Do.	1st July 1836	6	..	40
Hindu Proprietary do. ..	Madras	16th January 1869	118	..	..
Patcheappah's Branch do. ..	Conjeveram	—— March 1846	167	..	..
Free Church Mission Branch do. ..	Do.	—— May 1839	142	4	..
Patcheappah's Branch do. ..	Chedumbrum	—— March 1846	198	..	..
St. Joseph's Institution	Cuddalore	22nd January 1868	192	4	..
Free Church Mission do. ..	Chingleput	——— 1840	178	7	..
Do. do. ..	Trivellore	——— 1858	127	1	..
Fourth Division.					
Wesleyan Mission High School ..	Manargudy	——— 1835	198	..	1
Do. do. ..	Negapatam	Prior to 1840	238	4	1
German Lutheran Mission School..	Tranquebar	——— 1840	48	4	..
Fifth Division.					
High School	Coimbatore	——— 1868	343	3	2
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Tinnevelly	——— 1861	292	4	..
		Total..	5,560	295	95

for General Education.

Higher Class.

Receipts.																									
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Municipal Funds.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.	
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.
2,070	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,162	0	0	1,341	2	0	109	4	10	5,682	13	0	4,973	1
2,101	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	937	8	0	1,872	6	0	..	..	..	4,911	3	4	4,651	0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,918	7	10	1,161	12	0	..	..	..	7,080	3	10	5,754	3
2,770	0	0	2,206	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,132	4	0	2	8	0	7,111	2	10	5,855	0
2,376	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	571	1	0	3,728	14	2	6,676	3	5	6,696	0
2,160	11	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,367	2	0	2,490	8	6	388	7	0	6,406	13	4	4,745	0
2,333	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	0	0	3,639	10	0	2,405	15	4	8,518	1	0	7,504	2
3,885	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,229	10	9	3,900	9	9	..	..	..	9,015	11	2	8,991	11
862	8	0	1,591	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	915	12	0	..	..	..	4,101	6	0	7,470	13	4	7,470	13
5,393	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,497	14	0	3,672	4	9	13,563	10	9	13,564	2
4,174	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,952	4	0	7,313	8	0	16,439	12	0	15,050	4
9,830	11	0	6,072	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,672	4	0	..	..	..	23,584	11	1	22,882	9
2,924	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	0	0	3,817	1	0	..	..	..	6,921	1	0	9,917	12
5,397	2	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,335	0	0	1,788	9	9	11,520	11	9	11,063	2
2,570	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,496	0	0	..	..	..	5,066	0	0	5,924	0
4,674	0	0	2,754	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	475	0	0	5,591	0	0	535	0	0	14,029	0	0	11,832	0
2,118	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,685	8	0	1,010	0	0	6,814	0	6	6,128	11
2,104	2	9	1,947	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	990	10	0	..	..	..	5,042	7	2	4,900	10
1,233	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	747	5	0	1,043	9	0	..	..	..	3,023	14	0	2,959	14
1,682	3	0	772	0	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,400	2	0	..	..	..	3,854	5	4	3,736	14
942	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,087	0	0	..	..	..	3,029	0	0	3,837	0
915	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,327	13	2	1,210	2	0	..	..	..	3,452	15	2	3,452	15
1,138	4	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	832	13	7	1,002	8	0	..	..	..	2,973	9	7	2,721	13
2,327	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	0	0	2,132	15	0	1,575	0	6	6,142	15	6	6,200	15
2,219	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	203	0	0	2,340	4	0	168	10	8	4,931	6	8	4,708	4
762	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	0	0	3,154	2	1	4,316	2	1	4,322	2
5,951	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,169	0	0	..	..	..	14,120	8	0	12,354	0
2,533	4	8	617	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,726	12	3	2	8	8	6,880	1	9	5,346	15
77,458	13	10	15,961	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	16[illegible]13	8	4	78,659	2	6	29,956	3	9	2,18,579	5	7	2,07,544	13

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS

Private Schools

the Rolls at the ear.			Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.												Monthly Rate of Schooling fee.
tians.	Parsees.	Pariahs.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	Greek.	Arabic.	
	..	..	48	48	61	48	..	48	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 6 to Rs. 1½.
	..	..	40	41	45	18	..	24	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to 12 ..
	..	..	38	21	26	15	..	38	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
	..	..	29	24	28	29	..	29	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
	..	..	43	41	45	43	..	43	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
	..	..	28	19	20	20	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 2 to 6 ..
	..	..	61	53	60	38	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
	..	..	56	48	54	31	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
	..	..	25	24	25	25	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
	..	..	18	11	15	14	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
	..	..	11	12	13	9	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
	..	..	15	17	20	7	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
	..	..	*66	60	68	22	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
	..	..	25	22	27	14	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 1 to 6 ..
	..	..	29	26	30	27	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 2 to 6 ..
	..	..	36	35	35	26	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to 8 ..
	..	..	27	26	28	20	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 2 to 6 ..
	..	..	24	20	23	19	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 2 to 4 ..
	..	..	25	23	25	25	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 2 to 6 ..
	..	..	48	38	44	48	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 1½ to 6 ..
	..	..	22	19	22	7	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 2 to 4 ..
	..	..	23	23	26	23	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 3 to 12 ..
	..	..	46	31	40	46	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 2 to 6 ..
	..	..	37	33	38	25	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 3 to 8 ..
	..	..	†72	58	72	34	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
	..	12	‡73	68	73	35	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
	..	..	58	43	52	..	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
	..	..	53	34	37	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to Rs. 1½.
	..	..	100	93	105	72	..	100	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	As. 8 to Rs. 1½.
	..	..	81	95	100	81	..	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 6 to Rs. 1½.
	..	..	94	76	87	94	..	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to Rs. 1½.
	..	..	70	63	68	70	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 6 to Rs. 1½.
	..	..	38	53	57	38	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 6 to Rs. 1½.
	..	..	29	33	38	29	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to 12 ..
	..	..	28	27	30	21	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
	..	..	25	25	25	16	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
	..	..	61	54	64	48	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
	..	..	23	26	30	22	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
	..	..	59	36	44	40	..	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to 8 ..
	..	..	46	36	41	19	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to Rs. 1 ..
	..	..	31	22	26	10	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
	..	..	13	10	12	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
	..	..	29	20	25	10	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
	..	..	15	13	23	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
	..	..	25	22	26	13	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
	..	..	§30	22	33	4	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
	..	..	30	24	32	14	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
	..	..	17	12	18	4	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
	..	..	12	10	12	2	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....

‡ Of these 4 are Hindu Girls, 4 reading Telugu, and 3 English also.

§ Of these 5 are Hindu Girls reading Telugu.

TABLE VIII.

	Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number of Pupils at the end of the				
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives Christians.
	First Division.							
Ganjam District.	Onslow Institution	Chetterpore ..	....	33	..	..	7	
	Zemindary School	Chikati	4th Feb. 1867	40	..	..	..	
	Do. do.	Mandasa	19th Jan. 1866	38	..	..	..	
	Factory School	Aska	——— 1875	22	..	..	4	
	Zemindary School	Parla Kimedy ..	....	42	1	..	..	
	Samasthanam Branch School.	Srikurmam	15th Oct. 1857	28	..	..	..	
	Village School, Koli Street.	Chicacole ..	....	61	..	..	..	
	Do. Palurivari do.			55	1	..	..	
	Do. Chowk do.			25	..	..	..	
	Do. Kaki do.			15	3	..	..	
	Do. Fatangudendo.			11	..	..	..	
	Do. Arasavelli ..			15	..	..	..	
	Do. Parla Kimedy.			65	1	..	..	
Vizagapatam District.	Samasthanam Branch School.	Chipurupalli ..	June 1868	25	..	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Gajapatinagaram ..	August 1866	29	..	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Jani..	October 1867	36	..	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Konada	Do.	27	..	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Tallavalasa.. ..	May 1868	24	..	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Vaddadi	October 1867	25	..	..	..	
	Zemindary School	Bobbili	....	48	..	..	..	
	Subscription School.. ..	Kottam	Feb. 1869	20	2	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Rayaveram ..	June 1867	19	4	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Ellamanchilli ..	 1875	44	2	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Narsipatam.. ..	 1875	35	2	..	..	
	Results School, Kottapeta ..	Vizagapatam .	....	72	..	..	..	
	Do. Gollalapalem.			51	10	..	..	
	Do. Devappagari.	Bimlipatam ..	....	58	..	..	..	
Godavery District.	Central School	Nursapore	28th Oct. 1852	53	..	..	..	
	Zemindary School	Pittapore	....	72	28	..	..	
	Town School	Rajahmundry ..	April 1869	81	..	..	..	
	Subscription School	Innespeta	Feb. 1869	94	..	..	..	
	Do. do.	Dowleshwaram ..	Aug. 1866	68	..	..	2	
	Do. do.	Peddapore	——— 1862	37	1	..	..	
	Do. do.	Coringa	——— 1866	24	5	..	..	
	Do. do.	Vella	March 1868	28	..	..	..	
	Do. do.	Ramachendrapur .	June 1868	25	..	..	..	
	Do. do.	Kottapeta	Aug. 1869	58	3	..	..	
	Do. do.	Tanuku	....	28	..	..	..	
	Do. do.	Tallapudi	Jan. 1869	56	4	..	..	
	Do. do.	Akividu	Oct. 1867	43	3	..	..	
	Village School	Allavaram	....	21	10	..	..	
	Do	Cheyyur	....	13	..	..	..	
	Do.	Indupalli	....	29	..	..	..	
	Do.	Tottaramoody ..	....	15	..	..	..	
	Do.	Artamom	....	26	..	..	..	
	Do.	Pasalapudi	....	30	..	..	..	
	Do.	Pamarru	....	30	..	..	..	
	Do.	Veeravallipalem ..	....	15	2	..	..	
	Do.	Jagannadhapur ..	....	12	..	..	..	

* Of these 3 are Hindu Girls reading Telugu. † Of these 1 is a Hindu Girl reading Telugu.

Charges.						Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.												Remarks.
Extra-ordinary.			Total.									Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			Cost to Municipal Funds.			
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
245	10	3	5,218	12	0	464	1	0	..	..	..	36	7	11	14	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
348	15	0	4,999	15	0	..	..	..	88	11	8	22	11	8	9	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
225	3	0	5,979	6	10	1,100	13	0	..	..	..	44	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3 235	12	5	6,090	12	5	1,020	6	5	..	..	..	44	7	4	20	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
32	4	4	6,728	4	4	..	..	..	52	0	11	97	8	2	34	7	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
378	7	7	5,123	7	7	1,283	5	9	..	..	..	26	15	5	11	5	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
490	7	2	7,994	9	4	523	7	8	..	..	..	30	15	9	9	0	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	8,991	11	2	24	0	0	..	..	..	32	3	8	13	14	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	7,470	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	533	10	1	62	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	13,564	2	9	..	..	..	0	8	0	35	3	8	14	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
599	12	0	15,650	0	10	789	11	2	..	..	..	44	13	6	11	15	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
702	1	9	23,684	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	1	5	24	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
560	3	1	10,477	15	5	..	..	..	3,556	14	5	36	0	1	10	0	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
507	14	0	11,571	0	9	..	..	..	50	5	0	32	10	11	15	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
783	6	9	6,707	6	9	..	..	..	1,641	6	9	24	13	5	9	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
990	11	7	12,822	11	7	1,206	4	5	..	..	..	83	12	11	30	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
501	5	11	6,630	1	2	183	15	4	..	..	..	60	4	4	19	4	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
141	13	0	5,042	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	8	2	14	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	2,959	14	0	64	0	0	..	..	..	31	13	3	13	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
109	5	4	3,846	3	4	8	2	0	..	..	..	25	4	10	11	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
956	0	0	4,793	0	0	..	..	..	1,764	0	0	24	15	5	4	14	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	3,452	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	15	5	6	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
76	4	0	2,798	1	7	175	8	0	..	..	..	26	10	4	10	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	6,200	15	6	..	..	..	58	0	0	37	9	3	14	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
168	4	0	4,876	8	8	54	14	0	..	..	..	24	0	4	10	14	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	4,322	2	1	..	..	..	6	0	0	31	9	11	5	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1,424	15	1	13,779	8	4	340	15	8	..	..	..	40	14	2	17	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	Includes expenditure of the Branch School.
792	11	9	6,138	10	11	741	6	10	..	..	..	23	6	10	9	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10,271	8	0	2,17,816	5	1	7,980	15	3	7,217	14	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

TABLE VIII.—(*Continued.*)

	Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number of Pupils on the end of the			
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.
First Division.—(*Continued.*)							
Godavery District.—(*Contd.*)	Village School	Gorasa	....	13	..	..	..
	Pydavari School	Cocanada	....	84	..	..	..
	Church Mission School ..	Ellore	....	39	53	..	..
	Village School	Khandavalli ..	....	57	..	..	..
Kistna District.	Venkataswami Nayudu's Branch School.	Bunder	....	99	1	..	1
	Church Mission School ..	Bezwadah	....	59	51	..	2
	Hindu School	Do.	....	75	19	..	..
	Zemindary School	Vallur	15th August 1866	40	5	..	..
	Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Desayapeta.. ..	....	14	..	..	..
	Do. do. ..	Gudur	....	18	..	..	..
	Do. do. ..	Kollur	....	39	..	..	..
	Do. do. ..	Gudivada	....	16	..	..	..
	Do. do. ..	Kaveetaram ..	....	29	1	..	..
	Do. do. ..	Guraza	....	22	..	..	..
	Do. do. ..	Nuzwidu	....	38	5	..	..
	Do. do. ..	Gannavaram ..	....	17	..	..	..
	Do. do. ..	Viravalli	....	22	3	..	..
	Do. do. ..	Kavulur	....	35	9	..	..
	Do. do. ..	Lalapet	....	52	1	..	..
	Do. do. ..	Bapatla	....	48	..	..	..
	Do. do. ..	Pedda Cherukar ..	....	20	..	..	..
	Do. do. ..	Chebrole	....	42	..	..	..
Second Division.							
Bellary District.	Roman Catholic Male Asylum Anglo-Vernacular School.	Bellary	——— 1843	9	..	..	19
	Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Cowl Bazaar ..	....	57	5	..	..
	Do. do. ..	Harpanhally ..	22nd March 1865	30	4	..	..
	Do. do. ..	Bellary	....	43	2	..	..
Kurnool District.	Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Kurnool	....	22	10	..	..
	Hindustani School	Do.	....	20	122	..	..
Cuddapah District.	Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Uppalapadu ..	....	20	..	..	..
	Do. do. ..	Jamalamudugu ..	1st July 1864	16	..	..	..
	Do. do. ..	Gangaperuru ..	....	18	..	..	..
	Do. do. ..	Kalaspadu	....	9	3	..	..
Third Division.							
Madras District.	St. Francis Xavier's School, Saint Thomé.	Madras	17th Dec. 1863	87	1	..	28
	Govindu Naidu's Primary School.	Do.	May 1865	507	..	..	..
	Free Church Mission Branch School.	Black Town ..	....	126	..	..	..

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS

Private Schools

the Rolls at the Year.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.												Monthly Rate of Schooling fee.
tians.	Parsees.	Pariahs.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin	Greek.	Arabic.	
.	..	..	13	16	17	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
.	..	..	84	56	83	70	..	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
7	..	..	99	70	97	62	..	50	..	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	.....
.	..	..	57	55	62	29	..	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
.	..	..	101	77	83	101	..	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 3 to 12 ..
13	..	..	125	87	104	125	..	96	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to Rs. 1¼.
.	..	..	94	84	99	75	..	75	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
.	..	..	45	43	50	20	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to 8 ..
.	..	..	14	18	22	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
.	..	..	18	15	22	17	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
.	..	..	39	31	36	39	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
.	..	..	16	11	15	16	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
.	..	..	30	28	37	11	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
.	..	..	22	25	30	11	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
.	..	..	43	34	44	22	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
.	..	..	17	17	19	12	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
.	..	..	25	21	24	11	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
.	..	..	44	33	44	11	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
.	..	..	53	39	49	53	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
.	..	..	48	39	46	10	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
.	..	..	20	13	17	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
.	..	..	42	33	36	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
17	..	..	45	37	48	45	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4 & 8 ..
3	..	..	65	56	64	65	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 1 & As. 8..
.	..	..	34	28	35	13	..	34	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4 & 8 ..
.	..	..	45	33	40	45	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
.	..	..	32	16	32	7	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
.	..	..	142	106	171	7	..	69	..	..	..	73	78	..	..	..	..	.....
.	..	..	20	18	16	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
.	..	..	16	14	14	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
.	..	..	18	16	16	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
29	..	..	41	37	37	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
17	..	..	133	123	144	133	114	11	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	..	As. 12 to Rs. 2.
.	..	..	507	415	453	507	240	267	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As 12 to Rs. 1¼
4	..	..	130	126	139	130	88	42	..	..	..	..	57	..	..	..	8	As. 8 to Rs. 1¼.

TABLE VIII.—(*Continued.*)

	Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number of Pupils on end of the				
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	
	First Division.—(*Continued.*)							
Godavery District.—(*Contd.*)	Village School	Gorasa	....	13	..	..	..	
	Pvdavari School	Cocanada	....	84	..	..	..	
	Church Mission School ..	Ellore	....	39	53	..	..	
	Village School	Khandavalli ..	....	57	..	..	..	
Kistna District.	Venkataswami Nayudu's Branch School.	Bunder	....	99	1	..	1	
	Church Mission School ..	Bezwadah	....	59	51	..	2	
	Hindu School	Do.	....	75	19	..	..	
	Zemindary School	Vallur	15th August 1866	40	5	..	..	
	Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Desayapeta.. ..	....	14	..	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Gudur	....	18	..	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Kollur	....	39	..	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Gudivada	....	16	..	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Kaveetaram ..	....	29	1	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Guraza	....	22	..	..	..	
	Do. do. .	Nuzwidu	....	38	5	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Gannavaram ..	....	17	..	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Viravalli	....	22	3	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Kavulur	....	35	9	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Lalapet	....	52	1	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Bapatla	....	48	..	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Pedda Cherukar ..	....	20	..	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Chebrole	....	42	..	..	..	
	Second Division.							
Bellary District.	Roman Catholic Male Asylum Anglo-Vernacular School.	Bellary	——— 1843	9	..	..	19	
	Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Cowl Bazaar ..	....	57	5	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Harpanhally ..	22nd March 1865	30	4	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Bellary	....	43	2	..	..	
Kurnool District.	Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Kurnool	....	22	10	..	..	
	Hindustani School	Do.	....	20	122	..	..	
Cuddapah District	Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Uppalapadu ..	....	20	..	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Jamalamudugu ..	1st July 1864	16	..	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Gangaperuru ..	....	18	.	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Kalaspadu	....	9	3	..	..	
	Third Division.							
Madras District.	St. Francis Xavier's School, Saint Thomé.	Madras	17th Dec 1863	67	1	..	28	
	Govindu Naidu's Primary School.	Do.	May 1866	507	..	..	..	
	Free Church Mission Branch School.	Black Town ..	....	126	..	..	..	

Charges.						Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.												Remarks.
Extra-ordinary.			Total.									Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			Cost to Municipal Funds.			
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
12	7	3	2,030	11	6	..	..	..	66	0	1	42	4	11	17	9	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15	6	0	923	7	11	157	2	0	..	..	..	22	8	5	6	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
123	5	10	1,115	5	4	19	6	4	..	..	..	53	1	9	20	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*a*
14	14	0	1,217	8	8	251	9	2	..	..	..	29	11	2	13	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14	4	0	499	9	4	61	15	8	..	..	..	26	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	120	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*b*
..	..	..	120	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*c*
..	..	..	50	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*d*
..	..	..	107	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	12	4	5	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	*e*
..	..	..	18	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*f*
..	..	..	89	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	9	3	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	*g*
..	..	..	60	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*h*
16	3	0	493	3	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8	15	0	575	5	4	70	6	0	..	..	..	22	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6	0	0	528	0	0	95	13	6	..	..	..	15	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6	0	0	543	0	0	83	4	0	..	..	..	20	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15	13	0	484	13	0	34	7	0	..	..	..	24	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12	0	6	477	5	1	50	14	0	..	..	..	20	12	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
120	8	6	1,492	0	6	83	1	6	..	..	..	39	4	3	13	10	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11	3	0	565	1	10	..	..	..	5	15	0	29	11	10	12	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	6	6	261	14	11	12	9	6	..	..	..	11	6	3	2	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	*i*
14	6	0	118	10	0	32	2	0	..	..	..	3	13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*j*
0	4	0	26	14	1	52	4	11	..	..	..	0	13	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*k*
..	..	..	265	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*l*
..	..	..	130	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*m*
..	..	..	350	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	3	4	3	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
55	8	5	2,285	9	5	..	..	..	73	9	8	67	3	7	42	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
164	11	4	1,967	5	8	1,051	9	0	..	..	..	21	2	6	8	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
113	13	3	1,039	11	7	247	8	8	..	..	..	10	15	1	4	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
139	12	9	1,197	11	8	6	2	10	..	..	..	15	12	2	3	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
280	1	6	1,284	13	2	73	0	2	..	..	..	20	6	4	8	11	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22	4	0	963	10	0	89	7	2	..	..	..	18	2	11	7	6	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18	0	0	344	12	0	17	6	0	..	..	..	10	7	2	5	11	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10	2	0	616	10	0	0	10	0	..	..	..	22	1	7	11	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	8	0	260	8	0	11	10	0	..	..	..	10	0	4	4	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9	1	0	782	14	4	32	13	6	..	..	..	14	8	0	6	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	380	12	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	10	4	7	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
207	14	4	887	14	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	10	7	6	14	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
24	0	0	414	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	8	0	5	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	131	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	15	8	3	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	*n*
..	..	..	187	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	12	0	13	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	*o*
..	..	..	159	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	15	2	5	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	*p*
..	..	..	163	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	7	8	13	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	*q*
..	..	..	264	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	0	0	8	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	*r*
..	..	..	60	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*s*
..	..	..	60	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*t*
..	..	..	48	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*u*
..	..	..	96	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	7	6	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	*v*

253 sanctioned but not drawn. ost to Govt. Rs. 4-5-9.
. 235-8-0 sanctioned but not rawn. Cost to Govt. Rs. 3-7-4. sults School.

o. Results Schools.
p. Do.
q. Do.
r. Do.
s. Rs. 79-8-0 sanctioned but not drawn. Cost to Govt. Rs. 3-9-9. Res.

t. Rs. 154-14-0 sanctioned but not drawn. Cost to Govt. Rs. 0-6-10. Res.
u. Rs. 80-8-0 sanctioned but not drawn. Cost to Govt. Rs. 6-11-4. Res.
v. Results School.

of the Middle Class.

Receipts.																										
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Municipal Funds.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	0	0	..	..	..	72	0	0	72	0	
382	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	0	0	..	..	..	682	0	0	682	0	
261	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	14	4	..	..	..	328	6	4	328	6	
206	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	0	0	133	0	0	..	..	..	369	0	0	369	0	
663	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38[illegible]	7	0	878	5	0	1,931	4	0	1,876	4	
336	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	284	12	0	2,814	6	9	3,436	0	1	2,746	7	
812	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	516	0	0	653	8	0	..	..	..	1,882	0	9	1,834	13	
315	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	297	0	0	92	4	1	..	..	..	704	4	1	661	0	
95	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	0	0	..	..	..	161	8	0	161	8	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	0	0	..	..	..	48	0	0	48	0	
234	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	0	0	..	..	..	324	8	0	324	8	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	0	0	..	..	..	96	0	0	96	0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	0	0	..	..	..	101	0	0	101	0	
147	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	0	0	150	0	0	357	8	0	357	8	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	864	0	0	64	8	0	..	..	..	928	8	0	928	8	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	0	0	72	0	0	..	..	..	168	0	0	168	0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	8	0	..	..	..	103	0	0	..	..	..	187	8	0	187	8	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	0	0	..	..	..	24	0	0	24	0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	8	0	..	..	..	130	8	0	130	8	
121	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	0	0	10	0	0	179	0	0	179	0	
75	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	0	0	16	0	0	139	8	0	139	8	
246	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	0	0	30	0	0	366	8	0	366	8	
1,241	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	852	15	0	466	8	0	..	..	..	2,560	7	0	2,388	0	
262	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	0	0	302	0	0	..	..	..	624	0	0	56[illegible]	0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	8	0	112	1	0	53	10	11	297	3	11	296	8	
133	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	348	0	0	..	..	..	481	0	0	481	0	
51	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	12	0	132	3	0	..	..	..	313	7	0	313	7	
306	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	0	0	18	0	0	504	0	0	504	0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	0	0	..	..	..	84	0	0	30	0	0	198	0	0	198	0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	8	0	..	..	..	40	0	0	2[illegible]	0	0	13[illegible]	8	0	135	8	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	0	0	..	..	..	60	0	0	40	0	0	1[illegible]5	0	0	145	0	
128	0	0		..	..	..	..	..	56	0	0	..	..	..	180	0	0	..	..	..	364	0	0	364	0	
1,460	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	14	0	2,204	0	0	323	7	4	4,109	5	4	3,965	0	
3,295	1	2	1,432	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,874	8	0	..	..	..	9,601	13	6	9,308	8	
1,317	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,822	9	9	1,900	4	0	..	..	..	5,040	8	5	5,058	8	

a. Rs. 60-8-0 sanctioned but not drawn. Cost to Govt. Rs. 3-12-6.
b. Rs 167 sanctioned but not drawn. Cost to Govt. Rs. 11-2-1.
c. Rs. 143 sanctioned but not drawn. Cost to Govt- Rs. 13.
d. Rs. 100-8-0 sanctioned but not drawn. Cost to Govt. Rs. 5-11-8.
e. Rs. 248-8-0 sanctioned but not drawn. Cost to Govt. Rs. 7-4-11.
f. Rs. 96-8-0 sanctioned but not drawn. Cost to Govt. Rs. 5-10-10.

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS

Private School

the Rolls at the Year.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.												Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
tians.	Parsees.	Pariahs.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	Greek.	Arabic.	
..	..	..	119	115	124	92	65	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	As. 2 to Rs. 1½
84	..	..	101	81	103	73	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 2 to R. 1 ..
..	..	..	159	156	178	159	90	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1½ to Rs. 3 ..
3	..	..	186	142	163	179	82	7	..	..	..	97	..	..	..	..	..	½ to R. 1 ..
..	..	..	55	47	59	55	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	....
89	..	..	137	103	125	137	137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 2 to 1½ Rs.
34	..	..	152	91	113	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
27	..	..	79	61	78	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	94	104	110	94	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	35	38	39	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	½ to R. 1 ..
..	..	..	82	76	84	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	1 to Rs. 2½ ..
..	..	..	95	79	97	95	19	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
1	..	..	217	172	207	217	112	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15	..	52	71	52	64	49	68	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	184	131	173	184	141	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7	..	..	140	119	139	140	102	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5	..	..	46	46	49	46	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	....
71	..	13	93	88	103	49	42	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
21	..	..	47	42	57	47	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 2 to R. 1 ..
..	..	..	76	69	81	76	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to As. 12.
..	..	..	81	78	70	48	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
1	..	..	57	47	46	57	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	45	42	42	10	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	16	14	14	5	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	21	11	20	6	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	184	121	168	14	184	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2	..	..	62	48	62	62	26	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4, 6, and 8.
9	..	..	69	59	72	61	50	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 2 to 12 ..
3	..	..	75	52	68	74	68	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 6 to 12 ..
9	..	..	144	119	140	144	144	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 6 to Rs. 1½
5	..	..	50	40	45	40	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	25	22	26	20	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	24	19	25	..	18	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	27	22	30	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	21	18	20	7	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	23	20	22	10	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	35	28	30	20	20	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	30	25	28	10	30	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
1	..	..	54	33	52	21	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	33	28	33	13	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....

TABLE VIII.—(*Continued.*)

	Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number of Pupils on end of the			
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.
THIRD DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)							
Madras District.—(*Continued.*)	Harris School	Triplicane	—— 1856	..	119	..	..
	Lutheran Mission A.-V. School	Puresowaukum ..	—— Feb. 1857	15	2	..	..
	Balura English Patasala ..	Triplicane ..	—— 1856	159	..	..	..
	Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Muthialpetta ..	—— Feb. 1867	183	..	..	..
	Union School	John Pereira's ..	1st June 1836	..	..	..	55
	St. Peter's Roman Catholic School.	Royapooram ..	—— 1842	16	..	2	30
	St. Francis Xavier's School..	Parcherry	—— 1842	11	1	1	105
	Roman Catholic School ..	Royapettah.. ..	....	29	..	..	23
	Civil Orphan Asylum ..	Egmore	1st May 1807	..	..	..	94
	St. George's Cathedral School	Royapettah.. ..	Before 1844	..	..	..	35
	Davidson Street School ..	Black Town ..	1815 to 1816	..	..	..	82
	Hindu Association School ..	Madras	....	95	..	..	..
	Casavooloo Naidu's School..	Chintadripet ..	....	211	5	..	..
	Church Mission Society's School.	Do.	....	4	..	..	..
	Village School	Thondamundalum...	....	184	..	..	..
Chingleput District.	Wesleyan Mission School ..	St. Thomas' Mount.	—— Jan. 1865	120	13	..	..
	Roman Catholic School ..	Palaveram	—— 1845	2	..	11	28
	Do. do. ..	Kitcheri	....	9	..	..	..
South Arcot District.	S.P.G. School, Old Town ..	Cuddalore	—— 1801	19	..	..	7
	Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Munjacoopum ..	31st Jan. 1865	76	..	..	..
	Devanayagam's School ..	Tripaplore	....	81	..	..	..
	Kistnasami's School ..	New Town.. ..	....	54	2	..	..
	Shunmugam's School ..	Tripaplore	....	42	3	..	..
	Vijyaragavachari's School..	Trivandipuram ..	....	16	..	..	..
	Adisesha Pillai's School ..	Oriyoor	....	21	..	..	..
	Sivaprakasa Institution ..	Chidambarum ..	....	184	..	..	..
FOURTH DIVISION.							
North Arcot District.	Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Guriattam	—— July 1868	56	4	..	..
	Do. do. ..	Arconum	—— Jan. 1867	54	6	..	..
	Do. do. ..	Ranipett	....	61	11	..	..
	Church of Scotland Mission School.	Vellore	—— 1861	117	13	..	5
	Church of Scotland Mission School.	Arconum	....	40	5	..	..
	Village School	Wallajapett ..	....	25	..	..	..
	Do.	Sumaithanghi ..	....	24	..	..	..
	Do.	Ranipett	....	25	2	..	..
	Do.	Kudikal	....	21	..	..	..
	Do.	Paranjee	....	23	..	..	..
	Do.	Sholingur	....	33	2	..	..
	Do. Poondy ..	Chittoor Circle ..	....	30	..	..	..
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Katpady.	Do. ..	....	48	5	..	..
	Village School, Travalum ..	Do. ..	....	33	..	..	..

Charges.						Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.												Remarks.
Extra-ordinary.			Total.									Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			Cost to Municipal Funds.			
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
..	..	..	72	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*a*
..	..	..	682	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	10	6	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	328	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	11	0	3	11	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	369	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	11	4	3	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
55	0	0	1,931	4	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	1	3	8	9	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
601	4	11	3,347	12	5	88	3	8	..	..	..	38	7	8	3	13	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
31	15	3	1,866	13	0	15	3	9	..	..	..	22	3	7	9	10	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12	0	0	673	0	0	31	4	1	..	..	..	15	10	5	7	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	161	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	15	7	5	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	48	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*b*
..	..	..	324	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	6	7	9	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	96	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*c*
..	..	..	101	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*d*
..	..	..	357	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	4	9	5	14	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	928	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*e*
..	..	..	168	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*f*
..	..	..	187	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	14	10	..	..	..	4	0	5	..	..	..	*g*
..	..	..	24	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	11	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*h*
..	..	..	130	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	179	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9	5	3	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	139	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	11	8	5	12	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	366	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	5	7	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
262	7	0	2,650	7	0	..	..	..	90	0	0	71	10	2	33	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
60	0	0	624	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	3	4	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
0	11	0	297	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	9	10	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	0	481	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	9	2	4	0	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	0	313	7	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	9	5	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	0	504	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	12	0	2	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	0	198	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	0	0	..	..	..	4	10	8	..	..	..	*j*
..	..	0	135	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10	10	..	..	..	5	6	2	..	..	..	*k*
..	..	0	145	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	0	..	..	..	2	15	0	..	..	..	*l*
..	..	0	364	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	13	5	3	7	4	1	8	2	..	..	..	
144	5	4	4,109	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	6	6	11	13	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
293	5	4	9,601	13	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	2	2	7	15	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	5,058	8	5	..	..	..	18	0	0	40	2	4	10	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Rs. 159-8-0 sanctioned but not drawn. Cost to Govt. Rs. 7-7-6.
Rs. 159-4-0 sanctioned but not drawn. Cost to Govt. Rs. 7-3-4.

i. Aided from other than Educational Funds.
j. Rs. 79-8-0 sanctioned but not drawn. Cost to Govt. Rs. 4-6-3.

k. Rs. 34-8-0 sanctioned but not drawn. Cost to Govt. Rs 2-7-5.
l. Rs. 54 sanctioned but not drawn. Cost to Govt. Rs. 3-0-0.

TABLE VIII.—(*Continued.*)

	Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number of Pupils on end of the				
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Chris-
FOURTH DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)								
South Arcot District.—(*Continued.*)	Anglo-Vernacular School, Chendragherry.	Chittoor Circle ..	....	48	2	..	..	.
	Village School, Thekooloor..	Do. ..	....	29	..	..	..	.
	Do. Pomapakum.	Do. ..	....	26	..	..	..	.
	Do. Kanakamasatram.	Do. ..	....	23	..	..	..	.
	Village School, Perianagapundy.	Do. ..	....	55	..	..	..	.
	Anglo-Vern. School, Kavetinagaram.	Do. ..	....	17	..	..	..	.
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Kalastry.	Do. ..	....	50	5	..	..	.
	Ruthnavelu Aiyar's School.	Vellore Taluq ..	....	41	..	..	..	.
	Virinjipuram School.. ..	Do. ..	....	55	12	..	..	.
	Village School, Amboor ..	Do. ..	....	53	11	..	..	.
	American Mission School, Allavaram.	Do. ..	....	..	..	..	..	.
	Village School, Konasathram.	Do. ..	....	19	2	..	..	.
	Do. Maleminnel...	Arcot Taluq ..	....	34	1	..	..	.
	Do. Arcot Town..	Do. ..	....	60	1	..	..	.
	Do. Kalavai ..	Do. ..	....	35	7	..	..	.
	Do. Nattary ..	Do. ..	....	28	..	..	..	.
	Do. Bramadesam.	Do. ..	....	34	..	..	..	.
	Do. Mamundur ..	Do. ..	....	30	..	..	..	.
	Do. Valavonary..	Polur Taluq ..	....	37	..	..	..	.
	Do. Wandewash..	Wandewash Taluq.	....	47	1	..	..	.
	Do. Vakkady ..	Do. ..	....	21	..	..	..	.
Salem District.	London Mission School ..	Salem	——— 1869	53	7	..	2	
	Do. do.	Authur	——— 1864	36	4	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Vaniembaby ..	——— 1864	26	16	..	..	
	Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Trichengode ..	—January 1868	33	4	..	..	.
	Village School	Kamalapuram ..	....	18	..	..	..	.
	Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Royacottah ..	....	32	..	..	..	.
	Do. do. ..	Denkincottah ..	——Oct. 1867	52	9	..	..	.
	Village School	Mathegheri ..	....	23	..	..	..	.
Tanjore District.	S.P.G. Fort School ..	Tanjore	——— 1864	159	2	..	..	
	Do. East Gate School ..	Do	—June 1868	92	7	..	..	
	Do. A.-V. School ..	Karuntathangudy..	—January 1865	113	..	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Vallam	....	75	17	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Vediapuram ..	....	44	..	..	5	
	Town School	Combaconum ..	13th April 1864	668	2	..	2	
	Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Capistalam	—Feb. 1868	103	1	..	..	.
	Do. do. ..	Poondy	—Oct. 1869	91	1	..	..	.
	Do. do. ..	Palamanary ..	—March 1868	51	..	..	..	.
	Rajah's Chuttrum School ..	Needamungalam ..	....	83	..	..	..	.
	Do. do. ..	Orathanadu ..	....	58	..	..	..	.
	Do. do. ..	Rajamaram ..	....	44	..	..	..	.
	Do. do. ..	Manamelgudy ..	....	25	..	..	..	.
	Do. do. ..	Mimbusel	....	31	..	..	..	.

Charges.						Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.												Remarks.
Extra-ordinary.			Total.									Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			Cost to Municipal Funds.			
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
..	..	..	8,336	14	6	..	..	..	125	6	4	72	7	11	11	0	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	1,224	13	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	11	6	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
264	7	0	4,165	9	5	..	..	..	342	13	4	26	11	2	10	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1,833	13	9	3,973	6	6	..	..	..	1,190	11	6	27	15	8	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
535	12	1	3,035	10	6	252	15	6	..	..	..	29	3	0	12	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	Includes expenditure of the Girls' School.
..	..	..	2,197	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	5	5	6	12	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
81	3	3	1,415	3	3	..	..	..	615	9	7	15	8	10	6	9	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10	0	0	908	8	0	..	..	..	791	1	0	14	14	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1,774	6	0	23,542	9	11	821	12	7	..	..	..	130	13	4	10	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
301	5	0	2,565	5	0	822	5	4	..	..	..	29	7	9	6	14	0	..	..	..	1	10	8	
..	..	..	2,320	1	3	..	..	..	129	9	5	30	8	5	9	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	941	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	14	7	5	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	1,483	6	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	0	3	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Results Schools
..	..	..	724	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	14	10	3	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	1,127	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	10	1	15	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
50	0	0	2,425	8	6	..	..	..	90	8	6	20	6	1	8	9	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
128	12	11	980	12	11	..	..	..	187	4	5	21	5	2	7	1	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	352	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Results School.
32	0	4	860	0	4	53	11	2	..	..	..	20	7	7	8	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
34	4	6	988	4	8	114	9	4	..	..	..	14	5	2	5	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	355	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	11	2	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	310	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	6	3	15	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	273	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	0	4	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	Results Schools.
..	..	..	213	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	3	5	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	208	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	15	3	13	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	389	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	10	2	12	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	697	9	10	22	8	0	..	..	..	14	8	6	6	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21	12	4	765	10	4	47	9	9	..	..	..	12	15	7	5	7	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	432	0	0	17	6	6	..	..	..	8	4	0	3	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	3,457	0	10	154	0	0	..	..	..	29	0	10	7	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	1,411	7	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	4	6	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	249	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	5	1	5	13	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	207	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	14	4	5	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	219	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	15	7	4	15	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	248	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	12	5	9	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	205	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	5	7	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
..	..	..	513	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	5	5	10	15	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	156	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	2	3	13	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	414	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	9	8	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	191	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	13	5	3	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	

of the Middle Class.

Receipts.																										
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Municipal Funds.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1,267	14	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,410	5	6	499	4	0	34	0	0	8,211	8	2	8,336	14	6
523	15	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136	1	0	564	12	8	1,224	13	0	1,224	13	0
1,633	11	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	14	11	2,139	1	6	..	..	..	3,822	12	1	2,901	2	5
737	12	0	142	7	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	0	0	1,857	8	0	..	..	..	2,782	11	0	2,139	8	9
1,306	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	469	8	0	1,241	0	0	272	2	0	8,288	10	0	2,499	14	5
699	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,180	13	5	318	0	0	..	..	..	2,197	13	5	2,197	13	5
600	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	199	7	0	..	..	..	799	9	8	1,334	0	0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	7	0	..	..	..	117	7	0	898	8	0
1,900	0	0	10,412	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,183	12	4	85	10	0	3,789	11	11	24,371	6	6	21,775	3	11
600	0	0	..	..	..	145	0	0	..	..	..	2,436	0	4	146	10	0	60	0	0	3,387	10	4	2,264	0	0
750	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,421	2	0	19	5	10	2,190	7	10	2,320	1	3
402	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	538	8	0	..	..	..	941	0	0	941	0	0
554	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	928	14	0	..	..	..	1,483	6	0	1,483	6	0
171	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	473	11	6	79	3	0	..	..	..	724	6	6	724	6	6
254	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	0	855	14	0	5	1	1	1,127	3	1	1,127	3	1
1,019	4	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,315	12	0	..	..	..	2,335	0	0	2,375	8	6
325	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	418	0	6	50	8	0	..	..	..	793	8	6	852	0	0
307	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	8	0	..	..	..	352	8	0	352	8	0
360	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	193	11	6	360	0	0	913	11	6	828	0	0
399	1	1	180	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	8	0	389	0	0	20	4	11	1,102	14	0	954	0	2
187	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	0	0	..	..	..	355	8	0	355	8	0
187	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	0	0	..	..	..	310	0	0	310	0	0
189	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	0	0	..	..	..	273	0	0	273	0	0
141	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	0	0	..	..	..	213	0	0	213	0	0
148	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	0	0	..	..	..	208	8	0	208	8	0
339	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	2	4	..	..	..	369	10	4	369	10	4
292	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	173	14	6	254	2	0	..	..	..	720	1	10	697	9	10
324	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	289	8	0	199	11	0	..	..	..	813	4	1	743	14	0
176	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	8	0	196	14	0	..	..	..	449	6	0	432	0	0
1,042	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,043	6	0	1,525	10	10	3,611	0	10	3,457	0	10
233	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	226	8	0	951	15	0	1 411	7	0	1,411	7	0
129	0	0		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	0	0	..	..	..	249	0	0	249	0	0
107	0	0		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	0	0	..	..	..	207	0	0	207	0	0
109	8	0		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	0	0	..	..	..	219	8	0	219	8	0
168	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	0	0	..	..	..	248	0	0	248	0	0
145	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	0	0	..		..	205	8	0	205	8	0
307	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	206	0	0	..	..	..	513	8	0	513	8	0
96	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	0	0	..	..	..	156	8	0	156	8	0
270	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144	0	0	..	..	..	414	0	0	414	0	0
95	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	0	0	..	..	..	191	8	0	191	8	0

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS

Private Schools

the Rolls at the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.												Monthly Rate of Schooling fee.
	Parsees.	Pariahs.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	Greek.	Arabic.	
	..	..	50	40	45	18	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	29	28	27	11	19	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	26	26	24	10	16	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	23	20	22	10	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	55	54	52	20	20	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	17	10	14	10	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	55	35	57	55	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	41	35	40	15	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	67	57	64	30	64	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	64	60	67	40	60	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	34	26	34	34	34	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	21	21	25	..	5	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	35	32	36	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	61	44	58	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	42	27	40	19	15	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	28	26	27	24	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	34	27	34	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	30	27	30	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	37	34	37	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	48	41	48	4	5	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	21	17	20	..	21	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7	..	..	79	66	79	79	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to Rs. 1½.
3	..	..	43	32	37	29	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 2 to Rs. 1½.
2	..	..	44	28	43	31	31	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to 12 ..
	..	..	37	34	43	37	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4, 6 & 8 ..
	..	..	18	20	21	..	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	32	19	26	13	30	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 2 to 8 ..
	..	..	61	51	66	37	49	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to 12 ..
	..	..	23	17	19	23	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2	..	..	163	138	154	163	163	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 2 to Rs. 1..
3	..	..	102	82	101	87	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 2 to 12 ..
3	..	..	116	88	110	111	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
5	..	..	97	71	92	97	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
4	..	..	53	40	42	39	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
6	..	..	678	526	524	678	648	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	As. 8 to Rs. 2..
	..	..	104	81	91	104	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 6 to Rs. 1½.
	..	..	82	36	45	82	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	51	47	52	36	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 6 to Rs. 1..
	..	..	83	76	95	74	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	As. 3 to 8 ..
	..	..	58	58	67	46	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	Do. ..
	..	..	44	37	44	30	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	Do. ..
	..	..	25	26	32	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	As. 3 to 6 ..
	..	..	31	24	29	22	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	Do. ..

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Middle Class.

Receipts.																									
From Government. •			Proceeds of Endowment.			Municipal Funds.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.	
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.
329	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	0	0	..	..	..	509	8	0	509	8
119	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	0	0	..	..	..	203	8	0	203	8
139	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	0	0	..	..	..	223	8	0	223	8
105	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	0	0	..	..	..	177	8	0	177	8
320	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144	0	0	..	..	..	464	0	0	464	0
138	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138	8	0	138	8
531	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	234	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	765	8	0	765	8
160	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	0	0	..	..	..	274	8	0	274	8
175	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	8	0	..	..	..	217	0	0	217	0
234	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	276	8	0	..	..	..	511	0	0	511	0
242	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	242	8	0	242	8
54	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	0	0	..	..	..	96	8	0	96	8
121	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	0	0	..	..	..	181	8	0	181	8
232	12	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	0	0	18	0	0	328	12	0	328	12
162	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	0	0	..	..	..	198	0	0	198	0
163	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	0	0	3	8	0	257	0	0	257	0
109	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	8	0	..	..	..	177	8	0	177	8
117	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	8	0	..	..	..	222	0	0	222	0
100	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	0	0	100	0
116	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144	0	0	42	0	0	302	0	0	302	0
71	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	0	0	71	0
b 332	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	403	5	10	652	7	6	..	..	..	1,387	13	4	1,172	0
189	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	215	1	0	151	6	0	..	..	..	555	7	0	472	8
381	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	5	0	330	0	0	846	5	0	838	8
300	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	287	10	0	151	0	0	..	..	..	739	2	0	683	10
59	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	0	0	..	..	..	99	8	0	99	8
129	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	6	6	29	2	0	..	..	..	335	8	6	288	14
d 257	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	14	0	295	14	0	..	..	..	562	15	8	469	6
64	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	0	0	..	..	..	304	0	0	304	0
850	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	735	15	0	278	11	10	1,864	14	8	1,812	7
420	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	341	7	0	109	9	0	871	0	0	871	0
365	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	369	5	0	119	8	11	853	13	11	841	0
454	11	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	249	7	0	683	9	0	1,387	11	10	1,008	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,481	0	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,030	8	0	45	12	1	10,557	4	4	7,776	7
544	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	705	14	0	..	..	..	1,250	12	2	1,094	11
348	6	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	367	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	715	9	9	703	7
264	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220	8	0	54	8	0	539	0	0	506	0
..	..	..	1,299	3	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	14	0	..	..	..	1,430	1	0	1,296	7
..	..	..	1,070	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	5	4	..	..	..	1,105	13	0	1,048	8
..	..	..	720	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	10	0	..	..	..	737	2	0	722	4
..	..	..	552	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	2	0	..	..	..	589	7	0	550	0
..	..	..	580	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	12	0	..	..	..	590	8	6	588	0

a. Results Schools. *b*. Inclusive of a furniture grant of Rs. 87. *c*. Results School. *d*. Inclusive of a furnitu

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS

Private Schools

ans.	Rolls at the Year. Parsees.	Pariahs.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year. English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	Greek.	Arabic.	Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
	..	..	35	25	33	20	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	39	28	35	28	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2	..	..	51	35	51	28	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7	..	..	62	49	55	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	99	74	94	..	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	25	23	29	25	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2	..	..	54	46	65	28	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
1	..	..	80	62	85	18	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	20	15	18	...	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5	..	..	100	81	99	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to Rs. 1¼.
1	..	..	74	50	61	74	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
2	..	..	35	38	48	35	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 6 to Rs. 1¼.
1	..	..	52	44	50	52	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 6 to R. 1.
	..	..	28	14	18	11	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	16	16	20	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	21	18	20	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	58	31	57	15	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	37	29	36	12	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2	..		***	108	135	144	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 6 to R. 1.
	..	..	95	66	78	95	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to Rs. 1¼.
	..	..	27	23	24	27	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 6 to Rs. 1¼.
	..	..	32	32	42	30	32	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to R. 1.
1	..	..	32	33	37	32	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 6 to R. 1.
0	..	..	33	29	33	28	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4	..	1	40	53	57	40	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	332	327	332	332	..	..	..	..	..	184	..	..	..	..	..	....
1	..	..	220	168	189	220	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 6 to Rs. 1¼.
	..	..	64	43	57	64	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 8 to Rs. 1½.
1	..	..	76	58	67	76	6	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	R. 1 to Rs. 4.
	..	..	30	32	41	20	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	50	48	55	40	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	44	34	51	34	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....

TABLE VIII—(*Continued.*)

Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number of Pupils at end of the				
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	
FIFTH DIVISION.—(*Contd.*)							
Coimbatore District.—(Continued.)							
Anglo-Vernacular School, Singanallur.	Coimbatore ..	....	35	..	..	..	
Anglo-Vernacular School, Singanallur.	Do. ..	....	8	..	..	..	
Anglo-Vernacular School, Samakkulam.	Do. ..	....	16	..	..	..	
Anglo-Vernacular School, Metupalayam.	Do. ..	....	40	2	..	..	
Anglo-Vernacular School, Gopichettipalayam.	Do. ..	....	32	..	..	..	
Anglo-Vernacular School, Oonjaloor.	Do. ..	....	27	..	..	..	
Anglo-Vernacular School, Carur.	Do. ..	....	64	1	..	..	
Anglo-Vernacular School, Nerur.	Do. ..	....	40	..	..	..	
Anglo-Vernacular School, Nanjaippugalur.	Do. ..	....	11	..	..	..	
Anglo-Vernacular School, Nanjathalanjur.	Do. ..	....	20	..	..	..	
Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Kolinjivady ..	....	20	..	..	..	
Do. do. ..	Vellacovil	....	10	3	..	..	
Do. do. ..	Kaniyur	....	19	..	..	..	
Do. do. ..	Kadathur	....	29	..	..	..	
Do. do. ..	Karatholuvu ..	....	20	..	..	..	
Do. do. ..	Oothukkuly ..	....	10	..	..	..	
Madura District.							
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School.	Madura	14th April 1865	105	5	..	..	
Christian Anglo-Vernacular School.	Do.	—— Feb. 1868	49	1	..	5	
Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Sholavandum ..	10th July 1865	44	..	..	..	
Do. do. ..	Shevagunga ..	18th May 1866	68	..	..	..	
Do. do. ..	Paramagudy ..	12th April 1867	66	4	..	..	
S.P.G. School	Ramnad	....	146	4	..	1	
Do. do.	Tirumungalam ..	....	46	3	..	..	
South Masi Street School ..	Madura	....	44	7	..	..	
Do. do. ..	Do.	....	50	..	..	..	
Gopalacothan Lane School..	Do.	....	29	..	..	..	
West Masi Street School ..	Do.	....	42	7	..	..	
Results School, Natham ..	Do.	....	9	1	..	..	
Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Sivagungah ..	....	20	..	..	..	
Do. do. ..	Tiruppuvanam ..	....	5	..	..	..	
Do. do. ..	Do. ..	....	23	..	..	..	
Do. do. ..	Chocalingapuram ..	....	12	..	..	..	
Do. do. ..	Devipatam	——1872	12	..	..	..	
Do. do. ..	Devicottai	....	10	..	..	..	
English School	Dindigul	....	141	40	..	..	
American Mission Boarding School.	Battulagundu ..	....	..	..	..	..	
Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Do. ..	....	26	1	..	..	

Charges.						Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.												Remarks.
Extra-ordinary.			Total.									Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			Cost to Municipal Funds.			
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.	
..	..	..	166	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	10	7	3	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	383	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	11	2	6	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	242	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	14	7	3	13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	976	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	14	8	2	15	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	793	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	11	6	5	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	*
..	..	..	164	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	1	4	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	387	0	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	7	3	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	328	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	8	1	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	167	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	8	8	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
33	12	0	2,361	14	8	12	8	0	..	..	..	29	2	6	11	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	735	7	3	28	13	4	..	..	..	14	11	4	6	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	974	10	9	66	0	0	..	..	..	25	10	5	13	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21	6	6	675	14	2	45	7	2	..	..	..	15	5	9	6	15	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	175	4	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	3	6	11	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	328	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	8	0	9	14	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	246	4	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	10	11	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	*
..	..	..	307	13	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	7	4	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	195	11	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	0	2	15	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
54	0	0	2,641	0	0	..	..	..	103	8	0	24	7	3	10	15	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
29	1	0	873	3	0	35	3	5	..	..	..	13	3	8	5	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	0	0	281	0	0	1	12	0	..	..	..	12	3	6	6	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	3	0	607	11	0	..	..	..	5	6	0	18	15	10	8	13	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	546	9	2	127	4	9	..	..	..	16	9	0	11	3	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	282	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	11	7	4	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	*
..	..	..	335	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	3	2	13	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
33,421	7	6	1,14,392	15	5	..	..	..	16,542	12	6	349	13	3	128	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	†
147	6	0	1,969	11	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	7	4	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
91	2	6	887	9	10	65	15	1	..	..	..	20	10	3	10	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡
1,028	8	0	5,005	5	3	..	..	..	1,371	5	3	86	4	9	23	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	†
..	..	..	222	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	15	3	3	13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	569	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	13	10	6	13	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	*
..	..	..	308	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	13	8	6	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	

[illegible]ed returns only from such information as was left after the fire in August 1874.

of the Middle Class.

Receipts.																										
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Municipal Funds.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
94	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	0	0	..	..	..	166	8	0	166	8	0
179	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	204	0	0	..	..	..	383	8	0	383	8	[illegible]
134	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	0	0	..	..	..	242	0	0	242	0	[illegible]
146	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	829	8	0	976	0	0	976	0	0
402	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	290	13	0	100	8	0	793	5	0	793	5	[illegible]
102	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	0	0	..	..	..	164	0	0	164	0	0
162	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	15	5	110	1	0	387	0	5	387	0	[illegible]
73	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	13	6	117	2	6	328	0	0	328	0	0
127	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	0	0	..	..	..	167	8	0	167	8	0
935	10	4	600	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	409	10	0	429	2	4	2,374	6	8	2,328	2	8
317	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	0	0	323	14	6	110	3	5	764	4	7	735	7	[illegible]
498	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	439	10	0	103	0	9	1,040	10	9	974	10	[illegible]
307	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	414	0	.0	..	..	..	721	5	4	654	7	[illegible]
94	4	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	0	0	..	..	..	175	4	0	175	4	0
158	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	0	0	..	..	..	328	0	0	328	0	0
111	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	0	132	0	0	..	..	..	246	4	0	246	4	0
128	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142	8	0	36	13	0	..	..	..	307	13	0	307	13	[illegible]
86	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109	3	0	..	..	..	195	11	0	195	11	[illegible]
1,187	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	0	0	885	8	0	418	8	0	2,537	8	0	2,587	0	0
366	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	542	1	0	..	..	..	908	6	5	844	2	0
138	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144	12	0	..	..	..	282	12	0	276	0	0
283	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	245	2	0	73	11	0	602	5	0	603	8	0
369	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109	15	7	194	11	0	..	..	..	673	13	11	546	9	2
137	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	0	132	12	0	282	0	0	282	0	6
152	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	6	6	90	0	0	335	6	6	335	6	6
41,954	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	305	0	0	523	5	6	55,067	8	11	97,85[illegible]	2	11	80,971	7	11
692	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	14	0	1,180	13	0	..	..	..	1,939	11	0	1,822	5	[illegible]
455	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	0	0	312	4	0	61	6	.9	953	8	11	796	7	[illegible]
1,350	0	0	400	0	0	450	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,206	8	0	227	8	0	3,634	0	0	3,976	13	[illegible]
122	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	0	0	..	..	..	222	8	0	222	8	0
329	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	0	0	..	..	..	569	8	0	569	8	[illegible]
158	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	0	0	..	..	..	308	8	0	308	8	[illegible]

* Results Schools. † Aided from other than Educational Funds. ‡ This school

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS

Private Schools

...tians.	Parsees.	Pariahs.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.												Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
						English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	Greek.	Arabic.	
	..	..	35	19	21	20	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	8	25	28	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	16	17	18	12	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	1	8	57	45	51	57	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	32	33	34	32	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	27	24	25	20	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	65	71	86	56	65	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	40	34	43	20	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	11	14	17	10	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	20	19	22	14	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	20	20	24	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	13	12	14	10	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	19	15	20	15	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	29	20	24	20	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	20	19	22	15	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	10	14	19	9	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	111	123	146	111	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 8 to R. 1¼.
	..	..	67	51	66	67	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 6 to Rs. 1½.
	..	..	44	34	39	44	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 8 to Rs. 1½.
	..	..	68	49	58	68	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 6 to Rs. 1½.
	..	..	70	46	52	70	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to Rs. 1½.
	..	..	167	126	145	167	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 8 to Rs. 2½.
	..	..	49	29	39	45	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to 12 ..
	..	..	49	43	48	47	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	50	43	48	49	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	29	22	26	29	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	50	48	57	46	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	10	14	18	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	20	21	32	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	5	36	36	37	36	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	23	20	20	23	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	12	10	10	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	12	14	16	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	10	16	18	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	212	170	187	212	212	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	35	32	34	34	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	27	22	25	27	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....

TABLE VIII.—(*Continued.*)

	Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number of Pupils on end of the				
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Chris-
	FOURTH DIVISION.—(*Contd.*)							
Tanjore District.—(*Continued.*)	Village School, Thiravathu-gudy.	Tanjore	....	35	..	..	..	
	Do. Puduchuttrum.	Do.	....	39	..	..	..	
	German Lutheran Mission School.	Vijapuram. Do.	....	46	3	..	..	
	S.P.G. North Gate Sch	Do.	....	5	..	..	..	
	Village School, Odyalore ..	Do.	....	97	2	..	..	
	Wesleyan Mission Western Street School.	Do.	....	25	..	..	..	
	Wesleyan Mission Eastern Street School.	Manargudy ..	....	52	..	..	..	
	Village School, Paripooram.	Do.	....	76	3	..	..	
	S.P.G. Anglo-Vernacular School.	Porryar	.... April 1864	20	..	..	..	
	Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School.	Nagore	..	94	..	..	1	
	Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School.	Tritrapoondy ..	April 1865	68	5	..	..	
	Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Sheally	October 1864	32	1	..	..	
	Village School, Alayur ..	Negapatam ..	....	50	-	..	..	
	Ang.-Vern. Schl., Kodavasale	Do.	....	19	9	..	..	
	Village School, Kondrama-nickam.	Do.	....	16	..	..	..	
	Do. Vadaraniem ..	Do.	....	21	..	..	..	
	Wesleyan Mission School, Velangudy.	Do.	....	58	..	..	..	
				37	..	..	..	
Trichinopoly District.	Wesleyan Mission School ..	Trichinopoly ..	....	114	7	1	10	
	Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Kulitalay	June 1865	93	2	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Waitalai	....	27	..	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Torryur	1864	32	..	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Laulgudy	1864	30	1	..	..	
	Lutheran Mission School ..	Trichinopoly ..	....	13	..	..	..	
	Wesleyan Mission do. ..	Worriyore	....	32	3	..	..	
	FIFTH DIVISION.							
Coimbatore District.	Lawrence Asylum	Ootacamund ..	1858	..	..	72	260	
	London Mission Anglo-Vernacular School.	Coimbatore ..	January 1860	173	15	..	1	
	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Carur.	Do.	April 1868	64	..	..	..	
	Brooks' Memorial School ..	Ootacamund ..	....	6	10	22	37	
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Oothaichekkar Street.	Coimbatore	July 1870	30	..	..	..	
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Suckravarapetta.	Do.	1st April 1866	40	10	..	..	
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Edyar Street.	Do.	....	40	4	..	..	

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Charges.						Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.												Remarks.
Extra-ordinary.			Total.									Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			Cost to Municipal Funds.			
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
..	..	..	509	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	11	9	8	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	203	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	3	4	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	223	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	9	6	5	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	177	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	14	0	5	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	464	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	9	6	5	14	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	138	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	7	9	13	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	765	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	13	11	15	3	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	274	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	13	6	4	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	217	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	11	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	a
..	..	..	511	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	3	3	14	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	242	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	3	9	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	96	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9	6	2	9	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	181	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	6	3	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	328	12	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	6	5	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	198	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	4	6	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	257	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	14	2	6	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	177	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	2	4	0	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	222	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	7	4	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	100	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	15	0	2	15	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	302	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	10	2	13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	71	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	10	4	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
128	12	6	1,300	12	6	87	0	10	..	..	..	19	11	2	5	0	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
161	11	0	634	3	0	..	..	..	78	12	0	19	13	1	5	14	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	838	8	0	7	13	0	..	..	..	29	15	2	13	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12	0	0	695	10	4	43	7	8	..	..	..	20	7	4	8	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	99	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	15	7	2	15	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	288	14	7	46	9	11	..	..	..	15	3	3	6	12	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	c
15	0	0	484	6	9	78	8	11	..	..	..	9	8	0	5	0	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	d
..	..	..	304	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	14	1	3	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	e
52	7	0	1,864	14	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	8	3	6	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	871	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	9	11	5	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12	13	11	853	13	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	11	3	4	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
379	0	0	1,387	11	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	8	9	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	f
320	13	5	8,097	4	11	2,459	15	5	..	..	..	15	6	4	6	9	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
24	0	0	1,118	11	2	132	1	0	..	..	..	13	13	0	6	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	703	7	6	12	2	3	..	..	..	19	8	8	9	10	10	10	3	3	..	..	..	
33	0	0	539	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	7	6	5	9	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	12	3	1,302	3	6	127	13	6	..	..	..	17	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21	15	8	1,070	7	8	35	5	4	..	..	..	18	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	722	4	6	14	13	6	..	..	..	19	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	6	6	555	7	0	34	0	0	..	..	..	21	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	8	6	590	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

grant of Rs. 36-14-4. *e*. Results School. *f*. Opened at the close of the year, and no grants drawn.

of the Middle Class.

Receipts.																									
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Municipal Funds.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current	
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.
109	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	0	0	..	.	.	229	8	0	229	8
173	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	0	0	200	0	0	..	..	..	378	8	0	378	8
89	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	0	0	89	0	0	..	..	..	208	0	0	208	0
121	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	0	0	..	..	..	141	8	0	141	8
122	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144	0	0	..		.	266	8	0	266	8
134	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	0	0	..	..	..	314	0	0	314	0
311	8	0	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136	7	9	..	..	..	447	15	9	445	15
317	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	0	0	..	..	.	437	0	0	437	0
91	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	56	0	0	..	..	..	147	8	0	147	8
173	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	0	0	..	..	.	257	8	0	257	[illegible]
135	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	0	0	..	..		225	0	0	225	0
108	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	0	0	..	..	..	216	8	0	216	8
110	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	0	0	..	..	.	290	8	0	290	8
216	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	0	0	..	..	..	366	0	0	366	0
143	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	8	0	..	..	..	256	0	0	256	0
125	0	0	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	0	0	300	0	0	..	..	.	545	0	0	545	0
1,277	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,429	8	0	..	..	..	2,706	12	5	2,614	[illegible]
536	14	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	752	15	0	..	..	..	1,289	13	8	1,211	0
330	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	380	0	0	424	0	0	44	11	6	1,178	11	6	738	11
600	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	295	0	3	412	10	0	..	..	..	1,307	10	3	1,307	10
324	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165	1	0	330	4	0	.	..	..	819	15	0	725	[illegible]
2,257	8	0	1,200	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,296	3	0	..		..	4,753	11	0	4,729	13
241	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	8	0	228	15	4	0	8	0	509	7	6	512	7
237	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	240	0	0	..	..	..	477	8	0	477	8
185	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	0	0	..	.	..	425	0	0	425	0
58	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	168	0	0	..	..	..	226	8	0	226	8
155	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	215	14	0	..	..	..	370	14	0	370	14
101	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	4	0	..	..	..	206	12	0	206	12
133	8	0	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	0	0	..	..	..	265	8	0	265	[illegible]
161	0	0	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	0	0	..	..		331	0	0	331	0
108	8	0	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	180	0	0	..	..	..	288	8	0	288	8
62	0	0	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	72	0	0	..		..	134	0	0	134	[illegible]
67	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	0	0	..	.		129	0	0	129	0
93	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		.	..	..	180	0	0	273	8	0	273	[illegible]
438	8	0	..	...	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	392	8	0	510	0	0	1,341	0	0	1,341	0
‡ 297	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	8	4	815	9	9	1,169	2	1	1,169	2
99	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	0	0	..	..	..	214	8	0	214	8

* Results Schools   † Results Schools   ‡ This inclu

Private Schools

e Rolls at the			Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.												Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
Parsees.	Pariahs.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	Greek.	Arabic.	
..	..	12	14	17	11	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	41	39	50	30	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	25	20	27	25	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	22	18	21	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	18	18	18	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	113	120	148	113	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 1 to Rs. 1½ ..
..	..	28	33	34	28	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to Rs. 1½ ..
..	..	20	15	18	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 6 to 12 ..
..	..	19	18	24	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	146	116	137	146	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 6 to Rs. 1½ ..
..	..	76	79	106	76	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to Rs. 1 ..
..	..	55	41	56	55	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 10 ..
..	..	25	18	19	25	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 8 ..
..	..	25	26	27	25	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to Rs. 1½ ..
..	..	16	11	18	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to 12 ..
..	..	51	42	50	51	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 8 to R. 1 ..
..	..	25	18	23	25	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to 12 ..
..	..	26	18	21	26	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 6, 8, and 12 ..
..	..	33	31	32	33	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4, 6, and 12 ..
..	..	25	20	21	25	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 6, 12 ..
..	..	21	20	21	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4, 6, 8 ..
..	..	15	14	19	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 6, 8 ..
..	..	60	48	60	22	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 8 ..
..	..	16	17	20	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4, 6, 8 ..
..	..	18	18	22	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	16	16	16	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	20	20	23	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	34	27	37	34	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	3	130	110	122	130	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	67	55	66	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	63	29	63	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	52	33	51	27	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	87	63	86	50	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	29	19	22	29	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	40	38	41	40	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	97	83	92	42	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	36	33	36	36	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	21	19	21	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	32	30	34	32	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	37	35	40	16	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	16	11	16	12	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....

TABLE VIII.—(*Continued*)

	Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number of Pupils on end of the Y				
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Chris-
	FIFTH DIVISION.—(*Contd.*)							
Madura District.—(*Contd.*)	Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Andipatty	....	12	..	..	..	
	American Mission School ..	Palany	....	29	2	..	..	
	Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Do.	15th August 1864	25	..	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Periakulam ..	....	22	..	..	..	
	American Mission Boarding School.	Tirumungalam ..	....	..	..	..	..	
Tinnevelly District.	Subscription School	Tuticorin	——— 1850	89	11	..	3	
	Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Murappanadu ..	——— 1869	27	1	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Thachunallur ..	——— 1868	14	..	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Sathur	——— 1864	19	..	..	..	
	Church Mission School ..	Tinnevelly	——— 1850	121	19	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Srivilliputhur ..	17th March 1856	65	6	..	2	
	Do. do. ..	Srivigundum ..	——— 1854	54	1	..	..	
	Do. Boarding School	Pannivelli ..	——— 1854	..	..	..	..	
	S.P.G. Anglo-Ver. School ..	Alvartinnevelly ..	——— 1858	22	1	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Tentiraputhy ..	——— 1859	13	..	..	..	
	Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Ambasamudrum ..	——— 1865	51	..	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Nanganery ..	——— 1867	25	..	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Shermadevy ..	——— 1867	24	2	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Tenkasi . ..	——— 1869	32	1	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Valliur	——— 1867	25	..	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Kadayanullur ..	....	21	..	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Vizianarayanam ..	——— 1871	14	..	..	..	
	S.P.G. Anglo-Ver. School ..	Radapuram ..	....	60	..	..	..	
	Church Mission Society's School.	Sanckaranainarkovil	——— 1868	15	..	..	..	
	Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Munneerpallam ..	....	18	..	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Palamadai	....	16	..	..	..	
	Tondaman Street No. I. School.	Tinnevelly	....	20	..	..	..	
	Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Ettiapuram ..	....	34	..	..	..	
	Roman Catholic Anglo-Vernacular School.	Tuticorin	——— 1872	10	..	..	..	
	Church Mission Society's Day School.	Vellanlenvellai ..	....	14	..	..	..	
	S.P.G. Day School	Mudelur	....	..	..	..	..	
	Do. do.	Kulasegarapatam ..	....	49	1	..	..	
	Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Tuticorin	....	69	3	..	..	
	Church Mission Society's School.	Sivagasi	....	21	..	..	..	
	Church Mission Boarding School.	Palamcotta	....	.	..	..	..	
	S.P.G. Boarding School ..	Nazareth	....	.	..	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Puthiamputhur ..	....	7	1	..	..	
	Church Mission Society's School.	Panikulam	....	5	..	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Sachiapuram ..	....	..	..	..	..	
	Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Aricasanallur ..	....	37	..	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Karisalodaimunga-lum.	....	16	..	..	..	

Charges.						Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.									Remarks.
Extra-ordinary			Total.									Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			Cost to Municipal Funds.			
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	P.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
..	..		229	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	3	5	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	378	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	2	3	6	15	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	208	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	9	5	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	141	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	4	2	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	266	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	3	3	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	314	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	4	5	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	447	15	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	11	4	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	437	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	13	8	9	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	147	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	8	7	6	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	257	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	8	10	9	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	225	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	0	6	12	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	216	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	0	8	9	0	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	290	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	5	10	7	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	366	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	4	9	10	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	256	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	7	7	7	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	545	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	14	10	9	14	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	2,614	9	4	92	3	1	..	..	..	21	4	1	10	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
64	0	0	1,275	0	0	14	13	8	..	..	..	25	0	0	10	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	738	11	6	440	0	0	..	..	..	21	11	8	9	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	1,307	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	10	11	12	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
34	12	0	759	12	10	60	2	2	..	..	..	16	8	3	7	0	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	4,729	13	4	23	13	8	..	..	..	37	8	7	17	14	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	12	3	517	3	8	..	..	..	7	12	2	17	13	4	8	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	477	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	8	5	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	425	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	14	2	4	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	226	8	0	.	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	8	2	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	370	14	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	11	7	3	3	8	..	..	..	..	.		
..	..	..	206	12	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	12	3	7	4	0	..	..	..	.	.	.	
..	..	..	265	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	10	3	6	5	8	..	..	..	.	.		
..	..	..	331	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	1	4	7	6	..	..	..	.			
..	..	..	288	8	0	.	..	..	..	..	..	14	6	9	5	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	†
..	..	.	134	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	6	4	6	3	2	..	..	..	..	.	.	
..	..	..	129	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	5	4	12	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	273	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	6	5	13	6	..	..	..	..	..	.	
..	..	.	1,841	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	14	2	2	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	1,169	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	8	6	9	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
.	..	..	214	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	12	0	4	8	4	..	.	.	..	.	.	

*his year.

Charges.						Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.									Remarks.
Extra-ordinary.			Total.									Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			Cost to Municipal Funds.			
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
..	..	..	136	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	11	5	6	12	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	386	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	14	6	3	0	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	107	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	7	4	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	171	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	8	5	4	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	661	0	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	11	6	5	14	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
40	12	0	2,111	3	9	..	..	..	277	11	9	17	9	6	8	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8	4	0	308	4	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	6	4	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	259	6	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	4	8	8	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
30	6	8	270	6	8	1,039	10	8	..	..	..	15	0	4	5	11	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
300	0	0	3,456	0	0	76	8	0	..	..	..	29	12	8	3	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	3,054	10	8	697	13	8	..	..	..	38	10	8	7	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	480	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	4	4	15	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	790	3	11	157	0	0	..	..	..	43	14	5	12	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
200	8	0	752	8	0	74	11	0	..	..	..	28	15	1	10	14	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
56	10	0	560	10	0	41	12	0	..	..	..	50	15	5	26	13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	857	6	6	191	10	4	..	..	..	20	6	8	11	11	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
25	11	6	385	11	6	14	13	0	..	..	..	21	6	10	10	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	346	0	0	39	5	0	..	..	..	19	3	7	9	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10	0	0	535	0	0	..	..	..	92	7	4	17	4	2	6	13	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	360	0	0	22	0	0	..	..	..	18	0	0	10	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	268	8	0	190	0	0	..	..	..	13	6	10	6	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	240	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	2	3	8	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	570	4	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	14	1	5	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	258	0	0	46	3	0	..	..	..	15	2	10	6	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	268	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	8	8	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	163	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	6	4	15	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	184	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	2	5	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	363	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	7	4	7	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	877	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	15	6	3	12	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	191	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	6	3	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	311	6	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	11	3	4	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡
..	..	..	380	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	8	5	4	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡
..	..	..	500	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	15	2	2	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	234	14	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	5	9	3	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	1,774	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	11	3	6	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	1,159	12	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	15	6	3	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	535	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	3	7	7	11	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	610	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	2	0	9	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	1,769	13	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	15	10	6	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	179	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	9	4	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	187	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	0	0	8	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Rupees 41-12-0, a Book and Furniture grant.

‡ Results Schools.

TABLE VIII.—(*Continued*)

	Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established	Number of Pupils on end of the Y				
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Chris-
	FIFTH DIVISION.—(*Contd*)							
Tinnevelly District.—(*Continued.*)	Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Melupavoor ..	....	22	..	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Thevanallur ..	....	16	..	..	..	
	Church Mission Society's School.	Kadayam	....	65	..	..	..	
	Church Mission Boarding School.	Surandai .. .	——— 1848	1	..	..	..	
	Do do. ..	Nallur	——— 1846	..	..	..	..	
	Do. do. ..	Dohnavoor	——— 1860	..	..	..	..	
	S.P.G. Boarding School ..	Edyangudy ..	——— 1858	5	..	..	..	
	Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Tirukanangudy ..	——— 1872	34	..	..	..	
	Municipal School . ..	Tinnevelly	.. .	38	3	..	..	
	SIXTH DIVISION.							
Malabar District.	German Mission Anglo-Vernacular School.	Calicut	——— 1865	193	3	..	4	
	Protestant Boys' School ..	Cochin	....	15	2	..	14	
	Church of England School ..	Cannanore	——— 1868	52	..	..	2	
	German Mission Anglo-Vernacular School.	Palghaut	....	59	2	..	..	
	Roman Catholic School ..	Calicut	——— 1867	15	3	2	81	
	Christian Brothers' School ..	Cannanore	——— 1865	16	..	7	75	
	German Mission School ..	Tellicherry ..	....	..	..	..	2	
	Do. Parsee do. ..	Do. ..	....	163	2	..	2	
	Roman Catholic do. ..	Do. ..	....	29	8	..	21	
	Nurni School	Palghaut	....	60	..	..	..	
	Ellapalli School	Calicut	....	40	..	..	..	
	Palayadu do.	Kottayam	....	(*b*) 77	..	..	..	
	Do do.	Kurumbranad ..	....	(*b*) 60	1	..	..	
	Katalayi do.	Tellicherry ..	....	(*b*) 49	..	..	..	
	Chalattu do.	Do ..	....	(*b*) 59	..	..	..	
	Pozhati do. .. .	Do. ..	....	(*b*) 47	..	..	..	
	Potuvasserido.	Do. ..	....	(*b*) 51	..	..	..	
	Chalattu Tatattuvayal School.	Do. ..	....	(*b*) 60	..	..	..	
South Canara.	Roman Catholic Bishop's School, Saint Rozario.	Mangalore	——— 1868	15	14	..	28	
	German Mission School ..	Udapi	——— 1856	..	..	..	..	
	Milagrese Roman Catholic School.	Mangalore ..	——— 1868	35	5	..	3	1
	Anglo-Vernacular School ..	Bolar Mangalore ..	....	38	11	..	..	
	Car Street School	Do. ..	....	87	2	..	..	
	Phalneer do. . ..	Do. ..	....	4	..	..	..	
	Umamaheshwara School (*a*)	Do. ..	....	134	1	..	..	..
	Kadri School	Do. ..	....	..	..	..	..	
			Total ..	13,886	936	118	1,088	2,06

of the Middle Class.

Receipts.																								
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Municipal Funds.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current
RS.	A.	P	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A	P.	RS.
95	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	0	0	..	..	..	136	0	0	136
119	4	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	1	8	222	0	0	386	5	8	386
84	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	8	0	..	..	..	107	0	0	107
78	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	0	0	21	0	0	171	8	0	171
106	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	12	0	496	12	6	661	0	6	661
978	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	0	0	788	9	4	1	3	3	1,833	8	0	2,070
150	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	4	0	..	..	..	308	4	0	300
120	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	10	0	131	12	0	..	..	..	259	6	0	259
103	5	4	90	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	0	0	116	12	0	..	..	..	1,310	1	4	240
376	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,909	0	0	1,247	0	0	..	..	..	3,532	8	0	3,156
596	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	699	12	0	2,456	6	8	3,752	8	4	3,054
204	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	188	11	5	87	4	7	480	0	0	480
229	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	0	0	653	3	11	947	3	11	790
*282	11	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	324	0	0	220	8	0	..	..	..	827	3	0	552
†293	12	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	252	0	0	56	10	0	..	..	..	602	6	0	504
492	13	10	160	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	384	0	0	12	1	4	1,049	0	10	857
180	0	0	48	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	8	0	108	0	0	17	0	6	400	8	6	360
165	0	0	85	3	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	2	0	..	..	..	385	5	0	346
212	8	8	120	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	0	0	..	..	..	442	8	8	525
202	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147	0	0	33	0	0	382	0	0	360
120	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	208	8	0	130	0	0	..	..	..	458	8	0	268
120	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	0	0	39	0	0	240	0	0	240
240	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	4	0	240	0	0	570	4	0	570
114	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	3	0	114	0	0	304	3	0	258
154	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	0	0	..	..	..	268	8	0	268
79	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	0	0	..	..	..	163	8	0	163
100	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	0	0	..	..	..	184	0	0	184
204	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	0	0	90	0	0	..	..	..	363	0	0	363
412	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	4	0	224	4	0	200	0	0	877	0	0	877
178	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	0	9	4	0	191	0	0	191
132	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	0	168	0	0	311	6	0	311
146	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	5	0	210	0	0	380	5	0	380
158	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	3	7	37	8	0	135	0	0	500	11	7	500
63	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	6	0	120	0	0	234	14	0	234
245	8	0		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	12	0	1,437	6	10	1,774	10	10	1,774
298	0	0		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	742	0	0	119	12	0	..	..	..	1,159	12	0	1,159
255	8	0		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	0	0	120	0	0	120	0	0	535	8	0	535
189	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	5	0	332	1	8	610	6	8	610
199	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,120	0	0	90	5	0	360	0	0	1,769	13	0	1,769
159	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	0	0	..	..	..	179	0	0	179
91	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	0	0	..	..	..	187	0	0	187

* Inclusive of Rupees 70-11-0, a Book and Furniture grant. † Inclusive

e Rolls at the ear.			Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.												Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
Parsees.	Pariahs.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	Greek.	Arabic.	
..	..	22	19	20	16	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	16	18	20	6	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	70	53	61	14	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	22	21	22	22	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	24	22	24	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	19	20	21	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	86	56	78	86	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	34	19	24	34	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	42	37	52	42	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	244	207	259	189	..	..	244	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 2 to R.s 1½.
..	..	72	63	80	72	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 2 to 12 ..
..	..	66	53	62	66	..	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to 12 ..
..	..	75	50	68	75	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2	..	137	91	144	137	..	..	137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	149	123	147	149	..	..	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	37	28	33	37	..	..	37	30	..	..	..	17	..	13	..	....
..	..	172	147	179	172	..	..	172	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	77	62	75	77	..	..	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	60	46	55	32	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	40	29	36	25	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	77	58	79	77	..	..	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	61	44	55	..	..	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	49	40	54	49	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	59	37	48	59	..	..	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	47	39	54	47	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	51	39	61	51	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	60	40	60	60	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4	..	113	94	112	74	..	..	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to 12 ..
..	..	31	30	32	31	..	..	31	31	..	..	..	14	..	13	..	....
..	..	155	112	138	155	..	..	..	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	54	42	58	29	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	90	91	102	85	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	47	18	46	34	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	135	95	111	112	..	..	..	135	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	....
..	..	13	14	16	13	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7	94	18,187	15,007	17,872	14,480	10,231	4,717	1,557	665	198	639	75	170	78	26	8	

(*b*) Of these 31 are girls reading Malayalum.

the Middle Class.

Receipts.																																	
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Municipal Funds.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.												
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.										
130	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	0	0	..	..	..	230	8	0										
58	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	0	0	..	..	..	154	8	0										
178	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	0	0	48	0	0	233	0	0										
182	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	0	0	178	5	6	..	..	..	420	13	0										
224	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153	4	0	337	5	2	714	9	2										
141	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	8	0	543	6	2	776	14	2										
373	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	4	0	1,710	0	0	2,179	12	0										
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	10	10	122	10	10										
260	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	2	0	..	..	..	317	10	0										
958	12	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,324	0	4	..	..	..	2,282	12	4										
652	0	0	280	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	257	10	0	293	1	6	60	0	0	1,542	11	6										
473	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	0	0	140	10	0	..	..	..	1,014	7	5										
276	4	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	206	0	0	304	12	0	787	0	0										
267	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	0	0	500	0	0	821	8	0										
276	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	0	0	1,080	0	0	1,416	8	0										
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,136	0	0	5,136	0	0										
383	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	792	8	6	285	7	6	1,461	0	0										
175	4	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	0	0	240	0	0	487	4	0										
295	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	0	0	..	..	..	395	8	0										
151	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	0	0	..	..	..	211	0	0										
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										
87	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	8	0										
197	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	197	0	0										
149	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	0	0										
92	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	0	0										
132	4	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	4	0										
628	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	224	1	8	552	0	0	..	..	..	1,404	11	1										
175	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175	0	0										
120	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	523	11	0	48	0	0	692	3	0										
175	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	0	0	..	..	..	235	8	0										
706	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	456	0	0	..	..	..	1,162	8	0										
151	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	0	0	..	..	..	211	0	0										
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	0	0	192	11	0	..	..	..	263	11	0										
44	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	0	0	..	..	..	92	0	0										
1,30,916	15	0	20,027	11	6	595	0	0	712	3	9	45,017	12	1	81,091	3	0	92,436	7	1	3,70,797	4	5	3,8									

† Results Schools. ‡ Rupees 118 (cost to Government Rs. 2-0-6) } sanctione
§ Rupees 144 (cost to Government Rs. 3-4-4) }

Private Schools

he Rolls at the end Year.					Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.								Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
tians.	Parsees.	Jews.	Pariahs.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Tulu.	Hindustani.	Persian.	
..	..	..	..	319	232	258	..	..	253	..	..	66	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	333	232	274	31	..	236	..	..	81	..	16	..	....
2	..	..	..	320	268	292	15	..	49	..	..	271	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	335	279	299	32	..	123	..	..	212	..	..	..	....
.	..	..	..	322	277	301	..	..	..	..	..	322	..	..	..	....
.	..	..	..	243	222	237	..	..	29	..	..	214	..	..	..	....
.	..	..	..	66	59	62	..	..	..	..	..	66	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	545	483	522	..	..	97	..	..	448	..	..	..	....
2	..	..	..	278	229	238	17	..	143	..	..	135	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	528	440	523	23	..	528	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	234	185	225	5	..	234	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	720	591	720	..	..	398	..	..	322	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	376	310	401	..	..	266	..	..	110	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	329	248	295	63	..	278	..	..	..	..	51	..	....
..	..	..	..	33	20	25	..	..	33	..	..	33	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	72	68	74	68	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 1, 3, 6 ..
..	..	..	..	65	65	71	..	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
1	..	..	7	219	173	214	..	..	219	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	119	88	111	..	..	119	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	83	66	81	..	..	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	96	82	86	..	..	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	235	190	228	..	..	235	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	113	86	108	..	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	342	260	332	..	..	342	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	305	207	280	..	..	305	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	11	16	20	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	287	227	293	18	..	262	..	..	..	..	25	..	....
..	..	..	..	87	79	86	..	..	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5	..	..	..	595	495	573	39	20	595	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	160	165	165	16	..	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	629	495	585	3	..	629	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	655	544	610	1	..	654	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	431	355	391	2	..	429	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	189	147	168	..	..	189	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	70	51	58	50	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 4 to 8 ..
..	..	..	..	24	20	22	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 1 to 2 ..
..	..	..	..	33	32	43	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	746	599	736	..	..	746	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	146	114	153	..	..	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	....

g. Rupees 96-8-0 sanctioned but not drawn during the year.

h. 16 schools unaided.

i. 9 schools unaided. (*i*) 1 Hindu girl reading Telugu.

j. 10 schools unaided. (*j*) 8 Hindu girls reading Telugu.

k. 6 schools unaided. (*k*) 1 Hindu girl reading Telugu.

l. 14 schools unaided. (*l*) 2 Hindu girls reading Telugu.

m. 7 schools unaided. (*m*) 3 Hindu girls reading Telugu.

TABLE IX

	Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number of Pupils on of th			
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.
	First Division.						
Ganjam District.	Results Grant Schools (16)*a*..	Sompeta Taluq ..	....	(*a*) 319	..	..	..
	Do. do. (22)*b*..	Itchapore do. ..	....	310	23	..	..
	Do. do. (24)*c*..	Mohiri do. ..	....	(*c*) 313	2	..	3
	Do. do. (17)*d*..	Ganjam do. ..	....	(*d*) 332	3	..	..
	Do. do. (21)*e*..	Purushottapore Taluq.	....	322	..	..	..
	Do do. (13)*f*..	Aska Taluq ..	....	(*f*) 243	..	..	..
	Do. do. (3)*g*..	Sirada do. ..	....	66	..	..	..
	Do. do. (32)*h*..	Ghumsur Taluq ..	....	545	..	..	..
	Do. do. (17)*i*..	Berhampore Municipality.	....	269	7	..	..
	Do. do. (33)*j*..	Chicacole Taluq ..	....	(*j*) 528	..	..	..
	Do. do. (15)*k*..	Narasannapet Taluq.	....	(*k*) 234	..	..	..
	Do do. (41)*l*..	Parla Kimedy do.	....	(*l*) 720	..	..	..
	Do. do. (21)*m*...	Tekkali Taluq ..	....	(*m*) 374	2	..	..
	Do. do. (11)*n*..	Chicacole Municipality.	....	(*n*) 255	74	..	..
	Salary Grant School	Gumma, Chicacole Circle.	....	33	..	..	..
Vizagapatam District.	Salary Grant Schools (2)*o*..	Vizagapatam Circle and Municipality.	....	69	3	..	..
	Results Grant Schools (3)*p*..	Vizagapatam Taluq.	....	65	..	..	..
	Do. do. (12)*q*..	Bimlipatam do.	....	206	5	..	..
	Do. do. (8)*r*..	Sringavarapucotah Taluq.	....	119	..	..	..
	Do. do. (4) ..	Vizianagarum Taluq	....	81	2	..	..
	Do. do. (3)*s*..	Gajapatinagarum Taluq.	....	96	..	..	..
	Do. do. (12)*t*..	Bobbili Taluq ..	....	235	..	..	..
	Do. do. (6) ..	Parvatipore Taluq..	....	113	..	..	..
	Do. do. (20)*u*..	Palakondah do.	....	340	2	..	..
	Do. do. (19)*v*..	Chipurapalli do.	....	305	..	..	..
	Do. do. (1) ..	Gunupur do.	....	11	..	..	..
	Do. do. (11) ..	Vizianagram Municipality.	....	258	29	..	..
	Do. do. (3)*w* ..	Bimlipatam do. ..	....	*87	.	..	..
	Do. do. (19)*xy*..	Vizagapatam do. ..	....	574	16	..	..
	Schools on the combined system (7)	Vizagapatam Circle.	....	160	..	..	..
	Results Grant Schools (27)*z* ..	Anakapalli Taluq ..	....	‡620	9	..	..
	Do. do. (34)*aa*...	Sarvasidhi do. ..	....	§642	13	..	..
	Do. do. (19)*bb*..	Viravalli do. ..	....	(*bb*) 426	5	..	..
	Do. do (11)*cc* ..	Golugonda do. ..	....	188	1	..	..
Godavery District.	Primary School..	Cocanada	....	(*dd*) 69	1	..	..
	Local Fund Salary Grant School	Royakuduru ..	....	24	..	..	..
	Results Grant School (2)*ee* ..	Yernagudem Taluq.	....	33	..	..	..
	Do. do. (34)*ff*...	Amalapur do.	....	714	32	..	..
	Do. do. (6)*gg*..	Nagaram Division..	....	144	2	..	..

8 schools unaided. (*a*) 5 Hindu girls reading Telugu.

13 schools unaided.

19 schools unaided. (*c*) 1 Hindu girl reading Telugu.

d. 7 schools unaided. (*d*) 6 Hindu girls reading Telugu.

e. 18 schools unaided. Rupees 55 sanctioned but not drawn during the year.

f. 4 schools unaided. (*f*) 4 Hindu girls—1 reading Telugu and 3 Uriya.

Charges.									Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.										Remarks.
ment.			Extra-ordinary.			Total.									Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			Cost to Municipal Funds.			
	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
230	8	0	..	..	..	230	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	1	6	13	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
154	8	0	..	..	..	154	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	9	4	3	4	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
233	0	0	..	..	..	233	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	4	3	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
420	13	0	..	..	..	420	13	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	0	7	8	11	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
714	9	2	..	..	..	714	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	7	8	10	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	††
776	14	2	..	..	..	776	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	13	6	7	0	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2,179	12	0	..	..	..	2,179	12	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	14	9	6	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
122	10	10	..	..	..	122	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
317	10	0	..	..	..	317	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	9	4	7	0	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
97	5	10	147	0	0	2,284	5	10	48	6	6	..	..	..	10	12	8	4	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
38	7	0	300	0	0	1,938	7	0	..	..	..	395	11	6	30	12	4	10	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
013	13	6	3	0	0	1,016	13	6	..	..	..	2	6	1	19	3	0	9	0	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
787	0	0	..	..	..	787	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	11	10	5	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
821	8	0	..	..	..	821	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	11	9	2	13	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
416	8	0	..	..	..	1,416	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	8	2	2	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
136	0	0	..	..	..	5,136	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	183	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
461	0	0	..	..	..	1,461	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	15	0	2	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
487	4	0	..	..	..	487	4	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	13	9	2	13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
395	8	0	..	..	..	395	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	9	7	6	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	†
211	0	0	..	..	..	211	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	5	5	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
87	8	0	..	..	..	87	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	0	2	3	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
197	0	0	..	..	..	197	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	2	5	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
149	0	0	..	..	..	149	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	13	1	3	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
92	0	0	..	..	..	92	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	8	2	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
132	4	0	..	..	..	132	4	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	10	3	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
404	11	1	..	..	..	1,404	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	15	1	6	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
175	0	0	..	..	..	175	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	13	4	5	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
692	3	0	..	..	..	692	3	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	10	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
235	8	0	..	..	..	235	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	9	8	4	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
162	8	0	..	..	..	1,162	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	4	7	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	††
211	0	0	..	..	..	211	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	6	8	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
263	11	0	..	..	..	263	11	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
92	0	0	..	..	..	92	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	1	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
475	10	1	45,215	10	10	2,81,691	4	11	11,473	15	7	22,604	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

but not drawn. No further information is given by the Inspector of Schools.

TABLE IX.—(*Continued.*)

	Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number of Pupils at end of			
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.
	FIRST DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)						
Godavery District.—(*Contd.*)	Results Grant Schools (13) ..	Ramachendrapur Taluq.	....	*a* 243	18	..	..
	Do. do. (4) ..	Rajahmundry ..	....	*b* 135	8	..	..
	Do. do. (6) ..	Peddapur Taluq ..	....	*c* 173	14	..	..
	Do. do. (1) ..	Cocanada Division..	....	*d* 8	..	..	..
	Do. do. (7) ..	Coringa do. ..	....	*e* 138	3	..	..
	Do. do. (4) ..	Pittapur do. ..	....	*f* 97	..	..	..
	Do. do. (1) ..	Tuni do. ..	....	33	..	..	..
	Do. do. (2) ..	Cocanada Municipality.	....	40	1	..	..
	Do. do. (4) ..	Rajahmundry Municipality.	....	*g* 132	3	..	..
	Do. do. (23)*h* ..	Narsapur Taluq ..	....	(*h*) 628	9	..	..
	Do. do. (1) ..	Ellore do. ..	....	..	..	..	..
	Do. do. (12)*i* ..	Bhimavaramdo. ..	....	*i* 167	36	..	..
	Do. do. (13) ..	Tanuku do. ..	....	*j* 302	4	..	..
	Do. do. (3) ..	Ellore Municipality	....	*k* 162	46	..	..
Kistna District.	Results Grant Schools (34)*l* ..	Bandar Taluq ..	....	598	25	..	..
	Do. do. (69)*m*..	Repalli do. ..	....	1,243	64	..	..
	Do. do. (46)*n*..	Gudivada do. ..	....	404	25	..	..
	Do. do. (28)*o* ..	Nuzvid Division ..	....	269	4	..	..
	Do. do. (39)*p*..	Bezwada Taluq ..	....	565	73	..	..
	Do. do. (29)*q*..	Nandigama Taluq..	....	340	7	..	..
	Do. do. (5)*r*..	Visannapeta do. ..	....	64	3	..	..
	Do. do. (14)*s* ..	Masulipatam Municipality.	....	467	21	..	..
	Do. do. (48)*t* ..	Guntur Taluq ..	....	(*t*) 815	10	..	..
	Do. do. (50)*u*..	Bapatla do. ..	....	(*u*)1,060	24	..	..
	Do. do. (52)*v*..	Narasarowpet Taluq	....	(*v*) 777	8	..	..
	Do. do. (20)*w*..	Palnad Taluq ..	....	(*w*) 305	11	..	..
	Do. do. (27)*x*..	Sattanapalli Taluq..	....	(*x*) 436	11	..	..
	Do. do. (9)*y*..	Vinukondah do. ..	....	(*y*) 148	2	..	..
	Do. do. (9)*z* ..	Guntur Municipality.	....	(*z*) 306	26	..	..
	Local Fund Salary Grant School *aa*.	Repalli	....	28	4	..	..
	Hindu Branch School *aa* ..	Battayapeta,Bandar.	....	132	5	..	..
	SECOND DIVISION.						
Bellary District.	Results Grants Schools (42)*bb*..	Bellary Taluq ..	....	854	74	..	..
	Do. do. (24)*cc* ..	Hospett do. ..	....	659	33	..	..
	Do. do. (13)*dd*..	Raidroog do. ..	....	244	32	..	..
	Do. do. (27)*ee* ..	Kudlighy do. ..	....	493	9	..	..
	Do. do. (28)*ff* ..	Hadagally Taluq..	....	595	20	..	..
	Do. do. (28)*gg*..	Harpunhully do ..	....	478	9	..	..
	Do. do. (40)*hh*..	Hindoopore do ..	....	605	86	..	..
	Do. do. (33)*ii* ..	Madakasura do ..	....	632	45	..	..
	Do. do. (21)*jj* ..	Pennookondah do ..	....	323	58	..	..

a. 1 Hindu girl reading Telugu.
b. 3 do. girls do.
c 7 do. do. do.
d. 1 do. girl do
e 9 do. girls do.
f 7 do. do do.

g. 9 Hindu girls reading Telugu.
h. 14 schools unaided. (*h*) 33 Hindu girls reading Telugu.
i. 6 schools unaided (*i*) 7 Hindu and 9 Mahomedan girls, 7 reading Telugu and 9 Hindustani.
j. 5 Hindu girls reading Telugu.

n the Rolls at the Year.					Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.									Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
tians.	Parsees.	Jews.	Pariahs.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Tulu.	Hindustani.	Persian.	
..	..	..	..	261	209	261	..	..	261	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	143	107	118	..	..	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	187	122	177	..	..	187	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
.	..	..	..	8	8	11	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
.	..	..	..	141	104	137	..	..	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	97	66	77	..	..	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	33	15	26	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	41	39	43	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	135	112	135	..	..	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	637	519	612	..	..	637	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10	..	..	5	15	10	15	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	203	175	207	..	..	177	..	..	..	..	26	..	....
..	..	..	..	306	250	283	..	..	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
1	..	..	..	209	161	188	52	..	164	..	..	..	..	45	..	....
..	..	..	.	623	452	574	44	..	623	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	1,307	1,041	1,274	..	..	1,271	..	..	..	..	36	..	....
117	..	..	150	696	539	673	..	..	696	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
26	..	..	92	414*	287	348	..	..	414	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	.	..	..	638	511	608	..	..	590	..	..	..	..	48	..	....
92	..	..	64	503	442	511	..	..	503	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	67	66	84	..	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	488	402	460	11	..	488	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
9	..	..	..	834	627	796	..	..	834	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	1,084	862	1,095	32	..	1,084	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	785	679	789	10	..	785	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	316	260	312	..	..	316	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
55	..	..	..	502	375	498	..	..	502	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	150	143	163	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	332	282	349	10	..	332	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	32	26	31	32	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	As. 3 to 6 ..
..	..	..	..	137	108	124	136	..	137	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. ..
..	..	..	..	928	786	933	..	..	276	..	653	..	..	..	..	...
..	..	..	..	722	661	772	..	..	18	..	704	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	276	249	303	..	..	207	..	57	..	..	12	..	....
..	..	..	..	502	442	505	..	..	..	..	502	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	615	546	614	16	..	16	..	615	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	1	488	423	481	..	..	..	..	488	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	691	625	665	8	..	691	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	677	593	660	5	..	397	..	275	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	381	307	338	2	..	341	..	..	..	..	40	..	....

k. 1 girl, a Pariah, reading Telugu.
l 14 schools unaided.
m 24 do. do.
n 17 do. do.
o No information was furnished as to race of 23 pupils in this division.
p. 18 schools unaided.
q. 7 do. do.
r. 2 schools unaided; 76 Rupees were sanctioned but not drawn during the year.
s. 1 school unaided.

Receipts.																											
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Municipal Funds.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Curr			
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	342	8	0	..	..	..	565	0	0	..	..	..	907	8	0	907			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	189	4	0	..	..	..	267	0	0	..	..	..	456	4	0	456			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	225	4	0	..	..	..	352	4	0	..	..	..	577	8	0	577			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	4	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	4	0	19			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	0	0	..	..	..	314	0	0	..	..	..	409	0	0	409			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	196	0	0	..	..	..	168	0	0	..	..	..	364	0	0	364			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	8	0	..	..	..	48	0	0	..	..	..	69	8	0	69			
..	..	..	..	..	..	35	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	0	0	..	..	..	131	0	0	131			
..	..	..	..	..	..	207	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	0	0	..	..	..	375	0	0	375			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	8	0	..	..	..	728	10	0	..	..	..	851	2	0	851			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	0	0	..	..	..	231	4	0	..	..	..	312	4	0	312			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	212	12	0	..	..	..	415	0	0	..	..	..	627	12	0	627			
..	..	..	..	..	..	300	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	11	6	307	2	0	784	13	6	784			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	608	0	0	..	..	..	645	0	0	121	0	0	1,374	0	0	1,374			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,413	8	0	..	..	..	1,147	8	0	213	8	0	2,774	8	0	2,774			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	568	12	0	..	..	..	698	1	0	2,006	8	0	3,273	5	0	3,27			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	211	0	0	690	12	0	447	0	0	86	0	0	1,434	12	0	1,434			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	512	12	0	..	..	..	1,264	0	0	254	0	0	2,030	12	0	2,030			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	592	0	0	..	..	..	734	3	0	881	0	0	2,207	3	0	2,207			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	0	0	63	0	0	206	0	0	206			
..	..	..	..	..	..	504	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	782	0	0	139	0	0	1,425	0	0	1,425			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	251	4	0	..	..	..	1,710	0	0	452	0	0	2,413	4	0	2,413			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	564	8	0	..	..	..	1,935	0	0	603	0	0	3,102	0	0	3,102			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	217	4	0	..	..	..	1,183	0	0	301	0	0	1,701	4	0	1,701			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	0	0	..	..	..	397	0	0	127	0	0	599	0	0	59			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	949	0	0	328	0	0	1,277	0	0	1,277			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	0	0	98	0	0	348	0	0	348			
..	..	..	..	..	..	204	4	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	586	0	0	278	0	0	1,068	4	0	1,068			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	0	0	227	14	5	55	3	0	..	..	..	402	1	5	39			
..	..	..	..	..	..	543	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	339	7	0	..	..	..	882	11	4	98			
..	..	..	..	..	..	304	8	0	262	0	0	..	..	..	3,396	0	0	..	..	..	3,962	8	0	3,96			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	8	0	..	..	..	2,226	0	0	..	..	..	2,338	8	0	2,33			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	364	8	0	..	..	..	960	0	0	..	..	..	1,324	8	0	1,32			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	370	0	0	..	..	..	2,016	0	0	..	..	..	2,386	0	0	2,38			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	0	0	..	..	..	2,340	0	0	..	..	..	2,463	0	0	2,46			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	193	0	0	..	..	..	2,148	0	0	..	..	..	2,341	0	0	2,341			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	698	8	0	..	..	..	2,522	0	0	..	..	..	3,220	8	0	3,220			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	526	0	0	..	..	..	2,940	0	0	..	..	..	3,466	0	0	3,466			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	425	0	0	..	..	..	1,132	0	0	..	..	..	1,557	0	0	1,557			

t. 12 schools unaided. 8 Hindu girls reading Telugu.

u. 10 schools unaided. 21 Hindu girls reading Telugu.

v. 17 schools unaided. 31 Hindu girls reading Telugu.

w. 2 schools unaided. 11 Hindu g

Telugu.

x. 8 schools unaided. 10 Hindu girls a

Christians reading Telugu.

y. 2 schools unaided. 5 Hindu

Telugu.